

THE  
Y E A R B O O K

AND ALMANAC OF  
C A N A D A

FOR  
1868;

BEING

AN ANNUAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR THE DOMINION,

AND

A RECORD OF LEGISLATION AND OF PUBLIC MEN

IN

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.



PUBLISHERS—JOHN LOWE & Co., MONTREAL.

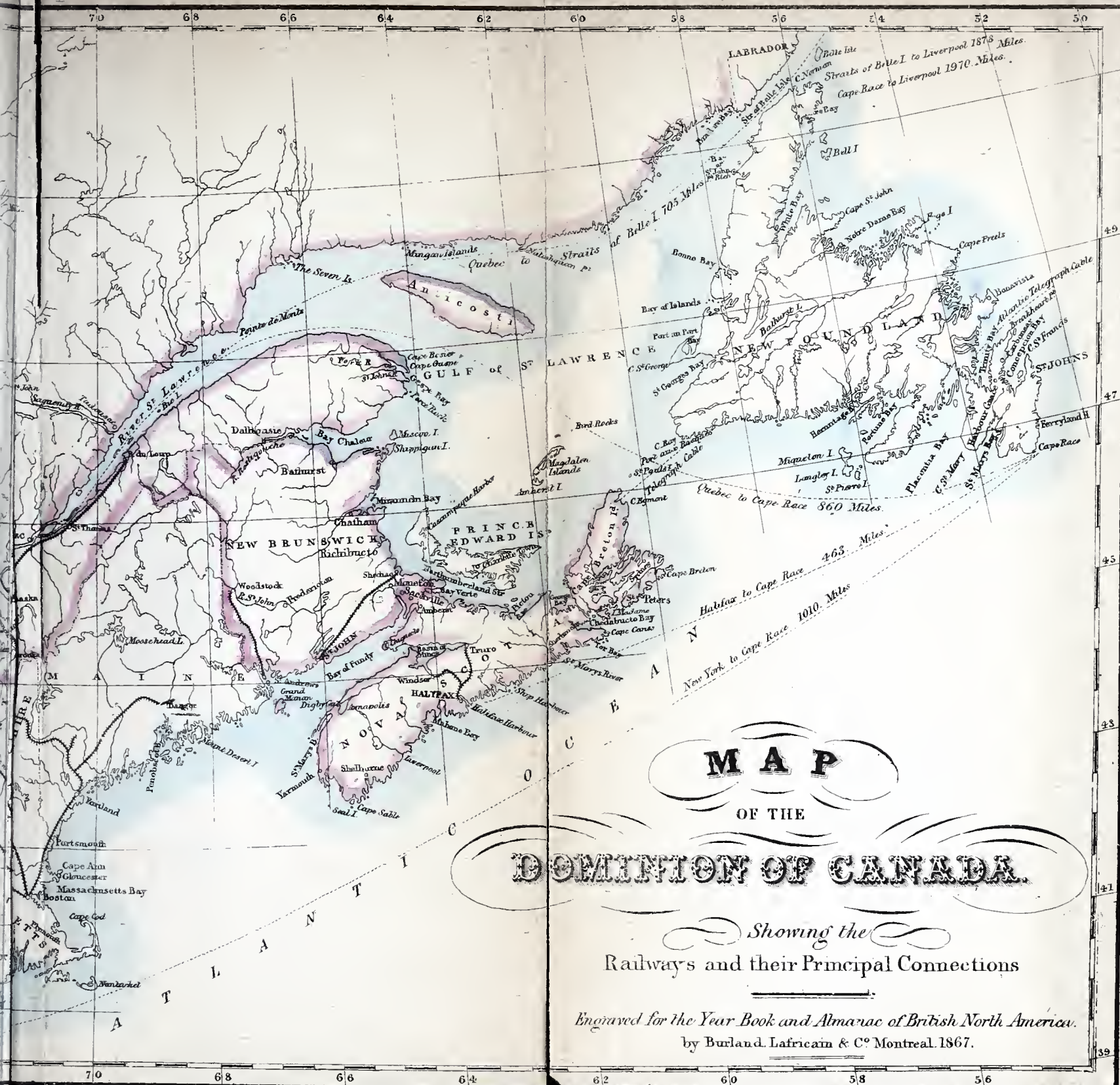
EDITOR—ARTHUR HARVEY, F.S.S., &C., OTTAWA.

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**MAP**  
OF THE  
**DOMINION OF CANADA.**

Showing the  
Railways and their Principal Connections

Engraved for the Year Book and Almanac of British North America.  
by Burland, Lafricain & Co Montreal 1867.

Advertisers in the city or distant places are requested to notice that all advertisements will be inserted in all editions of the *Year Book*, for one year, at a fixed price per square, half-square, or quarter-square.

Advertisements that do not reach in time for the first edition of this year, will be inserted in the first edition of the following year ; and, in all cases, at whatever time received, will be inserted one clear year.

Editions of the *Year Book* will be issued monthly or fortnightly.

Its large circulation throughout the whole of the Dominion of Canada and other Provinces of British America renders it a most valuable medium for advertising. Orders from distant advertisers addressed to the publishers will be promptly attended to.

All orders for the *Year Book*, from one copy and upwards, accompanied with the money, will be carefully executed by mail or express, in the order received.

A liberal discount allowed to book-sellers and news-vendors.

All moneys sent by post, of which proof of mailing is furnished, will be at our risk. Postage or Bill Stamps may be sent for all orders under one dollar.

Price of single copies of the *Year Book*, 12½ cents ; for office edition, with COLOURED MAP of the Dominion of Canada, 25 cents.

All letters must be pre-paid.

JOHN LOWE & CO.,

PRINTING HOUSE, 67 Great St. James Street,  
Montreal.

November, 1867.

## P R E F A C E.

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The Publishers of the YEAR BOOK AND ALMANAC OF CANADA offer to the Public the Second Annual Volume of the work.

The Editor desires to acknowledge the valuable assistance afforded him by Mr. William Smith, Controller of Customs at St. John, New Brunswick ; by Mr. T. F. Knight, of the Receiver General's office, Halifax ; by the Hon. W. H. Pope, late Colonial-Secretary, Prince Edward Island ; by Mr. J. T. Burton, M.P.P., St. John's, Newfoundland ; by Dr. J. H. Powell, of Victoria, Vancouver's Island ; and by many other kind and attentive friends.

The YEAR BOOK for 1868 is not a republication of that for 1867, with a few changed figures ; it is a new work, in which additional subjects are treated of, while the chapters on subjects which must find a place in every work which professes to be a statistical abstract for any country, have been re-written, with alterations and additions.

The subjects newly included are principally these :—

A chapter on the Boundaries of British North America, giving the text of the treaties and the decisions of Commissioners in relation thereto.

A historical sketch of the official proceedings preliminary to Confederation.

A general view of the climatology of British North America.

A paper shewing the monthly traffic receipts of all our Railways for several years past.

A statement respecting the value of our Fisheries.

A complete alphabetical list of the Post Offices and Telegraph Stations in the Dominion.

&c., &c.

On the other hand, the subjects which are treated of in the last *Year Book* more fully than in this, are :—

The organization of the Legal and Medical Professions in each Province.

The Educational Statistics of the Provinces.

The names of the various Governors and Ministers who have held office in the Colonies.

Lists of Land Surveyors, Customs Officers, &c., &c.

Until the Dominion of Canada includes all British North America, similar changes in the form and character of the YEAR BOOK will be each year wanted and made ; and those who take an interest in its statistics will, on this account, do well to keep a complete series on their shelves.



### THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

**THE QUEEN.**—Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., Queen, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, Feb. 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness, Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The Children of Her Majesty are:

Her Royal Highness Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, **PRINCESS ROYAL of ENGLAND and PRUSSIA**, born Nov. 21, 1840; and married to his Royal Highness William of Prussia, Jan. 25, 1858, and has issue two sons and a daughter.

His Royal Highness Albert-Edward, **PRINCE of WALES**, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales,) born Dec. 1, 1844, and has issue two sons, Prince Albert-Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864, and George-Frederick-Ernest-Albert, born June, 3, 1865.

Her Royal Highness Alice-Maud-Mary, born April 25, 1843; married to H.R.H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and has issue two daughters and a son.

His Royal Highness Alfred-Ernest-Albert, born August 6, 1844.

Her Royal Highness Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866.

Her Royal Highness Louisa-Carolina-Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

His Royal Highness Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert, born May 1, 1850.

His Royal Highness Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

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George-Frederick-William-Charles, **K.G., DUKE of CAMBRIDGE**, Cousin to Her Majesty, born March 26, 1819.

Augusta-Wilhelmina-Louisa, **DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE**, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse and aunt to her Majesty, born July 25, 1795; married, in 1818, the late Duke of Cambridge.

George-Frederick-Alexander-Charles-Ernest-Augustus, **K.G., DUKE of CUMBERLAND**, cousin to her Majesty, born March, 1819; married Princess Frederica of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son and two daughters.

Augusta-Caroline-Charlotte-Elizabeth-Mary-Sophia-Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born July 19, 1822; married, June 28, 1843, to Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has a son.

Mary-Adelaide-Wilhelmina-Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born November 27, 1833; married Prince Teck, June 7, 1866.

**JANUARY, 1868.**

Time of the Rising and Setting of the Sun's upper limb, calculated to the nearest minute (rejecting the seconds) for the following places.

<i>Day of the Week.</i>	<i>D. of the M.</i>	<i>Montreal.</i>		<i>Quebec.</i>		<i>Toronto.</i>		<i>Halifax.</i>		<i>Fredericton.</i>		<i>St. Jns N.F.</i>		<i>Charlotte'tn</i>	
		Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.
Wednesday...	1	7 41	4 27	7 46	4 22	7 35	4 34	7 38	4 30	7 42	4 26	7 50	4 18	7 44	4 24
Thursday.....	2	7 41	4 27	7 46	4 23	7 35	4 34	7 38	4 30	7 42	4 26	7 50	4 18	7 44	4 24
Friday.....	3	7 41	4 28	7 46	4 24	7 35	4 35	7 38	4 31	7 42	4 27	7 50	4 19	7 44	4 25
Saturday.....	4	7 41	4 29	7 45	4 25	7 35	4 36	7 38	4 32	7 42	4 28	7 50	4 20	7 44	4 26
SUNDAY...	5	7 41	4 30	7 45	4 26	7 35	4 37	7 38	4 33	7 42	4 29	7 50	4 21	7 44	4 27
Monday.....	6	7 40	4 31	7 45	4 27	7 34	4 38	7 37	4 34	7 41	4 30	7 49	4 22	7 43	4 28
Tuesday.....	7	7 40	4 32	7 45	4 29	7 34	4 39	7 37	4 35	7 41	4 31	7 49	4 23	7 43	4 29
Wednesday.....	8	7 40	4 33	7 44	4 30	7 34	4 40	7 37	4 36	7 41	4 32	7 49	4 24	7 43	4 30
Thursday.....	9	7 40	4 34	7 44	4 31	7 34	4 42	7 36	4 37	7 40	4 33	7 48	4 25	7 42	4 31
Friday.....	10	7 39	4 35	7 44	4 32	7 33	4 43	7 36	4 38	7 40	4 34	7 48	4 27	7 42	4 32
Saturday.....	11	7 39	4 36	7 43	4 33	7 33	4 44	7 36	4 39	7 40	4 35	7 48	4 28	7 42	4 33
SUNDAY..	12	7 39	4 37	7 43	4 35	7 33	4 45	7 36	4 40	7 40	4 36	7 47	4 30	7 41	4 34
Monday.....	13	7 38	4 38	7 42	4 36	7 32	4 46	7 35	4 41	7 39	4 37	7 47	4 32	7 41	4 36
Tuesday.....	14	7 38	4 40	7 42	4 37	7 32	4 47	7 35	4 43	7 39	4 39	7 46	4 33	7 40	4 38
Wednesday...	15	7 38	4 42	7 41	4 39	7 31	4 49	7 35	4 45	7 39	4 41	7 45	4 35	7 40	4 40
Thursday.....	16	7 37	4 44	7 40	4 40	7 30	4 50	7 34	4 47	7 38	4 43	7 44	4 37	7 39	4 42
Friday.....	17	7 36	4 45	7 40	4 41	7 30	4 52	7 33	4 48	7 37	4 44	7 43	4 38	7 38	4 43
Saturday.....	18	7 35	4 47	7 39	4 42	7 29	4 53	7 33	4 50	7 37	4 46	7 43	4 40	7 38	4 45
SUNDAY...	19	7 34	4 49	7 39	4 43	7 28	4 54	7 32	4 52	7 36	4 49	7 42	4 42	7 37	4 47
Monday..	20	7 34	4 50	7 38	4 44	7 27	4 55	7 31	4 53	7 35	4 51	7 41	4 43	7 36	4 48
Tuesday.....	21	7 34	4 52	7 37	4 46	7 27	4 57	7 31	4 55	7 34	4 53	7 41	4 45	7 36	4 50
Wednesday...	22	7 33	4 54	7 36	4 48	7 26	4 58	7 30	4 57	7 33	4 54	7 40	4 47	7 35	4 52
Thursday.....	23	7 32	4 55	7 35	4 49	7 25	4 59	7 29	4 58	7 32	4 55	7 39	4 48	7 34	4 53
Friday.....	24	7 31	4 56	7 34	4 50	7 25	5 00	7 28	4 59	7 32	4 57	7 38	4 49	7 33	4 54
Saturday.....	25	7 31	4 58	7 33	4 52	7 24	5 02	7 28	5 00	7 32	4 58	7 37	4 51	7 33	4 56
SUNDAY...	26	7 30	4 59	7 32	4 54	7 23	5 03	7 27	5 01	7 31	5 00	7 36	4 52	7 32	4 57
Monday.....	27	7 29	5 01	7 31	4 55	7 23	5 04	7 26	5 04	7 30	5 01	7 34	4 54	7 31	4 59
Tuesday.....	28	7 28	5 02	7 30	4 56	7 21	5 05	7 25	5 05	7 29	5 02	7 33	4 55	7 30	5 00
Wednesday...	29	7 27	5 03	7 29	4 58	7 20	5 07	7 24	5 06	7 28	5 03	7 32	4 56	7 29	5 01
Thursday.....	30	7 25	5 04	7 28	5 00	7 19	5 09	7 22	5 07	7 26	5 04	7 31	4 57	7 27	5 02
Friday.....	31	7 23	5 05	7 27	5 10	7 18	5 11	7 20	5 08	7 24	5 05	7 29	4 59	7 25	5 03

**FEBRUARY.**

<i>Day of the Week.</i>	<i>D. of the M.</i>	<i>Montreal.</i>		<i>Quebec.</i>		<i>Toronto.</i>		<i>Halifax.</i>		<i>Fredericton.</i>		<i>St. Jns N.F.</i>		<i>Charlotte'tn</i>	
		Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.
Saturday.....	1	7 21	5 06	7 25	5 03	7 17	5 11	7 18	5 09	7 22	5 05	7 28	5 00	7 23	5 04
SUNDAY...	2	7 20	5 07	7 24	5 04	7 16	5 12	7 17	5 10	7 21	5 06	7 27	5 01	7 22	5 05
Monday.....	3	7 19	5 08	7 22	5 06	7 15	5 13	7 16	5 11	7 20	5 07	7 26	5 02	7 21	5 06
Tuesday.....	4	7 18	5 09	7 21	5 07	7 13	5 15	7 15	5 12	7 19	5 08	7 24	5 03	7 20	5 07
Wednesday...	5	7 17	5 10	7 19	5 09	7 12	5 16	7 14	5 13	7 18	5 09	7 23	5 04	7 19	5 08
Thursday.....	6	7 15	5 11	7 18	5 10	7 11	5 17	7 12	5 16	7 16	5 10	7 21	5 06	7 17	5 10
Friday.....	7	7 14	5 13	7 16	5 12	7 09	5 19	7 11	5 14	7 15	5 12	7 20	5 07	7 16	5 12
Saturday.....	8	7 13	5 14	7 15	5 13	7 08	5 20	7 10	5 17	7 14	5 13	7 19	5 10	7 15	5 14
SUNDAY...	9	7 11	5 16	7 14	5 15	7 07	5 21	7 08	5 19	7 12	5 15	7 17	5 12	7 13	5 15
Monday.....	10	7 10	5 17	7 13	5 17	7 05	5 23	7 07	5 20	7 11	5 16	7 15	5 13	7 12	5 17
Tuesday.....	11	7 08	5 19	7 11	5 19	7 04	5 24	7 05	5 22	7 09	5 18	7 13	5 15	7 10	5 19
Wednesday...	12	7 06	5 21	7 10	5 20	7 03	5 25	7 03	5 24	7 07	5 20	7 11	5 17	7 08	5 21
Thursday.....	13	7 04	5 23	7 08	5 21	7 01	5 27	7 02	5 26	7 05	5 22	7 09	5 19	7 07	5 22
Friday.....	14	7 03	5 24	7 06	5 22	7 00	5 28	7 00	5 28	7 04	5 24	7 07	5 21	7 05	5 23
Saturday.....	15	7 02	5 26	7 04	5 24	6 58	5 30	6 59	5 29	7 03	5 25	7 06	5 22	7 03	5 25
SUNDAY...	16	7 00	5 28	7 03	5 25	6 57	5 31	6 57	5 30	7 01	5 27	7 04	5 23	7 01	5 26
Monday.....	17	6 59	5 29	7 01	5 27	6 56	5 32	6 56	5 32	7 00	5 28	7 02	5 25	7 00	5 28
Tuesday.....	18	6 57	5 31	7 00	5 28	6 54	5 34	6 54	5 34	6 58	5 30	7 00	5 27	6 58	5 30
Wednesday...	19	6 55	5 32	6 58	5 30	6 53	5 35	6 52	5 35	6 57	5 31	6 59	5 29	6 56	5 31
Thursday.....	20	6 55	5 33	6 59	5 32	6 51	5 37	6 51	5 38	6 56	5 32	6 54	5 31	6 55	5 33
Friday.....	21	6 53	5 35	6 55	5 33	6 50	5 38	6 49	5 38	6 54	5 34	6 55	5 32	6 54	5 34
Saturday.....	22	6 51	5 37	6 53	5 35	6 48	5 40	6 47	5 39	6 52	5 36	6 53	5 34	6 52	5 36
SUNDAY...	23	6 49	5 39	6 51	5 37	6 46	5 41	6 45	5 41	6 50	5 38	6 52	5 35	6 50	5 38
Monday.....	24	6 47	5 40	6 49	5 38	6 44	5 42	6 44	5 43	6 48	5 39	6 50	5 37	6 49	5 40
Tuesday.....	25	6 46	5 42	6 47	5 39	6 43	5 43	6 42	5 44	6 47	5 41	6 48	5 38	6 47	5 41
Wednesday...	26	6 44	5 43	6 45	5 41	6 41	5 45	6 41	5 45	6 45	5 42	6 46	5 40	6 45	5 42
Thursday.....	27	6 42	5 44	6 43	5 42	6 40	5 46	6 40	5 46	6 43	5 44	6 44	5 42	6 43	5 43
Friday.....	28	6 41	5 46	6 42	5 44	6 38	5 47	6 39	5 47	6 42	5 45	6 42	5 44	6 42	5 45
Saturday.....	29	6 39	5 46	6 41	5 45	6 37	5 47	6 38	5 47	6 39	5 46	6 41	5 45	6 39	5 46

## MARCH.

Time of the Rising and Setting of the Sun's upper limb, calculated to the nearest minute (rejecting the seconds) for the following places.

Day of the Week.	D. of the M.	Montreal.		Quebec.		Toronto.		Halifax.		Fredericton.		St. J's N.F.		Charlottet'n	
		Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.
SUNDAY ...	1	6 37	5 47	6 40	5 46	6 37	5 48	6 36	5 48	6 37	5 47	6 39	5 45	6 37	5 47
Monday .....	2	6 35	5 48	6 38	5 47	6 36	5 49	6 35	5 49	6 35	5 48	6 37	5 46	6 35	5 48
Tuesday .....	3	6 34	5 49	6 36	5 48	6 34	5 50	6 34	5 50	6 34	5 49	6 36	5 47	6 34	5 49
Wednesday....	4	6 32	5 51	6 34	5 50	6 32	5 52	6 32	5 52	6 32	5 51	6 34	5 49	6 32	5 51
Thursday.....	5	6 30	5 53	6 32	5 52	6 31	5 53	6 30	5 53	6 30	5 53	6 32	5 51	6 30	5 53
Friday.....	6	6 28	5 54	6 30	5 53	6 29	5 54	6 28	5 54	6 28	5 54	6 30	5 52	6 28	5 54
Saturday.....	7	6 26	5 55	6 28	5 54	6 27	5 55	6 27	5 55	6 26	5 55	6 28	5 53	6 26	5 55
SUNDAY ..	8	6 24	5 56	6 26	5 56	6 25	5 57	6 25	5 56	6 24	5 56	6 26	5 54	6 24	5 57
Monday .....	9	6 22	5 57	6 24	5 57	6 24	5 58	6 23	5 57	6 22	5 57	6 24	5 55	6 22	5 59
Tuesday.....	10	6 20	6 00	6 22	5 58	6 22	5 59	6 21	5 59	6 20	5 59	6 22	5 57	6 20	6 00
Wednesday....	11	6 19	6 01	6 20	6 00	6 20	6 00	6 19	6 00	6 19	6 01	6 21	5 59	6 19	6 02
Thursday.....	12	6 17	6 02	6 19	6 01	6 19	6 01	6 17	6 02	6 17	6 02	6 19	6 00	6 17	6 04
Friday.....	13	6 15	6 04	6 17	6 03	6 17	6 02	6 15	6 03	6 15	6 04	6 17	6 02	6 15	6 06
Saturday.....	14	6 12	6 06	6 15	6 05	6 15	6 04	6 13	6 05	6 12	6 06	6 14	6 04	6 12	6 07
SUNDAY ...	15	6 11	6 07	6 13	6 07	6 13	6 05	6 11	6 07	6 11	6 07	6 13	6 05	6 11	6 09
Monday .....	16	6 09	6 09	6 11	6 08	6 11	6 07	6 09	6 09	6 09	6 09	6 11	6 07	6 09	6 10
Tuesday.....	17	6 07	6 10	6 09	6 09	6 09	6 08	6 08	6 10	6 07	6 10	6 09	6 08	6 07	6 11
Wednesday....	18	6 05	6 11	6 07	6 10	6 07	6 09	6 06	6 11	6 05	6 11	6 07	6 09	6 05	6 12
Thursday.....	19	6 04	6 12	6 05	6 11	6 06	6 10	6 05	6 12	6 04	6 12	6 05	6 10	6 04	6 13
Friday.....	20	6 02	6 13	6 03	6 12	6 04	6 11	6 03	6 13	6 02	6 13	6 03	6 11	6 02	6 14
Saturday.....	21	6 00	6 14	6 01	6 13	6 02	6 12	6 01	6 14	6 00	6 14	6 01	6 12	6 00	6 16
SUNDAY ...	22	5 58	6 16	5 59	6 15	6 00	6 14	5 59	6 15	5 58	6 16	5 59	6 15	5 58	6 17
Monday .....	23	5 56	6 17	5 57	6 16	5 58	6 15	5 57	6 16	5 56	6 18	5 56	6 16	5 56	6 18
Tuesday.....	24	5 54	6 18	5 55	6 17	5 56	6 16	5 55	6 17	5 54	6 19	5 54	6 17	5 54	6 19
Wednesday....	25	5 53	6 19	5 53	6 19	5 55	6 17	5 54	6 18	5 53	6 20	5 53	6 19	5 53	6 20
Thursday.....	26	5 51	6 20	5 51	6 20	5 54	6 18	5 53	6 19	5 51	6 22	5 51	6 20	5 51	6 22
Friday.....	27	5 49	6 22	5 49	6 21	5 52	6 19	5 50	6 21	5 49	6 24	5 49	6 22	5 49	6 24
Saturday.....	28	5 46	6 24	5 47	6 23	5 50	6 20	5 48	6 23	5 46	6 25	5 46	6 24	5 46	6 25
SUNDAY ...	29	5 44	6 25	5 45	6 24	5 48	6 22	5 46	6 24	5 44	6 26	5 44	6 26	5 44	6 26
Monday .....	30	5 42	6 26	5 43	6 26	5 46	6 23	5 44	6 25	5 42	6 27	5 42	6 27	5 42	6 28
Tuesday.....	31	5 41	6 27	5 41	6 27	5 44	6 25	5 42	6 26	5 41	6 28	5 40	6 28	5 41	6 27

## APRIL.

Day of the Week.	D. of the M.	Montreal.		Quebec.		Toronto.		Halifax.		Fredericton.		St. J's N.F.		Charlottet'n	
		Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.
Wednesday...	1	5 39	6 29	5 39	6 29	5 42	6 27	5 40	6 28	5 39	6 29	5 38	6 30	5 39	6 29
Thursday.....	2	5 37	6 30	5 37	6 30	5 40	6 28	5 38	6 29	5 37	6 30	5 36	6 31	5 37	6 30
Friday.....	3	5 35	6 31	5 35	6 31	5 38	6 29	5 36	6 30	5 35	6 31	5 34	6 32	5 35	6 31
Saturday.....	4	5 33	6 32	5 33	6 33	5 36	6 30	5 34	6 31	5 33	6 32	5 32	6 33	5 33	6 32
SUNDAY ...	5	5 32	6 33	5 31	6 34	5 34	6 31	5 33	6 32	5 32	6 33	5 31	6 34	5 32	6 33
Monday .....	6	5 30	6 34	5 29	6 35	5 32	6 32	5 31	6 33	5 30	6 34	5 29	6 35	5 30	6 34
Tuesday.....	7	5 28	6 35	5 27	6 37	5 31	6 33	5 29	6 34	5 28	6 35	5 27	6 36	5 28	6 35
Wednesday....	8	5 27	6 36	5 26	6 38	5 29	6 35	5 28	6 35	5 27	6 36	5 25	6 38	5 27	6 36
Thursday.....	9	5 25	6 37	5 24	6 40	5 27	6 36	5 26	6 36	5 25	6 37	5 23	6 39	5 23	6 37
Friday.....	10	5 23	6 38	5 22	6 41	5 25	6 37	5 24	6 37	5 23	6 38	5 21	6 40	5 23	6 38
Saturday.....	11	5 21	6 40	5 20	6 42	5 24	6 38	5 22	6 39	5 21	6 40	5 19	6 42	5 21	6 40
SUNDAY ...	12	5 19	6 42	5 18	6 44	5 22	6 39	5 20	6 41	5 19	6 42	5 17	6 44	5 19	6 42
Monday .....	13	5 18	6 43	5 16	6 45	5 20	6 40	5 19	6 42	5 18	6 43	5 15	6 45	5 18	6 43
Tuesday.....	14	5 16	6 44	5 14	6 46	5 19	6 41	5 17	6 43	5 16	6 44	5 13	6 47	5 16	6 45
Wednesday....	15	5 15	6 45	5 12	6 48	5 17	6 43	5 16	6 44	5 15	6 45	5 12	6 48	5 15	6 46
Thursday.....	16	5 14	6 46	5 11	6 49	5 16	6 44	5 15	6 45	5 14	6 46	5 11	6 49	5 14	6 47
Friday.....	17	5 12	6 47	5 09	6 50	5 14	6 45	5 14	6 46	5 12	6 47	5 10	6 50	5 12	6 48
Saturday.....	18	5 10	6 49	5 07	6 51	5 12	6 46	5 12	6 47	5 10	6 48	5 08	6 51	5 10	6 49
SUNDAY ...	19	5 08	6 50	5 05	6 53	5 11	6 47	5 10	6 48	5 08	6 50	5 06	6 53	5 08	6 50
Monday .....	20	5 06	6 52	5 04	6 54	5 09	6 49	5 08	6 50	5 06	6 52	5 04	6 55	5 06	6 52
Tuesday.....	21	5 05	6 53	5 02	6 55	5 08	6 50	5 07	6 51	5 05	6 53	5 02	6 56	5 05	6 53
Wednesday....	22	5 03	6 54	5 00	6 56	5 06	6 51	5 05	6 52	5 03	6 54	5 00	6 57	5 03	6 54
Thursday.....	23	5 01	6 55	4 58	6 58	5 04	6 52	5 03	6 53	5 01	6 55	4 58	6 59	5 01	6 55
Friday.....	24	5 00	6 56	4 56	7 00	5 03	6 53	5 01	6 54	5 00	6 56	4 56	7 01	5 00	6 56
Saturday.....	25	4 58	6 58	4 55	7 01	5 01	6 55	4 59	6 56	4 58	6 58	4 54	7 02	4 58	6 58
SUNDAY ...	26	4 57	6 59	4 53	7 03	5 00	6 56	4 58	6 58	4 57	6 59	4 53	7 03	4 57	6 59
Monday .....	27	4 56	7 00	4 51	7 04	4 58	6 57	4 57	6 59	4 56	7 00	4 52	7 04	4 56	7 00
Tuesday.....	28	4 54	7 01	4 49	7 05	4 56	6 58	4 55	7 00	4 54	7 01	4 49	7 06	4 53	7 02
Wednesday....	29	4 52	7 03	4 46	7 06	4 55	6 59	4 53	7 01	4 52	7 03	4 47	7 08	4 51	7 03
Thursday.....	30	4 50	7 05	4 46	7 07	4 53	7 01	4 51	7 03	4 49	7 05	4 44	7 10	4 49	7 04

## MAY.

Time of the Rising and Setting of the Sun's upper limb, calculated to the nearest minute (rejecting the seconds) for the following places.

Day of the Week.	D. of the M.	Montreal.		Quebec.		Toronto.		Halifax.		Fredericton.		St. J's N.F.		Charlottet'n	
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Friday.....	1	4 48	7 06	4 45	7 09	4 52	7 02	4 50	7 04	4 48	7 06	4 43	7 11	4 47	7 07
Saturday.....	2	4 47	7 08	4 44	7 10	4 51	7 04	4 49	7 06	4 47	7 08	4 42	7 13	4 46	7 09
SUNDAY..	3	4 46	7 09	4 42	7 12	4 50	7 05	4 48	7 07	4 46	7 09	4 41	7 14	4 45	7 10
Monday.....	4	4 45	7 10	4 41	7 13	4 49	7 06	4 47	7 08	4 45	7 10	4 40	7 15	4 44	7 11
Tuesday.....	5	4 43	7 11	4 39	7 14	4 47	7 07	4 45	7 09	4 42	7 12	4 38	7 16	4 41	7 13
Wednesday....	6	4 41	7 12	4 37	7 15	4 45	7 08	4 43	7 10	4 40	7 13	4 36	7 18	4 39	7 14
Thursday.....	7	4 39	7 14	4 36	7 16	4 44	7 09	4 42	7 11	4 39	7 14	4 34	7 19	4 38	7 15
Friday.....	8	4 38	7 15	4 34	7 18	4 43	7 10	4 41	7 12	4 38	7 15	4 33	7 20	4 37	7 16
Saturday.....	9	4 37	7 16	4 33	7 19	4 42	7 11	4 40	7 13	4 37	7 16	4 32	7 21	4 36	7 17
SUNDAY...	10	4 36	7 18	4 32	7 20	4 41	7 13	4 39	7 15	4 36	7 18	4 31	7 23	4 35	7 19
Monday.....	11	4 34	7 19	4 30	7 22	4 39	7 14	4 37	7 16	4 34	7 20	4 29	7 25	4 32	7 21
Tuesday.....	12	4 33	7 20	4 29	7 23	4 38	7 15	4 35	7 18	4 32	7 21	4 27	7 26	4 31	7 22
Wednesday....	13	4 32	7 21	4 28	7 24	4 37	7 16	4 34	7 19	4 31	7 23	4 26	7 27	4 30	7 24
Thursday.....	14	4 30	7 23	4 27	7 25	4 36	7 17	4 33	7 20	4 29	7 24	4 24	7 29	4 28	7 25
Friday.....	15	4 28	7 24	4 26	7 26	4 34	7 18	4 31	7 21	4 27	7 25	4 22	7 30	4 26	7 26
Saturday.....	16	4 27	7 25	4 24	7 28	4 33	7 19	4 30	7 21	4 26	7 26	4 21	7 31	4 25	7 27
SUNDAY...	17	4 26	7 26	4 23	7 29	4 32	7 20	4 29	7 22	4 25	7 27	4 20	7 32	4 24	7 28
Monday.....	18	4 25	7 27	4 22	7 30	4 31	7 21	4 28	7 24	4 24	7 28	4 19	7 33	4 23	7 29
Tuesday.....	19	4 24	7 28	4 21	7 31	4 30	7 22	4 27	7 25	4 23	7 29	4 18	7 34	4 22	7 30
Wednesday....	20	4 23	7 29	4 19	7 33	4 29	7 23	4 26	7 26	4 22	7 30	4 16	7 36	4 21	7 31
Thursday.....	21	4 22	7 30	4 18	7 34	4 28	7 24	4 25	7 27	4 21	7 31	4 15	7 37	4 20	7 31
Friday.....	22	4 21	7 31	4 17	7 35	4 27	7 25	4 24	7 28	4 20	7 32	4 14	7 38	4 19	7 33
Saturday.....	23	4 21	7 33	4 16	7 36	4 27	7 27	4 24	7 30	4 20	7 34	4 14	7 40	4 19	7 35
SUNDAY...	24	4 20	7 34	4 15	7 38	4 26	7 28	4 23	7 31	4 19	7 35	4 13	7 41	4 18	7 36
Monday.....	25	4 20	7 34	4 14	7 40	4 26	7 28	4 23	7 31	4 19	7 35	4 12	7 42	4 18	7 36
Tuesday.....	26	4 19	7 35	4 13	7 41	4 25	7 29	4 22	7 32	4 18	7 36	4 11	7 43	4 17	7 37
Wednesday....	27	4 18	7 36	4 12	7 42	4 24	7 30	4 21	7 33	4 17	7 37	4 10	7 44	4 16	7 38
Thursday.....	28	4 16	7 37	4 12	7 42	4 23	7 30	4 20	7 33	4 16	7 38	4 09	7 44	4 15	7 39
Friday.....	29	4 16	7 38	4 11	7 43	4 23	7 31	4 20	7 34	4 15	7 39	4 08	7 45	4 14	7 40
Saturday.....	30	4 15	7 39	4 10	7 44	4 22	7 32	4 19	7 35	4 14	7 40	4 07	7 47	4 13	7 41
SUNDAY...	31	4 14	7 40	4 10	7 45	4 21	7 33	4 18	7 36	4 13	7 41	4 06	7 48	4 11	7 42

## JUNE.

Day of the Week.	D. of the M.	Montreal.		Quebec.		Toronto.		Halifax.		Fredericton.		St. J's N.F.		Charlottet'n	
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Monday.....	1	4 14	7 40	4 10	7 46	4 21	7 34	4 18	7 36	4 13	7 41	4 06	7 48	4 12	7 42
Tuesday.....	2	4 14	7 41	4 09	7 47	4 21	7 35	4 18	7 37	4 13	7 42	4 06	7 49	4 12	7 43
Wednesday....	3	4 14	7 42	4 08	7 48	4 21	7 35	4 18	7 38	4 13	7 43	4 06	7 50	4 12	7 44
Thursday.....	4	4 13	7 43	4 07	7 49	4 20	7 36	4 17	7 39	4 12	7 44	4 05	7 51	4 11	7 45
Friday.....	5	4 13	7 43	4 07	7 49	4 20	7 36	4 17	7 39	4 12	7 44	4 05	7 51	4 11	7 45
Saturday.....	6	4 12	7 44	4 06	7 50	4 19	7 37	4 16	7 40	4 11	7 45	4 04	7 52	4 10	7 46
SUNDAY..	7	4 12	7 45	4 06	7 51	4 19	7 38	4 16	7 41	4 11	7 46	4 04	7 53	4 10	7 47
Monday.....	8	4 11	7 46	4 06	7 52	4 19	7 39	4 16	7 42	4 11	7 47	4 04	7 54	4 10	7 48
Tuesday.....	9	4 11	7 46	4 05	7 53	4 19	7 39	4 16	7 42	4 11	7 47	4 04	7 54	4 10	7 48
Wednesday....	10	4 11	7 47	4 05	7 53	4 18	7 40	4 15	7 43	4 10	7 48	4 03	7 55	4 10	7 49
Thursday.....	11	4 11	7 47	4 05	7 53	4 18	7 40	4 15	7 43	4 10	7 48	4 03	7 55	4 09	7 49
Friday.....	12	4 11	7 48	4 05	7 54	4 18	7 41	4 15	7 44	4 10	7 49	4 03	7 56	4 09	7 50
Saturday.....	13	4 11	7 49	4 05	7 55	4 18	7 42	4 15	7 45	4 10	7 50	4 03	7 57	4 09	7 51
SUNDAY...	14	4 11	7 49	4 05	7 55	4 18	7 42	4 15	7 45	4 10	7 50	4 03	7 57	4 09	7 51
Monday.....	15	4 11	7 49	4 05	7 55	4 18	7 43	4 15	7 45	4 10	7 50	4 03	7 57	4 09	7 52
Tuesday.....	16	4 11	7 50	4 05	7 56	4 18	7 43	4 15	7 46	4 10	7 51	4 03	7 58	4 09	7 53
Wednesday....	17	4 11	7 51	4 05	7 57	4 18	7 44	4 15	7 47	4 10	7 52	4 03	7 59	4 09	7 53
Thursday.....	18	4 11	7 51	4 05	7 57	4 18	7 44	4 15	7 47	4 10	7 52	4 03	7 59	4 09	7 53
Friday.....	19	4 11	7 51	4 05	7 57	4 18	7 44	4 15	7 47	4 10	7 52	4 03	7 59	4 09	7 53
Saturday.....	20	4 11	7 51	4 05	7 57	4 18	7 44	4 15	7 47	4 10	7 52	4 03	7 59	4 09	7 53
SUNDAY...	21	4 11	7 51	4 05	7 57	4 18	7 44	4 15	7 48	4 10	7 52	4 03	7 59	4 09	7 53
Monday.....	22	4 12	7 52	4 06	7 58	4 19	7 45	4 15	7 48	4 10	7 52	4 04	8 00	4 10	7 54
Tuesday.....	23	4 12	7 52	4 06	7 58	4 19	7 45	4 16	7 48	4 11	7 53	4 04	8 00	4 10	7 54
Wednesday....	24	4 12	7 52	4 06	7 58	4 19	7 45	4 16	7 48	4 11	7 53	4 04	8 00	4 10	7 54
Thursday.....	25	4 12	7 52	4 06	7 58	4 19	7 45	4 16	7 48	4 11	7 53	4 04	8 00	4 10	7 54
Friday.....	26	4 13	7 52	4 07	7 58	4 19	7 45	4 16	7 49	4 12	7 53	4 05	8 00	4 11	7 54
Saturday.....	27	4 14	7 52	4 08	7 58	4 20	7 45	4 17	7 48	4 13	7 53	4 06	8 00	4 12	7 54
SUNDAY...	28	4 14	7 52	4 08	7 58	4 21	7 45	4 18	7 48	4 13	7 53	4 06	8 00	4 12	7 54
Monday.....	29	4 14	7 52	4 08	7 58	4 21	7 45	4 18	7 48	4 13	7 53	4 06	8 00	4 12	7 54
Tuesday.....	30	4 15	7 52	4 08	7 58	4 22	7 45	4 19	7 48	4 14	7 53	4 07	8 00	4 13	7 54

## JULY.

Time of the Rising and Setting of the Sun's upper limb, calculated to the nearest minute (rejecting the seconds) for the following places.

Day of the Week.	D. of the M.	Montreal.		Quebec.		Toronto.		Halifax.		Fredericton.		St. J's N.F.		Charlottet'n	
		Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.
Wednesday...	1	4 16	7 52	4 09	7 58	4 23	7 44	4 19	7 48	4 14	7 53	4 08	8 00	4 13	7 54
Thursday.....	2	4 17	7 51	4 10	7 58	4 24	7 44	4 20	7 48	4 15	7 53	4 09	7 59	4 14	7 54
Friday.....	3	4 17	7 51	4 10	7 58	4 24	7 44	4 20	7 48	4 15	7 53	4 09	7 59	4 14	7 54
Saturday.....	4	4 17	7 51	4 11	7 57	4 24	7 44	4 20	7 48	4 15	7 53	4 09	7 59	4 14	7 54
SUNDAY...	5	4 18	7 50	4 11	7 57	4 25	7 43	4 21	7 47	4 16	7 52	4 10	7 58	4 15	7 53
Monday...	6	4 19	7 50	4 12	7 56	4 26	7 43	4 22	7 47	4 17	7 52	4 11	7 58	4 16	7 53
Tuesday.....	7	4 20	7 50	4 12	7 56	4 27	7 43	4 23	7 47	4 18	7 52	4 12	7 58	4 17	7 53
Wednesday....	8	4 21	7 49	4 13	7 56	4 28	7 42	4 24	7 46	4 19	7 51	4 13	7 57	4 18	7 52
Thursday.....	9	4 21	7 49	4 14	7 55	4 28	7 42	4 24	7 46	4 19	7 51	4 13	7 57	4 18	7 52
Friday.....	10	4 22	7 48	4 15	7 54	4 29	7 41	4 25	7 45	4 20	7 50	4 14	7 56	4 19	7 51
Saturday.....	11	4 22	7 48	4 16	7 53	4 29	7 41	4 25	7 45	4 20	7 50	4 14	7 56	4 19	7 51
SUNDAY...	12	4 23	7 47	4 17	7 53	4 30	7 40	4 26	7 44	4 21	7 49	4 15	7 55	4 20	7 50
Monday.....	13	4 24	7 47	4 18	7 52	4 31	7 40	4 27	7 43	4 22	7 49	4 16	7 55	4 21	7 50
Tuesday.....	14	4 25	7 47	4 20	7 52	4 32	7 40	4 28	7 43	4 24	7 48	4 17	7 54	4 22	7 49
Wednesday....	15	4 26	7 46	4 21	7 51	4 33	7 39	4 30	7 42	4 25	7 47	4 19	7 53	4 24	7 48
Thursday.....	16	4 27	7 45	4 22	7 50	4 34	7 38	4 31	7 41	4 26	7 46	4 20	7 52	4 25	7 47
Friday.....	17	4 28	7 44	4 23	7 50	4 35	7 37	4 32	7 40	4 27	7 45	4 21	7 51	4 26	7 46
Saturday.....	18	4 29	7 44	4 23	7 49	4 36	7 37	4 33	7 40	4 28	7 45	4 22	7 51	4 27	7 46
SUNDAY...	19	4 30	7 43	4 24	7 48	4 37	7 36	4 34	7 39	4 29	7 44	4 23	7 50	4 28	7 45
Monday.....	20	4 30	7 42	4 25	7 47	4 37	7 35	4 34	7 38	4 29	7 43	4 23	7 49	4 28	7 44
Tuesday.....	21	4 31	7 41	4 26	7 46	4 38	7 34	4 35	7 37	4 30	7 42	4 24	7 48	4 29	7 43
Wednesday....	22	4 32	7 40	4 27	7 45	4 39	7 33	4 36	7 36	4 31	7 41	4 25	7 47	4 30	7 42
Thursday.....	23	4 33	7 39	4 29	7 43	4 40	7 32	4 37	7 35	4 32	7 40	4 26	7 46	4 31	7 41
Friday.....	24	4 34	7 38	4 31	7 41	4 41	7 31	4 38	7 34	4 33	7 39	4 27	7 45	4 32	7 40
Saturday.....	25	4 35	7 37	4 32	7 40	4 42	7 30	4 39	7 33	4 34	7 38	4 28	7 44	4 33	7 39
SUNDAY...	26	4 36	7 36	4 33	7 39	4 43	7 29	4 40	7 32	4 35	7 37	4 29	7 43	4 34	7 38
Monday.....	27	4 37	7 36	4 34	7 38	4 44	7 29	4 41	7 31	4 36	7 37	4 30	7 43	4 35	7 38
Tuesday.....	28	4 38	7 35	4 35	7 37	4 45	7 28	4 42	7 30	4 37	7 36	4 30	7 42	4 36	7 37
Wednesday....	29	4 39	7 33	4 36	7 36	4 46	7 26	4 43	7 29	4 38	7 34	4 31	7 40	4 37	7 35
Thursday.....	30	4 40	7 32	4 38	7 34	4 47	7 25	4 44	7 28	4 39	7 33	4 32	7 39	4 38	7 34
Friday.....	31	4 42	7 30	4 39	7 33	4 48	7 24	4 45	7 27	4 41	7 31	4 34	7 37	4 40	7 32

## AUGUST.

Day of the Week.	D. of the M.	Montreal.		Quebec.		Toronto.		Halifax.		Fredericton.		St. J's N.F.		Charlottet'n	
		Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.
Saturday.....	1	4 44	7 28	4 40	7 32	4 50	7 22	4 47	7 25	4 43	7 29	4 37	7 35	4 42	7 30
SUNDAY...	2	4 46	7 26	4 41	7 31	4 51	7 21	4 48	7 24	4 44	7 28	4 39	7 33	4 44	7 28
Monday.....	3	4 47	7 25	4 43	7 29	4 52	7 20	4 49	7 23	4 45	7 27	4 40	7 32	4 45	7 27
Tuesday.....	4	4 48	7 24	4 44	7 28	4 53	7 19	4 50	7 22	4 46	7 26	4 42	7 31	4 46	7 26
Wednesday....	5	4 49	7 23	4 45	7 27	4 54	7 18	4 51	7 21	4 47	7 25	4 43	7 30	4 47	7 25
Thursday.....	6	4 50	7 22	4 47	7 25	4 55	7 17	4 52	7 20	4 48	7 24	4 44	7 28	4 48	7 24
Friday.....	7	4 51	7 20	4 48	7 24	4 56	7 15	4 53	7 18	4 49	7 22	4 45	7 26	4 49	7 22
Saturday.....	8	4 52	7 18	4 49	7 22	4 57	7 13	4 54	7 16	4 51	7 20	4 47	7 24	4 51	7 20
SUNDAY...	9	4 53	7 17	4 50	7 20	4 58	7 12	4 55	7 15	4 52	7 18	4 48	7 22	4 52	7 18
Monday.....	10	4 54	7 16	4 51	7 19	4 59	7 11	4 56	7 14	4 53	7 17	4 49	7 21	4 53	7 17
Tuesday.....	11	4 55	7 14	4 53	7 17	5 01	7 09	4 58	7 12	4 55	7 16	4 51	7 19	4 55	7 16
Wednesday....	12	4 57	7 12	4 54	7 16	5 02	7 07	5 00	7 10	4 56	7 13	4 53	7 17	4 56	7 13
Thursday.....	13	4 58	7 10	4 55	7 15	5 03	7 05	5 01	7 08	4 58	7 11	4 54	7 15	4 58	7 11
Friday.....	14	5 00	7 08	4 56	7 13	5 04	7 04	5 02	7 06	4 59	7 09	4 55	7 13	4 59	7 09
Saturday.....	15	5 01	7 07	4 57	7 11	5 05	7 03	5 03	7 05	5 00	7 08	4 57	7 11	5 00	7 08
SUNDAY...	16	5 02	7 06	4 59	7 09	5 06	7 02	5 04	7 04	5 01	7 07	4 58	7 10	5 01	7 07
Monday.....	17	5 03	7 04	5 00	7 08	5 07	7 00	5 05	7 02	5 02	7 05	4 59	7 08	5 02	7 05
Tuesday.....	18	5 04	7 02	5 02	7 06	5 08	6 58	5 06	7 00	5 03	7 03	5 00	7 06	5 03	7 03
Wednesday....	19	5 05	7 01	5 03	7 04	5 09	6 57	5 07	6 59	5 04	7 01	5 01	7 05	5 04	7 01
Thursday.....	20	5 07	6 59	5 04	7 02	5 11	6 55	5 09	6 57	5 06	6 59	5 03	7 03	5 06	6 59
Friday.....	21	5 08	6 58	5 05	7 01	5 12	6 54	5 10	6 56	5 08	6 58	5 05	7 01	5 08	6 58
Saturday.....	22	5 10	6 56	5 07	6 59	5 13	6 52	5 11	6 54	5 09	6 56	5 06	6 59	5 09	6 56
SUNDAY...	23	5 11	6 54	5 08	6 57	5 14	6 50	5 12	6 52	5 10	6 54	5 07	6 57	5 10	6 54
Monday.....	24	5 12	6 52	5 09	6 55	5 15	6 49	5 13	6 51	5 11	6 53	5 08	6 56	5 11	6 53
Tuesday.....	25	5 13	6 50	5 10	6 54	5 16	6 47	5 14	6 49	5 12	6 51	5 09	6 54	5 12	6 51
Wednesday....	26	5 14	6 48	5 12	6 52	5 17	6 45	5 15	6 47	5 13	6 49	5 11	6 52	5 13	6 49
Thursday.....	27	5 15	6 47	5 13	6 50	5 18	6 44	5 16	6 46	5 14	6 47	5 12	6 50	5 14	6 47
Friday.....	28	5 17	6 45	5 14	6 48	5 20	6 42	5 18	6 44	5 16	6 45	5 14	6 48	5 16	6 45
Saturday.....	29	5 18	6 43	5 15	6 46	5 21	6 40	5 19	6 42	5 17	6 43	5 15	6 46	5 17	6 43
SUNDAY...	30	5 19	6 41	5 16	6 44	5 22	6 39	5 20	6 40	5 19	6 42	5 16	6 44	5 18	6 42
Monday.....	31	5 20	6 40	5 18	6 42	5 23	6 38	5 21	6 39	5 20	6 40	5 17	6 43	5 19	6 41

## SEPTEMBER.

Time of the Rising and Setting of the Sun's upper limb, calculated to the nearest minute (rejecting the seconds) for the following places.

Day of the Week.	D. of the M.	Montreal.		Quebec.		Toronto.		Halifax.		Fredericton.		St. Jns N.F.		Charlottet'n	
		Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.
Tuesday.....	1	5 22	6 38	5 20	6 40	5 23	6 36	5 23	6 37	5 22	6 38	5 19	6 41	5 21	6 39
Wednesday...	2	5 23	6 36	5 21	6 38	5 25	6 34	5 24	6 35	5 23	6 36	5 20	6 39	5 22	6 37
Thursday.....	3	5 25	6 34	5 22	6 36	5 26	6 33	5 26	6 33	5 25	6 34	5 22	6 37	5 24	6 35
Friday.....	4	5 26	6 32	5 23	6 35	5 27	6 31	5 27	6 31	5 26	6 32	5 24	6 35	5 25	6 33
Saturday.....	5	5 27	6 30	5 25	6 32	5 28	6 29	5 28	6 29	5 27	6 30	5 25	6 32	5 27	6 31
SUNDAY...	6	5 28	6 28	5 26	6 30	5 29	6 27	5 29	6 27	5 28	6 28	5 26	6 30	5 28	6 28
Monday ..	7	5 30	6 26	5 27	6 29	5 30	6 25	5 30	6 25	5 30	6 26	5 28	6 28	5 29	6 26
Tuesday.....	8	5 31	6 24	5 29	6 26	5 31	6 23	5 31	6 23	5 31	6 24	5 29	6 26	5 30	6 24
Wednesday...	9	5 33	6 22	5 30	6 24	5 33	6 22	5 33	6 21	5 33	6 22	5 31	6 23	5 32	6 22
Thursday.....	10	5 34	6 20	5 31	6 23	5 34	6 19	5 35	6 20	5 34	6 20	5 33	6 22	5 34	6 21
Friday.....	11	5 35	6 18	5 32	6 20	5 35	6 18	5 36	6 18	5 35	6 18	5 34	6 19	5 35	6 18
Saturday.....	12	5 36	6 16	5 33	6 19	5 36	6 17	5 37	6 18	5 36	6 16	5 36	6 17	5 36	6 16
SUNDAY...	13	5 37	6 14	5 35	6 17	5 37	6 14	5 38	6 14	5 37	6 14	5 37	6 14	5 37	6 14
Monday.....	14	5 38	6 12	5 37	6 14	5 38	6 13	5 38	6 12	5 38	6 12	5 38	6 12	5 38	6 13
Tuesday.....	15	5 39	6 11	5 38	6 13	5 39	6 11	5 39	6 11	5 39	6 11	5 39	6 11	5 39	6 11
Wednesday...	16	5 40	6 09	5 39	6 10	5 40	6 09	5 40	6 09	5 40	6 09	5 40	6 09	5 40	6 09
Thursday.....	17	5 41	6 07	5 41	6 08	5 42	6 07	5 42	6 07	5 41	6 07	5 41	6 07	5 41	6 07
Friday.....	18	5 42	6 04	5 41	6 07	5 43	6 05	5 42	6 04	5 42	6 04	5 42	6 04	5 42	6 04
Saturday.....	19	5 44	6 02	5 43	6 04	5 44	6 03	5 44	6 03	5 44	6 02	5 44	6 02	5 44	6 02
SUNDAY...	20	5 45	6 00	5 44	6 02	5 45	6 02	5 45	6 00	5 45	6 00	5 45	6 00	5 45	6 00
Monday.....	21	5 46	5 59	5 45	6 00	5 46	6 00	5 46	5 59	5 46	5 59	5 46	5 59	5 46	5 59
Tuesday.....	22	5 47	5 57	5 47	5 58	5 47	5 58	5 47	5 57	5 47	5 57	5 47	5 57	5 47	5 57
Wednesday...	23	5 48	5 55	5 48	5 56	5 48	5 56	5 48	5 55	5 48	5 55	5 48	5 55	5 48	5 55
Thursday.....	24	5 49	5 53	5 49	5 55	5 50	5 54	5 49	5 53	5 49	5 53	5 49	5 53	5 49	5 53
Friday.....	25	5 50	5 51	5 51	5 52	5 51	5 52	5 50	5 51	5 50	5 51	5 50	5 51	5 50	5 51
Saturday.....	26	5 52	5 49	5 52	5 50	5 52	5 51	5 52	5 49	5 52	5 49	5 52	5 49	5 52	5 49
SUNDAY...	27	5 53	5 47	5 53	5 49	5 53	5 49	5 53	5 47	5 53	5 47	5 53	5 47	5 53	5 47
Monday.....	28	5 54	5 45	5 55	5 46	5 54	5 47	5 54	5 45	5 54	5 45	5 54	5 45	5 54	5 45
Tuesday.....	29	5 55	5 44	5 56	5 44	5 55	5 46	5 55	5 44	5 55	5 44	5 55	5 44	5 55	5 44
Wednesday...	30	5 57	5 43	5 57	5 43	5 56	5 44	5 57	5 43	5 57	5 43	5 57	5 43	5 57	5 43

## OCTOBER.

Day of the Week.	D. of the M.	Montreal.		Quebec.		Toronto.		Halifax.		Fredericton.		St. Jns N.F.		Charlottet'n	
		Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.
Thursday.....	1	5 58	5 42	5 59	5 40	5 58	5 42	5 58	5 42	5 58	5 42	5 58	5 42	5 58	5 42
Friday.....	2	6 00	5 40	6 00	5 38	6 00	5 40	6 00	5 40	6 00	5 40	6 00	5 40	6 00	5 40
Saturday.....	3	6 01	5 38	6 01	5 37	6 01	5 38	6 01	5 38	6 01	5 38	6 01	5 38	6 01	5 38
SUNDAY...	4	6 02	5 37	6 03	5 35	6 02	5 37	6 02	5 37	6 02	5 37	6 02	5 37	6 02	5 37
Monday.....	5	6 03	5 35	6 04	5 32	6 03	5 35	6 03	5 35	6 03	5 35	6 03	5 35	6 03	5 35
Tuesday.....	6	6 05	5 33	6 05	5 31	6 04	5 31	6 04	5 33	6 05	5 33	6 05	5 32	6 04	5 33
Wednesday...	7	6 07	5 31	6 07	5 29	6 06	5 30	6 06	5 31	6 07	5 31	6 07	5 30	6 06	5 31
Thursday.....	8	6 08	5 29	6 09	5 26	6 07	5 28	6 07	5 30	6 08	5 29	6 08	5 28	6 08	5 27
Friday.....	9	6 09	5 25	6 10	5 25	6 08	5 26	6 08	5 28	6 09	5 26	6 10	5 26	6 09	5 29
Saturday.....	10	6 11	5 24	6 11	5 23	6 09	5 24	6 09	5 26	6 11	5 24	6 11	5 23	6 11	5 25
SUNDAY...	11	6 13	5 22	6 12	5 22	6 11	5 22	6 11	5 24	6 13	5 22	6 14	5 21	6 13	5 22
Monday.....	12	6 14	5 20	6 14	5 19	6 12	5 23	6 12	5 22	6 14	5 20	6 16	5 18	6 15	5 20
Tuesday.....	13	6 15	5 18	6 15	5 17	6 13	5 20	6 13	5 20	6 15	5 18	6 18	5 16	6 16	5 18
Wednesday...	14	6 17	5 16	6 17	5 15	6 14	5 18	6 14	5 18	6 16	5 16	6 19	5 13	6 18	5 15
Thursday.....	15	6 18	5 14	6 18	5 14	6 13	5 17	6 13	5 17	6 17	5 14	6 21	5 11	6 19	5 13
Friday.....	16	6 20	5 13	6 20	5 12	6 17	5 16	6 17	5 16	6 18	5 15	6 23	5 10	6 21	5 12
Saturday.....	17	6 21	5 11	6 21	5 10	6 18	5 14	6 18	5 14	6 20	5 11	6 24	5 08	6 22	5 10
SUNDAY...	18	6 22	5 10	6 22	5 08	6 19	5 13	6 20	5 13	6 21	5 10	6 25	5 07	6 23	5 09
Monday.....	19	6 23	5 08	6 23	5 07	6 20	5 11	6 21	5 10	6 22	5 08	6 26	5 05	6 24	5 07
Tuesday.....	20	6 25	5 06	6 25	5 05	6 22	5 09	6 22	5 08	6 23	5 06	6 28	5 03	6 26	5 05
Wednesday...	21	6 26	5 05	6 27	5 03	6 23	5 08	6 23	5 07	6 25	5 05	6 29	5 02	6 27	5 04
Thursday.....	22	6 27	5 03	6 28	5 01	6 24	5 06	6 24	5 05	6 26	5 03	6 30	5 00	6 28	5 03
Friday.....	23	6 28	5 02	6 30	4 59	6 25	5 05	6 26	5 04	6 27	5 02	6 31	4 59	6 29	5 01
Saturday.....	24	6 30	5 00	6 31	4 57	6 26	5 03	6 28	5 01	6 28	5 00	6 32	4 58	6 31	4 59
SUNDAY...	25	6 31	4 59	6 32	4 55	6 28	5 02	6 30	5 00	6 30	4 59	6 34	4 57	6 32	4 58
Monday.....	26	6 32	4 57	6 34	4 54	6 29	5 00	6 31	4 58	6 31	4 57	6 35	4 55	6 33	4 56
Tuesday.....	27	6 34	4 56	6 35	4 52	6 30	4 52	6 33	4 57	6 32	4 56	6 38	4 53	6 35	4 53
Wednesday...	28	6 36	4 53	6 37	4 51	6 31	4 57	6 34	4 55	6 34	4 53	6 39	4 50	6 36	4 55
Thursday.....	29	6 37	4 51	6 38	4 50	6 32	4 55	6 35	4 53	6 36	4 50	6 40	4 48	6 37	4 51
Friday.....	30	6 38	4 50	6 40	4 48	6 33	4 54	6 36	4 52	6 38	4 49	6 42	4 46	6 39	4 50
Saturday.....	31	6 39	4 49	6 41	4 47	6 35	4 53	6 37	4 51	6 40	4 48	6 43	4 45	6 40	4 48

## NOVEMBER.

Time of the Rising and Setting of the Sun's upper limb, calculated to the nearest minute (rejecting the seconds) for the following places.

Day of the Week.	D. of the M.	Montreal.		Quebec.		Toronto.		Halifax.		Fredericton.		St. Jns N.F.		Charlottet'n	
		Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.
SUNDAY ...	1	6 41	4 47	6 43	4 45	6 37	4 51	6 39	4 49	6 42	4 46	6 45	4 43	6 42	4 46
Monday .....	2	6 42	4 46	6 45	4 43	6 38	4 50	6 40	4 48	6 43	4 45	6 46	4 42	6 43	4 45
Tuesday .....	3	6 44	4 45	6 46	4 42	6 40	4 49	6 42	4 47	6 45	4 44	6 48	4 41	6 45	4 44
Wednesday...	4	6 45	4 42	6 47	4 41	6 41	4 48	6 43	4 46	6 46	4 43	6 49	4 40	6 46	4 43
Thursday....	5	6 46	4 42	6 49	4 39	6 42	4 45	6 44	4 44	6 47	4 41	6 51	4 38	6 47	4 41
Friday.....	6	6 48	4 41	6 50	4 38	6 44	4 45	6 46	4 43	6 49	4 40	6 53	4 37	6 49	4 40
Saturday.....	7	6 49	4 40	6 52	4 36	6 45	4 44	6 47	4 42	6 50	4 39	6 54	4 36	6 50	4 39
SUNDAY ...	8	6 51	4 38	6 53	4 25	6 46	4 43	6 48	4 41	6 51	4 38	6 56	4 34	6 51	4 38
Monday .....	9	6 52	4 37	6 55	4 33	6 47	4 42	6 49	4 40	6 52	4 36	6 57	4 33	6 52	4 36
Tuesday .....	10	6 54	4 35	6 56	4 32	6 49	4 40	6 51	4 38	6 54	4 34	6 59	4 31	6 54	4 34
Wednesday...	11	6 55	4 34	6 58	4 30	6 50	4 39	6 52	4 37	6 56	4 33	7 00	4 29	6 56	4 33
Thursday....	12	6 57	4 33	6 59	4 30	6 52	4 38	6 54	4 36	6 58	4 32	7 02	4 28	6 58	4 32
Friday.....	13	6 58	4 32	7 00	4 29	6 53	4 37	6 56	4 34	6 59	4 31	7 04	4 26	6 59	4 31
Saturday.....	14	7 00	4 30	7 02	4 27	6 54	4 36	6 57	4 33	7 01	4 29	7 06	4 25	7 01	4 29
SUNDAY ...	15	7 02	4 28	7 03	4 26	6 56	4 34	6 59	4 31	7 03	4 27	7 07	4 23	7 03	4 27
Monday .....	16	7 03	4 27	7 05	4 25	6 57	4 33	7 00	4 30	7 04	4 26	7 08	4 22	7 04	4 26
Tuesday .....	17	7 04	4 27	7 06	4 24	6 58	4 33	7 01	4 30	7 05	4 26	7 09	4 22	7 05	4 26
Wednesday...	18	7 05	4 26	7 08	4 23	6 59	4 32	7 02	4 29	7 06	4 25	7 10	4 21	7 06	4 25
Thursday....	19	7 07	4 25	7 09	4 22	7 01	4 31	7 04	4 28	7 08	4 24	7 12	4 19	7 08	4 24
Friday.....	20	7 08	4 24	7 10	4 21	7 02	4 30	7 05	4 27	7 09	4 23	7 14	4 18	7 09	4 23
Saturday.....	21	7 09	4 24	7 12	4 21	7 03	4 30	7 06	4 26	7 10	4 23	7 15	4 18	7 10	4 23
SUNDAY ...	22	7 10	4 23	7 13	4 20	7 04	4 29	7 07	4 27	7 11	4 22	7 16	4 17	7 11	4 22
Monday .....	23	7 12	4 22	7 14	4 19	7 06	4 28	7 09	4 25	7 13	4 21	7 18	4 15	7 13	4 21
Tuesday .....	24	7 13	4 21	7 15	4 19	7 07	4 27	7 10	4 24	7 14	4 20	7 20	4 14	7 14	4 20
Wednesday...	25	7 14	4 20	7 17	4 17	7 08	4 26	7 11	4 23	7 15	4 19	7 21	4 13	7 15	4 19
Thursday....	26	7 16	4 20	7 19	4 16	7 09	4 26	7 12	4 23	7 16	4 19	7 22	4 13	7 16	4 19
Friday.....	27	7 17	4 19	7 20	4 16	7 10	4 26	7 13	4 23	7 18	4 19	7 23	4 13	7 18	4 19
Saturday.....	28	7 18	4 18	7 21	4 16	7 11	4 25	7 14	4 22	7 19	4 18	7 24	4 12	7 19	4 18
SUNDAY ...	29	7 19	4 18	7 22	4 15	7 12	4 25	7 15	4 22	7 20	4 18	7 25	4 12	7 20	4 17
Monday .....	30	7 20	4 18	7 23	4 15	7 13	4 25	7 17	4 21	7 21	4 17	7 26	4 11	7 22	4 16

## DECEMBER.

Day of the Week.	D. of the M.	Montreal.		Quebec.		Toronto.		Halifax.		Fredericton.		St. Jns N.F.		Charlottet'n	
		Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.
Tuesday .....	1	7 21	4 17	7 25	4 14	7 14	4 24	7 18	4 20	7 23	4 15	7 28	4 10	7 23	4 15
Wednesday...	2	7 22	4 17	7 26	4 13	7 15	4 24	7 19	4 20	7 24	4 15	7 29	4 10	7 24	4 15
Thursday....	3	7 23	4 17	7 27	4 13	7 16	4 24	7 20	4 20	7 25	4 15	7 30	4 10	7 25	4 15
Friday.....	4	7 24	4 17	7 29	4 12	7 17	4 24	7 21	4 20	7 26	4 15	7 31	4 10	7 26	4 15
Saturday.....	5	7 25	4 16	7 29	4 12	7 18	4 23	7 22	4 19	7 27	4 14	7 32	4 09	7 27	4 14
SUNDAY ...	6	7 26	4 16	7 30	4 12	7 19	4 23	7 23	4 19	7 28	4 14	7 33	4 09	7 28	4 14
Monday .....	7	7 27	4 16	7 32	4 12	7 20	4 23	7 24	4 19	7 29	4 14	7 34	4 09	7 29	4 14
Tuesday .....	8	7 28	4 16	7 33	4 12	7 21	4 23	7 25	4 19	7 30	4 14	7 35	4 09	7 30	4 14
Wednesday...	9	7 29	4 16	7 34	4 11	7 22	4 23	7 26	4 19	7 31	4 14	7 36	4 09	7 31	4 14
Thursday....	10	7 30	4 16	7 35	4 11	7 23	4 23	7 27	4 19	7 32	4 14	7 37	4 09	7 32	4 14
Friday.....	11	7 31	4 16	7 36	4 11	7 24	4 23	7 28	4 19	7 33	4 14	7 38	4 09	7 33	4 14
Saturday.....	12	7 32	4 16	7 37	4 12	7 25	4 23	7 29	4 19	7 34	4 14	7 39	4 10	7 34	4 15
SUNDAY ...	13	7 33	4 17	7 37	4 12	7 26	4 24	7 30	4 20	7 35	4 15	7 40	4 10	7 35	4 15
Monday .....	14	7 34	4 17	7 38	4 12	7 27	4 24	7 31	4 20	7 36	4 15	7 41	4 10	7 36	4 15
Tuesday .....	15	7 35	4 17	7 39	4 12	7 28	4 24	7 32	4 20	7 37	4 15	7 42	4 10	7 37	4 15
Wednesday...	16	7 36	4 17	7 40	4 12	7 29	4 24	7 33	4 20	7 38	4 15	7 43	4 10	7 38	4 15
Thursday....	17	7 37	4 17	7 41	4 13	7 30	4 24	7 35	4 20	7 39	4 15	7 44	4 11	7 39	4 16
Friday.....	18	7 37	4 18	7 41	4 13	7 30	4 25	7 34	4 21	7 39	4 16	7 44	4 11	7 39	4 16
Saturday.....	19	7 38	4 18	7 42	4 13	7 31	4 25	7 35	4 21	7 40	4 16	7 45	4 11	7 40	4 17
SUNDAY ...	20	7 38	4 19	7 42	4 14	7 31	4 26	7 35	4 22	7 40	4 17	7 45	4 12	7 40	4 18
Monday .....	21	7 38	4 20	7 43	4 15	7 31	4 27	7 35	4 23	7 40	4 18	7 45	4 12	7 40	4 18
Tuesday .....	22	7 38	4 20	7 43	4 15	7 31	4 27	7 35	4 23	7 40	4 18	7 45	4 13	7 40	4 18
Wednesday...	23	7 38	4 20	7 44	4 16	7 31	4 27	7 35	4 23	7 40	4 18	7 45	4 13	7 40	4 19
Thursday....	24	7 39	4 21	7 44	4 17	7 31	4 28	7 35	4 24	7 40	4 19	7 45	4 14	7 40	4 19
Friday.....	25	7 39	4 21	7 45	4 17	7 31	4 28	7 36	4 24	7 40	4 19	7 46	4 14	7 41	4 20
Saturday.....	26	7 40	4 22	7 45	4 18	7 32	4 29	7 36	4 25	7 41	4 20	7 46	4 15	7 42	4 21
SUNDAY ...	27	7 40	4 23	7 45	4 19	7 33	4 30	7 37	4 26	7 41	4 21	7 47	4 16	7 42	4 22
Monday .....	28	7 40	4 24	7 45	4 19	7 33	4 31	7 37	4 27	7 42	4 22	7 47	4 17	7 42	4 23
Tuesday .....	29	7 41	4 25	7 45	4 20	7 33	4 32	7 37	4 28	7 42	4 23	7 47	4 18	7 42	4 24
Wednesday...	30	7 41	4 26	7 45	4 21	7 34	4 33	7 38	4 29	7 43	4 24	7 48	4 19	7 43	4 25
Thursday....	31	7 41	4 27	7 45	4 21	7 34	4 34	7 38	4 30	7 43	4 25	7 48	4 20	7 43	4 25

## JANUARY.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. J's N.F.	Charlottet'n.	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
First Quarter.	2	11 09 p m	11 18 p m	10 46 p m	11 49 p m	11 37 p m	12 32 p m	11 51 p m	
Full Moon.....	9	5 59 p m	6 08 p m	5 36 p m	6 39 p m	6 27 p m	6 22 p m	6 41 p m	Perigee 9th
Last Quarter.	16	0 09 p m	0 18 p m	11 46 a m	0 49 p m	0 37 p m	1 32 p m	0 51 p m	Apogee 23rd
New Moon.....	24	2 24 p m	2 33 p m	2 01 p m	3 04 p m	2 52 p m	3 47 p m	3 06 p m	

## FEBRUARY.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. J's N.F.	Charlottet'n.	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
First Quarter.	1	1 22 p m	1 31 p m	0 59 p m	2 02 p m	1 50 p m	2 45 p m	2 04 p m	
Full Moon.....	7	4 41 a m	4 50 a m	4 18 a m	5 21 a m	5 09 a m	6 04 a m	5 23 a m	Perigee 9th
Last Quarter.	14	4 23 a m	4 32 a m	4 00 a m	5 03 a m	5 51 a m	6 46 a m	5 05 a m	Apogee 15th
New Moon.....	23	9 26 a m	9 35 a m	9 03 a m	10 06 a m	9 54 a m	10 49 a m	10 08 a m	

## MARCH.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. J's N.F.	Charlottet'n.	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
First Quarter.	1	11 55 p m	0 04 a m	11 34 p m	0 35 a m	0 23 a m	1 18 a m	0 37 a m	
Full Moon.....	8	3 28 p m	3 37 p m	3 05 p m	4 03 p m	3 56 p m	4 51 p m	4 10 p m	
Last Quarter.	15	10 31 p m	10 43 p m	10 11 p m	11 14 p m	11 02 p m	11 57 p m	11 16 p m	Perigee 3rd
New Moon.....	23	2 05 a m	2 14 a m	1 42 a m	2 45 a m	2 33 a m	3 28 a m	2 47 a m	Apogee 15th
First Quarter.	31	7 32 a m	7 41 a m	7 09 a m	8 12 a m	8 00 a m	8 55 a m	8 14 a m	

## APRIL.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. J's N.F.	Charlottet'n.	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Full Moon.....	6	2 23 a m	2 32 a m	2 00 a m	3 03 a m	2 51 a m	3 46 a m	3 05 a m	
Last Quarter.	14	5 40 p m	5 49 p m	5 17 p m	6 20 p m	6 08 p m	7 03 p m	6 22 p m	Perigee 3rd
New Moon.....	22	3 26 p m	3 35 p m	3 03 p m	4 06 p m	3 56 p m	4 51 p m	4 03 p m	Apogee 15th
First Quarter.	29	1 23 p m	1 33 p m	1 01 p m	2 04 p m	1 52 p m	2 47 p m	2 06 p m	Perig. 25th

## MAY.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. J's N.F.	Charlottet'n.	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Full Moon.....	6	1 43 p m	1 52 p m	1 20 p m	2 23 p m	2 11 p m	3 06 p m	2 25 p m	
Last Quarter.	14	0 21 p m	0 30 p m	11 58 a m	1 01 p m	0 48 p m	1 43 p m	1 03 p m	Apogee 12th
New Moon.....	21	1 42 a m	1 51 a m	1 19 a m	2 22 a m	2 10 a m	3 05 a m	2 24 a m	Perig. 24th
First Quarter.	28	6 48 p m	6 57 p m	6 25 p m	7 28 p m	7 16 p m	8 11 p m	7 30 p m	

## JUNE.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. J's N.F.	Charlottet'n.	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Full Moon.....	4	2 01 a m	2 10 a m	1 38 a m	2 41 a m	2 29 a m	3 24 a m	2 43 a m	
Last Quarter.	12	5 20 a m	5 29 a m	4 57 a m	6 00 a m	5 48 a m	6 43 a m	6 02 a m	Apogee 9th
New Moon.....	20	9 51 a m	10 00 a m	9 28 a m	10 31 a m	10 19 a m	11 14 a m	10 33 a m	Perigee 21st
First Quarter.	26	0 56 a m	1 05 a m	0 33 a m	1 36 a m	1 24 a m	2 19 a m	1 38 a m	

## JULY.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. J's N.F.	Charlottet'n.	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Full Moon.....	4	3 45 p m	3 54 p m	3 22 p m	4 26 p m	4 14 p m	5 09 p m	4 28 p m	
Last Quarter.	12	7 46 p m	7 55 p m	7 23 p m	8 26 p m	8 14 p m	9 19 p m	8 38 p m	Apogee 7th
New Moon.....	19	5 02 p m	5 11 p m	4 39 p m	5 42 p m	5 30 p m	6 25 p m	5 44 p m	Perig. 20th
First Quarter.	26	8 53 a m	9 02 a m	8 35 a m	9 38 a m	9 26 a m	10 21 a m	9 40 a m	

## AUGUST.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. J's N.F.	Charlottet'n.	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Full Moon.....	2	6 58 p m	7 07 p m	6 35 p m	7 38 p m	7 26 p m	8 21 p m	7 40 p m	
Last Quarter.	11	7 34 a m	7 43 a m	7 11 a m	8 14 a m	8 02 a m	8 57 a m	8 16 a m	Apogee 3rd
New Moon.....	17	0 15 a m	0 26 a m	11 54 p m	0 53 a m	0 46 a m	1 41 a m	1 00 a m	Perig. 17th
First Quarter.	24	7 53 a m	8 02 a m	7 30 a m	8 33 a m	8 21 a m	9 16 a m	8 35 a m	Apogee 30th

## SEPTEMBER.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. J's N.F.	Charlottet'n.	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Full Moon.....	1	11 03 p m	11 12 p m	10 40 p m	11 43 p m	11 31 p m	12 26 p m	11 45 p m	
Last Quarter.	9	5 10 p m	5 19 p m	4 47 p m	5 50 p m	5 38 p m	6 33 p m	5 52 p m	Perig. 14th
New Moon.....	16	8 25 a m	8 34 a m	8 02 a m	9 06 a m	8 53 a m	9 48 a m	9 07 a m	Apogee 27th
First Quarter.	23	10 28 a m	10 37 a m	10 05 a m	10 08 a m	9 56 a m	10 51 a m	10 10 a m	

## OCTOBER.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. J's N.F.	Charlottet'n.	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Full Moon.....	1	3 04 p m	3 13 p m	2 41 p m	3 44 p m	3 32 p m	4 27 p m	3 46 p m	
Last Quarter.	8	1 19 a m	1 28 a m	0 56 a m	1 59 a m	1 47 a m	2 42 a m	2 01 a m	Perigee 12th
New Moon.....	15	6 07 p m	6 16 p m	5 44 p m	6 47 p m	6 35 p m	7 30 p m	6 49 p m	Apogee 24th
First Quarter.	22	4 48 a m	4 57 a m	4 25 a m	5 28 a m	5 16 a m	6 11 a m	5 30 a m	
Full Moon.....	30	6 11 a m	6 20 a m	5 48 a m	6 51 a m	6 39 a m	7 34 a m	6 53 a m	

## NOVEMBER.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. J's N.F.	Charlottet'n.	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Last Quarter.	7	8 52 a m	9 01 a m	8 29 a m	9 32 a m	9 20 a m	10 15 a m	9 34 a m	Perigee 9th
New Moon.....	13	6 01 a m	6 10 a m	5 38 a m	6 41 a m	6 29 a m	7 24 a m	6 43 a m	Apogee 21st
First Quarter.	21	1 52 a m	2 01 a m	1 29 a m	2 32 a m	2 20 a m	3 15 a m	2 34 a m	
Full Moon.....	29	8 06 p m	8 15 p m	7 43 p m	8 45 p m	8 33 p m	9 28 p m	8 47 p m	

## DECEMBER.

Moon's Phases.	Days.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Halifax.	Fredericton.	St. J's N.F.	Charlottet'n.	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Last Quarter.	6	4 39 p m	4 48 p m	4 16 p m	5 19 p m	5 07 p m	6 02 p m	5 21 p m	Perigee 3rd
New Moon.....	13	8 39 p m	8 48 p m	8 16 p m	9 19 p m	9 07 p m	10 02 p m	9 21 p m	Apogee 19th
First Quarter.	21	11 34 p m	11 43 p m	11 11 p m	12 14 p m	12 02 p m	12 57 p m	12 16 p m	Perigee 31st
Full Moon.....	29	8 53 a m	9 02 a m	8 30 a m	9 33 a m	9 21 a m	10 16 a m	9 35 a m	

## THE MONTHS.

Our arbitrary division of the year into twelve months has manifestly taken its origin in the natural division determined by the moon's revolutions.

The month of nature, or lunar revolution, is strictly 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 3 seconds; and there are of course twelve such periods, and rather less than eleven days over, in a year. From an early period, there were efforts among some of the civilised nations to arrange the year in a division accordant with the revolutions of the moon; but they were all strangely irregular until Julius Caesar reformed the Calendar, by establishing the system of three years of 365 followed by one (bissextile) of 366 days, and decreed that the latter should be divided as follows:—

Januarius 31 days, Februarius 30, Martius 31, Aprilis 30, Maius 31, Junius 30, Quintilis (altered to Julius) 31, Sextilis 30, September 31, October 30, November 31, December 30.—Total 365 days.

The general idea of Caesar was that the months should consist of 31 and 30 days alternately; and this was effected in the bissextile or leap-year consisting, as it did, of twelve times thirty with six over. In ordinary years, consisting of one day less, his arrangement gave 29 days to Februarius. Afterwards his successor Augustus had the eighth of the series (Sextilis) called after himself, and from vanity broke up the regularity of Caesar's arrangement by taking another day from February to add to his own month, that it might not be shorter than July; a change which led to a shift of October and December for September and November as months of 31 days. In this arrangement, the year has since stood in all Christian Countries.

The Roman names of the months, as settled by Augustus, have also been used in all Christian Countries excepting Holland, where the following set of names prevails:—

January.....	Januumaand.....	Chilly month.
February.....	Sprokelmaand.....	Vegetation month.
March.....	Leutmaand.....	Spring month.
April.....	Grasmaand.....	Grass month.
May.....	Blowmaand.....	Flower month.
June.....	Zomermaand.....	Summer month.
July.....	Hooymaand.....	Hay month.
August.....	Oostmaand.....	Harvest month.
September.....	Herstmaand.....	Autumn month.
October.....	Wynmaand.....	Wine month.
November.....	Slaughtmaand.....	Slaughter month.
December.....	Wintmaand.....	Winter month.

These characteristic names of the months are the remains of the months of the ancient Gaulish titles, which were also used by our Anglo-Saxon ancestors.

"Thirty days hath September,  
April, June, and November;  
All the rest have thirty one,  
But February twenty eight alone,  
Except in leap-year, once in four  
When February has one day more."

Sir Walter Scott, in conversation with a friend, adverted jocularly to 'that ancient and respectable, but unknown poet who had given us the invaluable formula, Thirty days hath September, &c.' It is truly a composition of considerable age, for it appears in a play entitled: *The Return from Parnassus*, published in 1606, as well as in Winter's *Cambridge Almanac* for 1635.

## THE CALENDAR.

Principal articles of the Calendar for the year of our Lord, 1838.

## CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Golden.....	7.	Dominical Letters.....	E.D.
Epoct.....	6.	Roman Indiction.....	II
Solar Cycle.....	1.	Julian Period.....	6581.

## EPOCHS.

The year 5629 of the Jewish Era commences on September 17th, 1868. Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on December 16th, 1868. The year 1285 of the Mahomedan Era commences on April 24th, 1868.

## CHRONOLOGY.

From the Creation of the World, 5872. From the first Olympiad, 2644. From the Foundation of Rome, 2621. From the discovery of America, 376. From the Independence of the United States, 93. From the Cession of Canada to Great Britain, 105.

## FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &amp;c., &amp;c.

New Year's Day*.....	January	1	Waterloo (1815).....	June	18
Epiphany*.....	"	6	Accession of Queen Victoria.....	"	20
Septuagesima Sunday.....	February	9	Proclamation.....	"	21
Quinquagesima.....	"	23	St. John Baptist.....	"	24
Ash Wednesday.....	"	26	St. Peter & St. Paul*.....	"	29
St. David.....	March	1	DOMINION OF CANADA.....	July	1
Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent.....	"	1	St. James.....	"	25
St. Patrick.....	"	17	St. Bartholomew.....	August	24
Annunciation*.....	"	25	Canada ceded to Great Britain.....	September	7
Palm Sunday.....	April	5	St. Michael.....	"	29
Good Friday*.....	"	10	Trafalgar (1805).....	October	21
EASTER SUNDAY.....	"	12	Hallowe'en.....	"	31
Low Sunday.....	"	19	All Saints Day*.....	November	1
St. George.....	"	23	Birth of Prince of Wales (1841).....	"	9
St. John the Evangelist.....	May	6	1st Sunday in Advent.....	"	29
Rogation Sunday.....	"	17	St. Andrew.....	"	30
Ascension Day*.....	"	21	Conception of Virgin Mary*.....	December	8
Birth of Queen Victoria.....	"	24	St. Thomas.....	"	21
Pentecost—Whit Sunday.....	"	31	CHRISTMAS DAY.....	"	25
Trinity Sunday.....	June	7	St. John.....	"	27
Corpus Christi*.....	"	11			

The Feasts and anniversaries marked with an asterisk \* are legal holidays in Lower Canada, or as now, the Province of Quebec. The only legal holidays observed in the Province of Ontario are New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ash Wednesday, Queen's Birthday, Christmas Day, and any day set apart by proclamation.

## ECLIPSES.

In the year 1868, there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and a Transit of the Planet Mercury over the Sun's Disk. I.—An Annular Eclipse of the SUN, February 22-23, 1868, *invisible at Greenwich*. Begins on the earth generally, February 22, 23h. 17m., Greenwich Mean Time, in longitude 78° 8' W., and latitude 12° 54' S. Ends on the earth generally February 23, 5h. 25m., in longitude 82° 48' E., and latitude 17° 59' N. *Invisible in Canada*.

II.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun, August 17, 1868, *invisible at Greenwich*. Begins on the earth generally August 17, 14h. 31m., Greenwich Mean Time, in longitude 49° 35' E., and latitude 11° 13' N. Ends on the earth generally in longitude 149° 59' E., and latitude 15° 23' S. *Invisible in Canada*.

III.—A Transit of Mercury over the Sun's Disk, November 4th, 1868, *partly visible at Greenwich, also in Canada*.

Mercury is a Morning Star in January; towards the end of February he sets about 1½ hour after the Sun, and can then be well observed. He is inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 8th of March, stationary among the stars on the evening of the 24th. In April he is a Morning Star, and is near Jupiter on the 13th and Mars on the 17, and is also a Morning Star in May, an Evening Star in June, and well situated for observation. In August he is a Morning Star. In September and October he is not favourably situated for observation, but is well situated for observation from the middle to the latter end of November, and in December again becomes a Morning Star.

Venus is an Evening Star in January, February, March, April, May, and will be at her greatest brilliancy on June the 9th. In July she is an Evening Star, and continues so for the rest of the year. On the 17th of October she is near Mercury, on the 18th near Saturn, and on the 28th near Jupiter.

Jupiter is an Evening Star in January, February and March, until the 10th; a Morning Star in April, May, and June; in July and August he is visible nearly all night. In September he rises as the Sun sets. In October he is an Evening Star, and is very favourably situated for observation, and continues an Evening Star for the rest of the year.

Saturn is a Morning Star in January, February, and March; in April, May, June, and July, visible during the night. In August, September, and October, he is an Evening Star, and on the end of November, the Sun and planet rise nearly together, and during the month of December he rises before the Sun and is a Morning Star.

## JEWISH CALENDER FOR 1863.

5623.		1863		New Moons and Feasts.	
Tebet	10	January	5	Fast: Siege of Jerusalem.	
Sebat	1	"	25		
"	15	February	8	Twibshbat.	
Adar	"	"	23, 24		
"	11	March	5	Fast of Esther.	
"	14	"	8	Purim.	
"	15	"	9	Shushan Purim.	
Nissan	"	"	21		
"	15	April	7	Passover, first day.	
"	16	"	8	Second day of the Feast.	
"	21	"	13	Seventh day of the Feast.	
"	22	"	14	Passover ends.	
Iyar	"	"	22, 23		
"	18	May	10	Lag L'Omer.	
Sivan	"	"	22		
"	6	"	27	Feast of Weeks.	
"	7	"	28	Second day of the Feast.	
Tamuz	"	June	20, 21		
"	17	July	7	Fast: Seizure of the Temple.	
Ab	"	"	20		
"	9	"	28	Fast: Destruction of the Temple.	
Elul	"	August	18, 19		
5623.					
Tisri	1	September	17	New Year's Feast.	
"	2	"	18	Second day of the Feast.	
"	4	"	20	Fast: Death of Guedeliah.	
"	10	"	26	Fast: Day of Atonement.	
"	15	October	1	Feast of Tabernacles.	
"	16	"	2	Second day of the Feast.	
"	21	"	7	Feast of Branches.	
"	22	"	8	Feast of the Fifth Day.	
"	23	"	9	Feast of the Law.	
"	"	"	16, 17		
Hevan	1	November	9		
Kislev	"	December	9	Feast of the Dedication of Temple.	
"	25	"	14, 15		
Tebet	"	"	24	Fast: Siege of Jerusalem.	
"	10	"	"		

CORRESPONDING TIME TABLE of some of the principal places in British North America. 12 o'clock NOON at London England, being taken as the Standard.

	A. M.	Long. W.
Montreal.....	7 06	73 36
Quebec.....	7 16	71 16
Toronto.....	6 43	79 21
Fredericton.....	7 23	66 38
Halifax.....	7 46	63 26
Charlottetown.....	7 48	63 07
St. Johns Newfoundland.....	8 22	52 40

## CURRENCY TABLE.

Canadian Currency.		Sterling.		Canadian Currency.		Sterling.	
c.	s. d.	s. d.		\$	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
1		$\frac{1}{2}$		.63	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
2		1		.64	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
3		1 $\frac{1}{2}$		.65	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	8
4		2		.66	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
5		2 $\frac{1}{2}$		.67	3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	9
6		3		.68	3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
7		3 $\frac{1}{2}$		.69	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	10
8		4		.70	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
9		4 $\frac{1}{2}$		.71	3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	11
10		5		.72	3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
11		5 $\frac{1}{2}$		.73	3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	0
12		6		.74	3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
13		6 $\frac{1}{2}$		.75	3 9	3	1
14		7		.76	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
15		7 $\frac{1}{2}$		.77	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2
16		8		.78	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
17		8 $\frac{1}{2}$		.79	3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3
18		9		.80	4 0	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
19		9 $\frac{1}{2}$		.81	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4
20	1	0		.82	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
21	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$		.83	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	5
22	1	1		.84	4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
23	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		.85	4 3	3	6
24	1	2		.86	4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
25	1	3	1	.87	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	7
26	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	.88	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
27	1	4	1	.89	4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	8
28	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	.90	4 6	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
29	1	5	1	1.00	5 0	4	11
30	1	6	1	5.00	1 5 0	1 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
31	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	10.00	2 10 0	2 1	14

# CONFEDERATION—PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

## INTRODUCTION.

A federal union of the British North American Provinces was first vaguely foreshadowed in 1784, at the time of the separation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It was looked upon then by practical men as a far-off possibility, and had been suggested, doubtless, as a counterpoise to the newly-established federation of the United States. Such a scheme has since, from time to time, been advocated by some of our ablest colonial statesmen. A proposal is recorded as having been made by the Hon. R. J. Uniacke, of Nova Scotia, who, about the year 1800, brought colonial union under the notice of the Imperial authorities. In 1814, the late Chief Justice Sewell, of Quebec, (who enjoyed the friendship of the Duke of Kent, father of Her Majesty the Queen,) addressed to His Royal Highness a letter on the subject of a union, strongly recommending it—a document to which allusion is made by Lord Durham in his Report on the Affairs of the British North American Provinces. In 1822, Sir John Beverley Robinson, at the request of the Colonial Office, submitted a scheme of a similar nature. In 1824, and again in 1827, the subject was mooted in the provincial newspapers. Robert Gourlay, writing from London, in December, 1825, recommends that:—

Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, New Brunswick and Lower and Upper Canada should be confederated: each to be as free within itself as one of the United States, and the whole to hold congress at Quebec. Each also to send two members to the British Parliament to speak but not to vote. A Convention to meet after a lapse of time, to review and amend the whole system of government. A supreme judicial court to sit at Quebec for the final determination of appeals, and the Governor-in-Chief to exercise clemency.

Many other details are included in his project, among which are, freedom of trade, assimilation of laws, canals, provincial army and navy; all to be gradually introduced, and religious equality to be established.\* In 1838, the Right Reverend Dr. Strachan, Lord Bishop of Toronto, in a letter to Mr. Charles Buller, Secretary to Lord Durham, thus expresses himself:—

It will be a pleasure to me to contribute everything in my power to the prosperous issue of Lord Durham's administration; and if Mr. Pitt considered the constitution which he conferred upon the Canadas one of the glories of his life, what glory must redound to the statesmen who give a free constitution to the British North American Colonies, and by consolidating them into one territory or kingdom, exalt them to a nation acting in unity, and under the protection of the British Government, and thus not only ensuring their happiness but preventing forever the sad consequences that might arise from a rival power getting possession of their shores.

In Lord Durham's celebrated Report on Canada and British North America generally, His Lordship laid great stress upon the absolute necessity of a union, thus:—

On my first arrival in Canada I was strongly inclined to the project of a federal union, and it was with such a plan in view that I discussed a general measure for the government of the colonies, with the deputations from the Lower Provinces, and with various leading individuals and public bodies in the Canadas. But I had still more strongly impressed on me the great advantage of an united government, and I was gratified by finding the leading minds of the various colonies strongly and generally inclined to a scheme that would elevate their countries into something like a national existence.

Again, in reference to the influence of the United States as hemming us in on every side, His Lordship proceeds:—

If we wish to prevent the extension of this influence, it can only be done by raising up for the North American Colonist some nationality of his own, by elevating these small and unimportant communities into a society having some objects of a national importance, and by thus giving their inhabitants a country which they will be unwilling to see absorbed even into one more powerful. A union for common defence against foreign enemies is the natural bond of connection that holds together the great communities of the world, and between no parts of any kingdom or state is the necessity for such a union more obvious than between the whole of these colonies.

Colonial jealousies and dissensions prevented the accomplishment of Lord Durham's recommendations at that time, but there is no doubt that his Report was the means of preparing the public mind for the adoption of a measure similar in many respects to that proposed by his lordship. The author of "Hochelaga" and "The Conquest of Canada," writing in 1843, gives expression to his hopes in the following language:—

I should rejoice to see all the British North American possessions, Newfoundland included, united under a central colonial government and represented in a common legislature; each, however, still retaining its own assemblies for local and particular purposes.

In 1849, resolutions in favor of colonial union were passed by the British American League at Kingston. In 1851, Col. Arthur Rankin, in his address to the electors of Kent, strongly advocated the project. Afterwards, in 1856, that gentleman, when member for Essex, placed the following motion on the notice papers of the House:—

Mr. Rankin—On Wednesday next (30th April 1856)—Committee of the whole on the general state of the Province, for the purpose of considering the subject of an Union of the British North American Colonies, with a view to an Address to Her Majesty to recommend the same to the consideration of the Imperial Parliament.

The motion was coldly received, the leaders on both sides of the House regarding it as visionary: Hon. W. H. Merritt, who cordially approved of Col. Rankin's motion, being the only notable exception. In 1854, the question was discussed in the Nova Scotia Parliament, Hon. Messrs. Johnston and Howe, the leaders of the rival parties, vying with each other in their advocacy of a measure which, in their opinion, would be the means of constituting a great nation, by combining the elements of strength and wealth which all the isolated Provinces possess. In 1858, the Hon. A. T. Galt revived the subject in the Canadian Parliament, and eloquently dilated on the benefits to be derived from a union of the Provinces; and when, in the summer of that year, he became a member of the ministry he insisted on its being made a cabinet question, with what success is shewn by the following paragraph of Sir Edmund Head, the then Governor General's speech at the closing of the session of 1858.

I propose in the course of the recess to communicate with Her Majesty's Government, and with the Governments of the sister colonies, on another matter of very great importance. I am desirous of inviting them to discuss with us the principles on which a bond of a federal character uniting the Provinces of British North America, may, perhaps, hereafter be practicable.

This was followed by a despatch (signed by Hon. Messrs. Cartier, Galt, and John Ross,) addressed to the Imperial authorities, which pointed to a federal union of the Provinces as a solution of the grave difficulties which presented themselves in carrying on the Queen's

government in Canada. The defeat, and subsequent resignation, of the Derby-D'Israeli Ministry in England, prevented any decisive action at that time on the part of the Imperial authorities.

#### THE CHARLOTTETOWN CONFERENCE.

A resolution favorable to union was passed unanimously by the Nova Scotia Parliament in April, 1861, and having been transmitted to the Colonial Office, was forwarded by the Duke of Newcastle, the then Colonial Secretary, in a despatch dated July 6th, 1862, to the Governor General, and to the Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces. His Grace, after stating that Her Majesty's Government was not prepared to announce any definite policy on a question which had been taken up by only one Province, expressed his own opinion in the following words:—

If a union, either partial or complete, should hereafter be proposed with the concurrence of all the Provinces to be united, I am sure that the matter would be weighed in this country both by the public, by Parliament, and by Her Majesty's Government with no other feeling than an anxiety to discern and promote any course which might be the most conducive to the prosperity, the strength, and the harmony of all the British communities in North America.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces brought the subject before their respective Legislatures, at the commencement of their several sessions of 1864, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to confer as to the practicability of establishing a legislative union between the Maritime Provinces. The discussion, which was conducted in a calm and dignified manner, and without reference to local party issues, elicited, especially in Prince Edward Island, some considerable feeling of dissatisfaction at the proposal for a legislative union; still the Legislature of the Island, on the 13th April, passed the following resolution, which is identical with those passed by the Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick:—

*Resolved*,—That His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor be authorized to appoint Delegates (not to exceed five) to confer with Delegates who may be appointed by the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the purpose of discussing the expediency of a union of the three Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island under one government and legislature, the report of the said Delegates to be laid before the Legislature of this Colony, before any further action shall be taken in regard to the proposed question.

Delegates were accordingly appointed by the Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and it was arranged that on the 1st of September they should meet at Charlottetown.

While events were thus progressing in the Maritime Provinces, Canadian statesmen were engaged in considering the feasibility of effecting such changes in their constitution as would reconcile the conflicting interests of the eastern and western sections of the Province. Party government had become well nigh impossible, and ministry after ministry had to retire from the seemingly hopeless attempt at carrying on the government, when, on the defeat of the Taché-Macdonald ministry, in June, 1864, overtures were made by the leaders of the Reform party to the Hon. John A. Macdonald with a view to the settlement of the sectional difficulties by the adoption of a federative system, applying either to Canada or to all the British North American Provinces. These overtures were cordially received, and the result was the formation of a coalition government, pledged to the introduction of the federal system.\* By a fortunate coincidence, within a month of the formation of the coalition ministry in Canada, the Charlottetown Conference was arranged, and the Canadian Government hastened to ask permission to send Delegates. Their request was promptly complied with, and, in accordance with previous arrangement, on the 1st September, the Delegates met at Charlottetown.

Canada was represented by:—

The Hon. John A. Macdonald, M.P.P., Atty. Gen., U. C.	The Hon. G. E. Cartier, M.P.P., At. Gen., L.C.
" Geo. Brown, M.P.P., Pres. of Coun.	" Wm. McDougall, M.P.P., Prov. Sec.
" A. T. Galt, M.P.P., Finance Min.	" T. D'Arcy McGee, M.P.P., M. of Ag.
	" H. L. Langevin, M.P.P., Sol. Gen., L.C.

Nova Scotia was represented by:—

The Hon. Chas. Tupper, M.P.P., Prov. Secy.	The Hon. J. McCully, M.L.C.
" W. A. Henry, M.P.P., Atty. Gen.	" A. G. Archibald, M.P.P.
" R. B. Dickie, M.L.C.	

New Brunswick was represented by:—

The Hon. S. L. Tilley, M.P.P., Provin. Secy	The Hon. E. B. Chandler, M.L.C.
" J. M. Johnston, M.P.P., Atty. Gen.	" W. H. Steeves, M.L.C.
" J. H. Gray, M.P.P.	

Prince Edward Island was represented by:—

The Hon. Col. Gray, M.P.P., Pres. of Council.	The Hon. G. Coles, M.P.P.
" E. Palmer, M.L.C., Atty. General.	" A. A. Macdonald, M.L.C.
" W. H. Pope, M.P.P., Colonial Secy.	

Newfoundland sent no Delegates to the Charlottetown Conference.

The Canadian Delegates, not having been authorized to consider the question of a legislative union, were informally present. The proposal to unite the Maritime Provinces in a legislative union was looked upon as impracticable; but the delegates were unanimously of opinion that a union on a larger basis might be effected; and for the purpose of considering the possibility of a federal union and its necessary details, the Canadian Ministers proposed that a further Conference should be held at Quebec, subject to the consent of the Governments of the Maritime Provinces, and at such time as His Excellency the Governor General might name. This arrangement being agreed to, the Charlottetown Conference suspended its deliberations.

\* The terms of the agreement on which the coalition was formed were these:—"The Government are prepared to pledge themselves to bring in a measure next session for the purpose of removing existing difficulties, by introducing the Federal principle into Canada, coupled with such provisions as will permit the Northern Provinces and the North West Territory to be incorporated with the same system of Government.

"And the Government will seek, by sending representatives to the Lower Provinces and to England, to secure the assent of those interests which are beyond the control of our own Legislature to such a measure as will enable all British North America to be united under a General Legislature, based upon the Federal system."

## QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

The Delegates to the Intercolonial Conference at Quebec met in the Parliament Buildings on Monday, the 10th of October; the whole of the members, thirty three in number, being present. There were seven Delegates from New Brunswick; five from Nova Scotia; seven from Prince Edward Island; two from Newfoundland; and twelve, comprising the whole Canadian Ministry, representing Canada. The votes were taken not by persons present, but by Provinces. The following is a list of all the gentlemen who sat in conference :—

*Canada.*

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Hon. Sir Etienne P. Taché, Premier.   | Hon. A. Campbell, Com. of Crown Lands, |
| " J. A. Macdonald, Atty. Gen. West.   | " Oliver Mowat, Postmaster General.    |
| " G. E. Cartier, Atty. Gen. East.     | " H. L. Langevin, Sol. Gen. East.      |
| " W. McDougall, Provincial Secretary. | " T. D'Arcy McGee, Min. of Agr.        |
| " George Brown, Pres. of the Council. | " J. Cockburn, Sol. Gen. West.         |
| " A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance.    | " J. C. Chapais, Com. of Public Works, |

*New Brunswick.*

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary. | Hon. E. Chandler. |
| " J. M. Johnston, Attorney General.      | " W. H. Steeves.  |
| " P. Mitchell.                           | " J. H. Gray.     |
| " C. Fisher.                             |                   |

*Nova Scotia.*

- |                                       |                    |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Hon. C. Tupper, Provincial Secretary. | Hon. J. McCully.   |
| " W. A. Henry, Attorney General.      | " A. G. Archibald. |
| " R. B. Dickie.                       |                    |

*Prince Edward Island.*

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| Hon. Col. Gray, President of the Council. | Hon. T. H. Haviland. |
| " E. Palmer, Attorney General.            | " E. Whelan.         |
| " W. H. Pope, Provincial Secretary.       | " A. A. Macdonald.   |
| " G. Coles.                               |                      |

*Newfoundland.*

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Hon. F. B. S. Carter, Speaker House Assem. | Hon. Ambrose Shea. |
|--|--------------------|

Sir Etienne P. Taché was elected chairman by the unanimous vote of the Conference. The Provincial Secretaries of the several Provinces were elected Honorary Secretaries to the Conference, and Col. Hewitt Bernard was appointed Executive Secretary. The Conference sat some 18 days in Quebec, and the result of their deliberations was the famous "Seventy-two Resolutions" which, in accordance with the final resolution, were authenticated by the signatures of the Delegates, and were ordered to be submitted by each delegation to its own government; the chairman submitting a copy to the Governor General for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. After a tour through Canada, during which the Delegates from the Maritime Provinces were *fêted* in princely style, they separated: each delegation being pledged to use every legitimate means to ensure the adoption of the scheme by their several legislatures, and by the Imperial Government.

## PROCEEDINGS IN CANADA.

The Canadian Legislature met in January, 1865. On the 3rd of February, Sir E. P. Taché in the Legislative Council, and Hon. J. A. Macdonald, in the House of Assembly, simultaneously moved :—"That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty praying that she may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of uniting the Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island in one government, with provisions based on certain Resolutions which were adopted at a conference of Delegates from the said Colonies, held at the City of Quebec, on the 10th October, 1864." After a debate of over a fortnight's duration, the Resolutions were adopted in the Council on the 20th of February, by a vote of 45 to 15; and in the Assembly, after a most exhaustive and exhausting five weeks' debate, they were agreed to on the 10th of March, by a vote of 91 to 33. The ninety-one who voted for the Resolutions were composed of 54 from Upper Canada and 37 from Lower Canada; while 25 from Lower Canada and 8 from Upper Canada made up the 23 who opposed them. After the close of the session in April, 1865, the Hon. Messrs. Brown, Cartier, J. A. Macdonald and Galt, proceeded to England, in order to confer with the Imperial authorities upon the subject of confederation and other matters connected therewith of Colonial and national importance. The Imperial Government again renewed their assurances of their approval of the confederation scheme, and their desire to promote its adoption by every legitimate means.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

In New Brunswick the Quebec scheme was brought before the people at the general election, in March 1865, and a House of Assembly, hostile to that scheme, was chosen. An anti-confederation ministry came into power, and things looked ill for a speedy success of the union cause. However, after events proved that the real sentiments of the people of New Brunswick upon the subject of confederation had not been obtained, and that the elections of 1865 had been carried in a great measure by side issues. In the session of 1866, the Hon. A. E. Botsford moved the following Resolution in the Legislative Council, on the 9th of April :—

We Your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty with the conviction that a union of all Your Majesty's British North American Colonies, based on the Resolutions adopted at the Conference of Delegates from the several colonies held at Quebec on the 10th day of October, 1864, is an object highly to be desired, essential to their future prosperity and influence, and calculated alike to strengthen and perpetuate the ties which bind them to Your Gracious Majesty's Throne and Government, and humbly pray that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of thus uniting the Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island into one government.

His Excellency's reply was highly favorable to the confederation scheme, and in consequence thereof, the ministry resigned office on the 10th April; their resignation was accepted, and a new ministry formed, which was composed chiefly of gentlemen who had taken an

active part in forwarding the cause of confederation. A general election immediately followed, which resulted in the signal route of the Anti-confederates and the triumph of the friends of union. In the address in reply to the Governor's speech, the following paragraph on the subject of confederation was carried by a majority of 27 to 7:—

We know that Her Majesty's Government have expressed a strong and deliberate opinion that the union of the British North American Provinces is an object much to be desired, and that the Legislature of Canada and of Nova Scotia concur in this view, and Your Excellency may rely with confidence on our cordial co-operation to accomplish that object.

On the 30th of June, the Hon. Charles Fisher moved in the House of Assembly:—

That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to appoint Delegates to unite with Delegates from the other Provinces in arranging with the Imperial Government for the Union of British North America, upon such terms as will secure the just rights and interests of New Brunswick, accompanied with provision for the immediate construction of the Intercolonial Railway; each Province to have an equal voice in such Delegation, Upper and Lower Canada to be considered as separate Provinces.

An amendment by the leader of the late Government was voted down by 31 to 8, and the Resolution carried by the same majority. A similar Resolution was adopted in the Upper House, which had all along been favorable to confederation, and thus the question was settled so far as the Government and Legislature of New Brunswick were able to further it.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

To Nova Scotia belongs the honor of having taken the initiatory steps which led to the adoption of the confederation scheme. In the session of 1831, when the late ministry, of which the Hon. Joseph Howe was a member, held the reins of Government, the following Resolution received the unanimous assent of the Legislature:—

*Whereas*, The subject of a Union of the North American Provinces or of the Maritime Provinces from time to time has been mooted and discussed in all the colonies.

*And Whereas*, While many advantages may be secured by such a union, either of all these Provinces or a portion of them, many and serious obstacles are presented which can only be overcome by mutual consultation of the leading men of the Colonies and by free communication with the Imperial Government.

*Therefore Resolved*, That His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor be respectfully requested to put himself in communication with His Grace the Colonial Secretary, and His Excellency the Governor General of the North American Colonies in order to ascertain the policy of Her Majesty's Government, and the opinions of the other Colonies, with a view to the enlightened consideration of a question involving the highest interests, and upon which the public mind in all the Provinces ought to be set at rest.

This resolution was the means of bringing about the Convention at Charlottetown, which, as has been seen, resulted in an adjournment to Quebec. After the Quebec Conference, the Government of Nova Scotia took no immediate steps for the furtherance of the confederation scheme. Deterred by the unfavorable result of the elections in New Brunswick, they did not, in the session of 1865, bring the question before the legislature at all. Early in 1866, however, the following resolution was submitted to the House of Assembly, by Hon. Dr. Tupper:—

*Whereas*, In the opinion of this House it is desirable that a confederation of the British North American Colonies should take place:

*Resolved therefore*, That His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor be authorized to appoint Delegates to arrange with the Imperial Government a scheme of union which will effectually ensure just provision for the rights and interests of this Province. Each province to have an equal voice in such Delegation, Upper and Lower Canada being for this purpose considered as separate Provinces.

An amendment to the resolution was defeated by a vote of 31 to 18, and the resolution carried by 31 to 19.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND.

In Newfoundland, the subject of confederation was brought before the legislature by His Excellency the Governor, in his speech at the opening of the session, January 30th, 1866, and the House in Committee of the whole on the address in reply to His Excellency, adopted the following paragraph in answer thereto 16th February, 1866, Mr. Knight in the chair:—

On the important question of confederation, in recognizing the solicitude of Her Majesty's Government for the welfare of this Colony, we concur in the view of Your Excellency that the abstract advantages of union are so obvious as to be almost necessarily acknowledged; whilst with regard to this Colony and on the details of so grave a measure it is natural that much diversity of opinion should prevail. This is a matter which shall engage our serious attention.

An amendment directly opposed to Confederation was defeated and the above carried, by a vote of 18 to 6.

On the 20th February, Mr. Speaker informed the House that when in attendance on His Excellency the Governor, he had presented the address of thanks. His Excellency made reply in reference to the confederation clause, expressing a desire that they, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, should consider the question and decide upon the terms under which Newfoundland might with advantage join in the proposed union. On the 8th March, the House of Assembly, after sitting in Committee of the whole for several days, adopted the following resolution:—

*Whereas*, This House has recently in reply to the speech of His Excellency the Governor, on opening the present session abstained from pronouncing any decision on the proposal for a union of the Colonies, or on the details of the measure as regards this Colony, and considering the present uncertain state of public sentiment on this grave question and being unadvised of the action thereon that may be taken or contemplated by the other Provinces.

*Resolved*, That whilst duly respectful of the momentous character of this subject and of the promise to His Excellency to give it attention, yet as no information has been received demanding its immediate reconsideration, this House does not deem it expedient to enter upon its discussion with a view to any decision thereon.

An amendment of a more unfavorable nature was defeated by a vote of 18 to 7, and the original motion carried by 17 to 7. Had the course which was shortly afterwards taken by New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in appointing Delegates to confer with the Imperial Government, been adopted somewhat sooner, or had the meeting of the Legislature of Newfoundland taken place a few months later, so as to give the members an opportunity of knowing what was being done on the subject of confederation in the sister colonies, it is more than probable that a similar course would have been adopted in Newfoundland.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island repudiated the action of its Delegates at the Quebec Conference, and it does not seem that the cause of confederation is yet gaining hold on the minds of the Islanders. Hon. Col. Gray, the late Premier of Prince Edward Island,

and one of the Delegates to the Quebec Conference, resigned his position in the cabinet on account of the opposition to confederation, of which he is a warm advocate.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Just about the time of the final struggle in Nova Scotia, the Legislature and people of British Columbia were taking steps to secure their admission into the sisterhood of Colonies forming the new Dominion. On the 18th of March, the Legislative Council of that Province unanimously adopted a Resolution expressive of their desire that British Columbia should be admitted into the Canadian Confederation. And on the 19th March, at a large public meeting in Victoria, Vancouver's Island, resolutions were adopted urging that steps should be immediately taken for the furtherance of the wishes of the Colony in that direction. These Resolutions have been forwarded to the Colonial Office, and it is stated on the authority of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, the Colonial Secretary, that so soon as the Parliament of the Dominion meets at Ottawa, in all probability one of its first acts will be the introduction of a measure for the extension of the Dominion to the shores of the Pacific by the admission of British Columbia.

#### THE DELEGATES IN ENGLAND.

During the summer of 1866, the Colonies who had pronounced in favor of confederation made arrangements for the meeting of a Conference of Delegates from the several Provinces, to settle the details and determine the precise terms of the Act giving effect to the Union of the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which should be submitted for adoption by the Imperial Parliament. The several Governments duly appointed Delegates.

Upper Canada was represented by:—

Hon. John A. Macdonald, Attorney General.  
" Wm. McDougall, Provincial Secretary.

Hon. W. P. Howland, Finance Minister.

Lower Canada was represented by:—

Hon. G. E. Cartier, Attorney General.  
" A. T. Galt.

Hon. H. L. Langevin, Postmaster General.

New Brunswick was represented by:—

Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary.  
" C. Fisher, Attorney General.  
" P. Mitchell, President of the Council.

Hon. R. D. Wilmot.  
" J. M. Johnston.

Nova Scotia was represented by:—

Hon. C. Tupper, Provincial Secretary.  
" W. A. Henry, Attorney General.  
" J. W. Ritchie, Solicitor General.

Hon. A. G. Archibald.  
" J. McCully.

These gentlemen met, according to the appointment, in London early in December, 1866, and immediately proceeded to business. The Hon. John A. Macdonald was elected chairman by the unanimous voice of the Conference, and for several weeks they were engaged late and early in their arduous task of framing a nation's constitution. Lord Carnarvon afterwards bore testimony to the statesmanlike qualities which were displayed in the settlement of sectional difficulties, the unravelling of knotty points, the mutual forbearance and the zeal and assiduity displayed during the prolonged sittings of the Conference. Several of its members have since received the blue ribbon of the Bath, and its chairman is now Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B.

#### PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

The Imperial Parliament met on the 5th of February in the present year. On the 7th the Bill for the Confederation of the Provinces was introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Carnarvon, the then Colonial Secretary, and was received with approbation by all parties. On the 19th it was read a second time, was passed through Committee of the whole on the 22nd, and on the 26th February was read a third time. It was at once brought down to the House of Commons, and on the 28th February was moved to a second reading. After a long and interesting debate, during which no men of any prominence, with the exception of Mr. Bright, opposed the measure, the motion was agreed to without a division. It passed through Committee of the whole on the 4th of March, and was read a third time and finally passed the House of Commons on the 8th of March. On the 23rd of that month it received the Royal assent and became one of the laws of the empire. The name chosen for the united Provinces was "The Dominion of Canada," Upper Canada to be henceforth called Ontario and Lower Canada Quebec.

From Nova Scotia alone came any serious opposition to the confederation scheme after the appointment of Delegates to the London Conference. Hon Messrs. Howe and Annand went to London on behalf of the opponents of the union, who made a final effort to throw obstacles in the way of its success. On the meeting of the Nova Scotia Legislature on the 16th of March when an amendment to the address in reply to the Governor's speech breathing a spirit hostile to confederation, was moved, after an animated debate, it was defeated by a vote of 39 to 16.

#### THE PROCLAMATION.

The work of legislation being finally completed, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to issue her Proclamation, on the 22nd of May, declaring that the Dominion of Canada should commence its existence on the 1st of July, 1867, and appointing the members of the Senate.

In thus briefly tracing the history of Confederation from the time that, as a tiny seedling it was fostered in the minds of men of far-seeing and statesmanlike views, until now, when it has grown into a wide-spreading tree beneath whose shelter rest the hopes of what promises to be a mighty nation, it has been our object to show that it is not the hastily conceived and ill-digested scheme which its enemies would fain represent it, but that it is one of gradual growth, towards which for years our destiny has been drawing us, as in itself peculiarly adapted to the necessities and the genius of our people.



ANNO TRICESIMO  
VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

## CAP. III.

An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof; and for purposes connected therewith.

[29th March 1867.]

**W**HEREAS the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have expressed their Desire to be federally united into One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution similar in Principle to that of the United Kingdom :

And whereas such a Union would conduce to the Welfare of the Provinces and promote the Interests of the British Empire :

And whereas on the Establishment of the Union by Authority of Parliament it is expedient, not only that the Constitution of the Legislative Authority in the Dominion be provided for, but also that the Nature of the Executive Government therein be declared :

And whereas it is expedient that Provision be made for the eventual Admission into the Union of British North America :

Be it therefore enacted and declared by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows :

## I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be cited as The British North America Act, 1867.

Short Title.

2. The Provisions of this Act referring to Her Majesty the Queen extend also to the Heirs and Successors of her Majesty, Kings and Queens of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Application of Provisions referring to the Queen.

## II.—UNION.

3. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation that, on and after a Day therein appointed, not being more than Six Months after the passing of this Act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall form and be One Dominion under the name of Canada; and on and after that Day those Three Provinces shall form and be One Dominion under that Name accordingly.

Declaration of Union.

4. The subsequent Provisions of this Act shall, unless it is otherwise expressed or implied, commence and have effect on and after the Union, that is to say, on and after the Day appointed for the Union taking effect in the Queen's Proclamation; and in the same Provisions, unless it is otherwise expressed or implied, the Name Canada shall be taken to mean Canada as constituted under this Act.

Construction of subsequent Provisions of Act.

5. Canada shall be divided into Four Provinces, named Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

Four Provinces.

6. The Parts of the Province of Canada (as it exists at the passing of this Act) which formerly constituted respectively the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be deemed to be severed, and shall form Two separate Provinces. The Part which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada shall constitute the Province of Ontario; and the Part which formally constituted the Province of Lower Canada shall constitute the Province of Quebec.

Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

7. The Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall have the same Limits as at the passing of this Act.

Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

8. In the general Census of the Population of Canada which is hereby required to be taken in the Year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in every Tenth Year thereafter, the respective Populations of the Four Provinces shall be distinguished.

Decennial Census.

## III.—EXECUTIVE POWER.

9. The Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

Declaration of Executive Power in the Queen.

10. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Governor General extend and apply to the Governor General for the Time being of Canada, or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the Time carrying on the Government of Canada on behalf and in the Name of the Queen, by whatever Title he is designated. General.

Application of Provisions referring to Governor General.

Constitution of  
Privy Council  
for Canada.

11. There shall be a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; and the Persons who are to be Members of that Council shall be from Time to Time chosen and summoned by the Governor General and sworn in as Privy Councillors, and Members thereof may be from Time to Time removed by the Governor General.

All Powers under  
Acts to be ex-  
ercised by Go-  
vernor General  
with Advice of  
Privy Council or  
alone.

12. All Powers, Authorities, and Functions which under any Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, are at the Union vested in or exercisable by the respective Governors or Lieutenant Governors of those Provinces, with the Advice, or with the Advice and Consent, of the respective Executive Councils thereof, or in conjunction with those Councils, or with any Number of Members thereof, or by those Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually, shall, as far as the same continue in existence and capable of being exercised after the Union in relation to the Government of Canada, be vested in and exercisable by the Governor General, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of or in conjunction with the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, or any Members thereof, or by the Governor General individually, as the Case requires, subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland) to be abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada.

Application of  
Provisions re-  
ferring to Go-  
vernor General  
in Council.

13. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Governor General in Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor General acting by and with the Advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

Power to Her  
Majesty to au-  
thorize Governor  
General to ap-  
point Deputies.

14. It shall be lawful for the Queen, if Her Majesty thinks fit, to authorize the Governor General from Time to Time to appoint any Person or any Persons jointly or severally to be his Deputy or Deputies within any Part or Parts of Canada, and in that Capacity to exercise during the Pleasure of the Governor General, such of the Powers, Authorities, and Functions of the Governor General as the Governor General deems it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them, subject to any Limitations or Directions expressed or given by the Queen; but the Appointment of such a Deputy or Deputies shall not affect the Exercise by the Governor General himself of any Power, Authority, or Function.

Command of  
Armed Forces to  
continue to  
be vested in the  
Queen.

15. The Command-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and of all Naval and Military Forces, of and in Canada, is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

Seat of Govern-  
ment of Canada.

16. Until the Queen otherwise directs, the Seat of Government of Canada shall be Ottawa.

#### IV.—LEGISLATIVE POWER.

Constitution of  
Parliament of  
Canada.

17. There shall be One Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, an Upper House styled the Senate, and the House of Commons.

Privileges, &c.,  
of Houses.

18. The Privileges, Immunities, and Powers to be held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Senate and by the House of Commons and by the Members thereof respectively shall be such as are from Time to Time defined by Act of the Parliament of Canada, but so that the same shall never exceed those at the passing of this Act held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and by the Members thereof.

First Session of  
the Parliament of  
Canada.

19. The Parliament of Canada shall be called together not later than Six Months after the Union.

Yearly Session of  
the Parliament of  
Canada.

20. There shall be a Session of the Parliament of Canada once at least in every Year, so that Twelve Months shall not intervene between the last Sitting of the Parliament in one Session and its first Sitting in the next Session.

#### *The Senate.*

Number of  
Senators.

21. The Senate shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, consist of Seventy-two Members, who shall be styled Senators.

Representation  
of Provinces in  
Senate.

22. In relation to the Constitution of the Senate, Canada shall be deemed to consist of Three Divisions—

1. Ontario;
2. Quebec;

3. The Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; which Three Divisions shall (subject to the Provisions of this Act) be equally represented in the Senate as follows; Ontario by Twenty-four Senators; Quebec by Twenty-four Senators; and the Maritime Provinces by Twenty-four Senators, Twelve thereof representing Nova Scotia, and Twelve thereof representing New Brunswick.

In the Case of Quebec each of the Twenty-four Senators representing that Province shall be appointed for One of the Twenty-four Electoral Divisions of Lower Canada specified in Schedule A. to Chapter One of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

Qualifications of  
Senator.

23. The Qualification of a Senator shall be as follows:—

- (1.) He shall be of the full Age of Thirty Years;

- (2.) He shall be either a Natural-born Subject of the Queen, or a Subject of the Queen naturalized by an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of One of the Provinces of

Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, before the Union, or of the Parliament of Canada after the Union :

- (3.) He shall be legally or equitably seised as of Freehold for his own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in free and common Socage, or seised or possessed for his own use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in Franc-alleu or in Roture, within the Province for which he is appointed, of the Value of Four thousand Dollars, over and above all Rents, Dues, Debts, Charges, Mortgages, and Incumbrances due or payable out of or charged on or affecting the same :
- (4.) His Real and Personal Property shall be together worth Four thousand Dollars over and above his Debts and Liabilities ;
- (5.) He shall be resident in the Province for which he is appointed :
- (6.) In the case of Quebec he shall have his Real Property Qualification in the Electoral Division for which he is appointed, or shall be resident in that Division :

24. The Governor General shall from Time to Time, in the Queen's name, by Summons of Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, summon qualified Persons to the Senate ; and, subject to the Provisions of this Act, every Person so summoned shall become and be a Member of the Senate and a Senator.

25. Such Persons shall be first summoned to the Senate as the Queen by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual thinks fit to approve, and their Names shall be inserted in the Queen's Proclamation of Union.

26. If at any Time on the Recommendation of the Governor General the Queen thinks fit to direct that Three or Six Members be added to the Senate, the Governor General may by Summons to three or Six qualified Persons (as the Case may be), representing equally the Three Divisions of Canada, add to the Senate accordingly.

27. In the case of such Addition being at any Time made the Governor General shall not summon any Person to the Senate, except on a further like Direction by the Queen on the like Recommendation, until each of the Three Divisions of Canada is represented by Twenty-four Senators and no more.

28. The Number of Senators shall not at any Time exceed Seventy-eight.

Maximum number of Senators.

29. A Senator shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, hold his Place in the Senate for Life.

Tenure of place in Senate.

30. A Senator may by Writing under his Hand addressed to the Governor General resign his Place in the Senate, and thereupon the same shall be vacant.

Resignation of Place in Senate.

31. The Place of a Senator shall become vacant in any of the following cases :—  
(1.) If for Two consecutive Sessions of the Parliament he fails to give his Attendance in the Senate :

Disqualification of Senators.

(2.) If he takes an Oath or makes a Declaration or Acknowledgment of Allegiance, Obedience, or Adherence to a Foreign Power, or does an Act whereby he becomes a Subject or Citizen, or entitled to the Rights or Privileges of a Subject or Citizen, of a Foreign Power :

(3.) If he is adjudged Bankrupt or Insolvent, or applies for the Benefit of any Law relating to Insolvent Debtors, or becomes a public Defaulter :

(4.) If he is attainted of Treason or convicted of Felony or of any infamous Crime :

(5.) If he ceases to be qualified in respect of Property or of Residence ; provided, that a Senator shall not be deemed to have ceased to be qualified in respect of Residence by reason only of his residing at the Seat of the Government of Canada while holding an Office under that Government requiring his Presence there.

32. When a Vacancy happens in the Senate by Resignation, Death, or otherwise, the Governor General shall by Summons to a fit and qualified Person fill the Vacancy.

Summons on Vacancy in Senate.

33. If any Question arises respecting the Qualification of a Senator or a Vacancy in the Senate, the same shall be heard and determined by the Senate.

Questions as to Qualifications and Vacancies in Senate.

34. The Governor General may from Time to Time, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, appoint a Senator to be Speaker of the Senate, and may remove him and appoint another in his Stead.

Appointment of Speaker of Senate.

35. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the Presence of at least Fifteen Senators, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting of the Senate for the Exercise of its Powers.

36. Questions arising in the Senate shall be decided by a Majority of Voices, Voting in and the Speaker shall in all Cases have a Vote, and when the Voices are equal the Decision shall be deemed to be in the Negative.

#### *The House of Commons.*

37. The House of Commons shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, consist of One hundred and eighty-one Members, of whom Eighty-two shall be elected for Ontario, Sixty-five for Quebec, Nineteen for Nova Scotia, and Fifteen for New Brunswick.

Canada.

Summoning of Houses of Commons.

33. The Governor General shall from Time to Time, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons.

Senators not to sit in House of Commons

39. A Senator shall not be capable of being elected or of sitting or voting as a Member of the House of Commons.

Electoral districts of the four Provinces.

40. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall, for the Purposes of the Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons, be divided into Electoral Districts as follows:—

#### 1.—ONTARIO.

Ontario shall be divided into the Counties, Ridings of Counties, Cities, Parts of Cities, and towns enumerated in the First Schedule to this Act, each whereof shall be an Electoral District, each such District as numbered in that Schedule being entitled to return One Member.

#### 2.—QUEBEC.

Quebec shall be divided into Sixty-five Electoral Districts, composed of the Sixty-five Electoral Divisions into which Lower Canada is at the passing of this Act divided under Chapter Two of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Chapter Seventy-five of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, and the Act of the Province of Canada of the Twenty-third Year of the Queen, Chapter One, or any other Act amending the same in force at the Union, so that each such Electoral Division shall be for the Purposes of this Act an Electoral District entitled to return One Member.

#### 3.—NOVA SCOTIA.

Each of the Eighteen Counties of Nova Scotia shall be an Electoral District. The County of Halifax shall be entitled to return Two Members, and each of the other Counties One Member.

#### 4.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Each of the Fourteen Counties into which New Brunswick is divided, including the City and County of St. John, shall be an Electoral District. The City of St. John shall also be a separate Electoral District. Each of those Fifteen Electoral Districts shall be entitled to return One Member.

Continuance of existing Election Laws until Parliament of Canada otherwise provides.

41. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, all Laws in force in the several Provinces at the Union relative to the following Matters or any of them, namely,—the Qualifications and Disqualifications of Persons to be elected or to sit or vote as Members of the House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly in the several Provinces, the Voters at Elections of such Members, the Oaths to be taken by Voters, the Returning Officers, their Powers and Duties, the Proceedings at Elections, the Periods during which Elections may be continued, the Trial of controverted Elections, and Proceedings incident thereto, the vacating of Seats of Members, and the Execution of new Writs in case of Seats vacated otherwise than by Dissolution,—shall respectively apply to Elections of Members to serve in the House of Commons for the same several Provinces.

Provided that, until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, at any Election for a Member of the House of Commons for the District of Algoma, in addition to Persons qualified by the Law of the Province of Canada to vote, every male British Subject, aged Twenty-one Years or upwards, being a Householder, shall have a Vote.

Writs for first Election.

42. For the First Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons the Governor General shall cause Writs to be issued by such Person, in such Form, and addressed to such Returning Officers as he thinks fit.

The Person issuing Writs under this Section shall have the like Powers as are possessed at the Union by the Officers charged with the issuing of Writs for the Election of Members to serve in the respective House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick; and the Returning Officers to whom Writs are directed under this Section shall have the like Powers as are possessed at the Union by the Officers charged with the returning of Writs for the Election of Members to serve in the same respective House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly.

As to Casual Vacancies.

43. In case a Vacancy in the Representation in the House of Commons of any Electoral District happens before the Meeting of the Parliament, or after the Meeting of the Parliament before Provision is made by the Parliament in this Behalf, the Provisions of the last foregoing Section of this Act shall extend and apply to the issuing and returning of a Writ in respect of such vacant District.

As to Election of Speaker of House of Commons.

44. The House of Commons on its first assembling after a General Election shall proceed with all practical Speed to elect One of its Members to be Speaker.

As to filling up Vacancy in Office of Speaker.

45. In case of a Vacancy happening in the Office of Speaker by Death, Resignation, or otherwise, the House of Commons shall with all practical Speed proceed to elect another of its Members to be Speaker.

Speaker to preside.

45. The speaker shall preside at all Meetings of the House of Commons.

Provision in case of absence of Speaker.

47. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, in case of the Absence for any Reason of the Speaker from the Chair of the House of Commons for a Period of Forty-eight consecutive Hours, the House may elect another of its Members to act

as Speaker, and the Member so elected shall, during the Continuance of such Absence of the Speaker, have and execute all the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of Speaker.

48. The Presence of at least Twenty Members of the House of Commons shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting of the House for the Exercise of its Powers; and for that Purpose the Speaker shall be reckoned as a Member. Quorum of House of Commons.

49. Questions arising in the House of Commons shall be decided by a Majority of Voting in House Voices other than that of the Speaker; and when the Voices are equal, but not otherwise, the Speaker shall have a Vote. House of Commons.

50. Every House of Commons shall continue for Five Years from the Day of the Return of the Writs for choosing the House (subject to be sooner dissolved by the Governor General), and no longer. Duration of House of Commons.

51. On the Completion of the Census in the Year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of each subsequent decennial Census, the Representation of the Four Provinces shall be readjusted by such Authority, in such Manner, and from such Time, as the Parliament of Canada from Time to Time provides, subject and according to the following Rules:— Decennial Re-adjustment of Representation.

(1.) Quebec shall have the fixed Number of Sixty-five Members:

(2.) There shall be assigned to each of the other Provinces such a Number of Members as will bear the same Proportion to the Number of its Population (ascertained at such Census) as the Number Sixty-five bears to the Number of the Population of Quebec (so ascertained):

(3.) In the Computation of the Number of Members for a Province a fractional Part not exceeding One Half of the whole Number requisite for entitling the Province to a Member shall be disregarded; but a fractional Part exceeding One Half of that Number shall be equivalent to the whole Number:

(4.) On any such Re-adjustment the Number of Members for a Province shall not be reduced unless the Proportion which the Number of the Population of the Province bore to the number of the aggregate Population of Canada at the then last preceding Re-adjustment of the Number of Members for the Province is ascertained at the then latest Census to be diminished by One Twentieth Part or upwards:

(5.) Such Readjustment shall not take effect until the Termination of the then existing Parliament.

52. The Number of Members of the House of Commons may be from Time to Time increased by the Parliament of Canada, provided the proportionate Representation of the Provinces prescribed by this Act is not thereby disturbed. Increase of number of House of Commons.

#### *Money Votes; Royal Assent.*

53. Bills for appropriating any Part of the Public Revenue, or for imposing any Tax or Impost, shall originate in the House of Commons Appropriation and tax Bills.

54. It shall not be lawful for the House of Commons to adopt or pass any Vote, Resolution, Address, or Bill for the Appropriation of any Part of the Public Revenue, or of any Tax or Impost, to any Purpose that has not been first recommended to that House by Message of the Governor General in the Session in which such Vote, Resolution, Address, or Bill is proposed. Recommendation of money votes.

55. Where a Bill passed by the Houses of the Parliament is presented to the Governor General for the Queen's Assent, he shall declare, according to his Discretion, but subject to the Provisions of this Act and to Her Majesty's Instructions, either that he assents thereto in the Queen's Name, or that he withholds the Queen's Assent, or that he reserves the Bill for the Signification of the Queen's Pleasure. Royal Assent to Bills, &c.

55. Where the Governor General assents to a Bill in the Queen's Name, he shall by the first convenient Opportunity send an authentic Copy of the Act to One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and if the Queen in Council within Two Years after Receipt thereof by the Secretary of State thinks fit to disallow the Act, assented to such Disallowance (with a Certificate of the Secretary of State of the Day on which the Act was received by him) being signified by the Governor General, by Speech or Message to each of the Houses of the Parliament or by Proclamation, shall annul the Act from and after the Day of such Signification. Disallowance by Council of Act assented to by Governor General.

57. A Bill reserved for the Signification of the Queen's Pleasure shall not have any Force unless and until within Two Years from the Day on which it was presented to the Governor General for the Queen's Assent, the Governor General signifies, by Speech or Message to each of the Houses of the Parliament or by Proclamation, that it has received the Assent of the Queen in Council. Signification of Queen's pleasure.

An Entry of every such Speech, Message, or Proclamation shall be made in the Journal of each House, and a Duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper Officer to be kept among the Records of Canada.

#### V.—PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS.

##### *Executive Power.*

58. For each Province there shall be an Officer, styled the Lieutenant Governor, appointed by the Governor General in Council by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada. Appointment of Lieutenant Governors of Provinces.

- Tenure of office of Lieutenant Governor. 59. A Lieutenant Governor shall hold Office during the Pleasure of the Governor General; but any Lieutenant Governor appointed after the Commencement of the First Session of the Parliament of Canada shall not be removable within Five Years from his Appointment, except for Cause assigned, which shall be communicated to him in Writing within One Month after the Order for his removal is made, and shall be communicated by Message to the Senate and to the House of Commons within One Week thereafter if the Parliament is then sitting, and if not then within One Week after the Commencement of the next Session of the Parliament.
- Salaries of Lt. Governors. 60. The Salaries of the Lieutenant Governors shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.
- Oaths, &c. of Lieutenant Governor. 61. Every Lieutenant Governor shall, before assuming the Duties of his Office, make and subscribe before the Governor General or some person authorized by him, Oaths of Allegiance and Office similar to those taken by the Governor General.
- Application of Provisions referring to Lieutenant Governor. 62. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Lieutenant Governor extend and apply to the Lieutenant Governor for the Time being of each Province or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the Time being carrying on the Government of the Provinces by whatever Title he is designated.
- Appointment of Executive Officers for Ontario and Quebec. 63. The Executive Council of Ontario and of Quebec shall be composed of such Persons as the Lieutenant Governor from Time to Time thinks fit, and in the first instance of the following Officers, namely,—the Attorney General, the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, the Treasurer of the Province, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, with in Quebec, the Speaker of the Legislative Council and the Solicitor General.
- Executive Government of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Powers to be exercised by Lieutenant Governor of Ontario or Quebec with advice or alone. 64. The Constitution of the Executive Authority in each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union until altered under the Authority of this Act.
65. All Powers, Authorities, and functions which under any act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, or Canada, were or are before or at the Union vested in or exercisable by the respective Governors or Lieutenant Governors of those Provinces, with the Advice, or with the Advice and Consent, of the respective Executive Councils thereof, or in conjunction with those Councils, or with any Number of Members thereof, or by those Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually, shall, as far as the same are capable of being exercised after the Union in relation to the Government of Ontario and Quebec respectively, be vested in and shall or may be exercised by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and Quebec respectively, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of or in conjunction with the respective Executive Councils, or any Members thereof, or by the Lieutenant Governor individually, as the Case requires, subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,) to be abolished or altered by the respective Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec.
- Application of provisions referring to Lieutenant Governor in Council. Administration in absence, &c. of Lieutenant Governor. Seats of Provincial Governments. 66. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall be construed as referring to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province acting by and with the Advice of the Executive Council thereof.
67. The Governor General in Council may from Time to Time appoint an Administrator to execute the Office and Functions of Lieutenant Governor during his Absence, Illness, or other Inability.
68. Unless and until the Executive Government of any Province otherwise directs with respect to that Province, the Seats of Government of the Provinces shall be as follows, namely,—Of Ontario, the City of Toronto; of Quebec, the City of Quebec; Of Nova Scotia, the City of Halifax; and of New Brunswick, the City of Fredericton.

### *Legislative Power.*

#### *1.—ONTARIO.*

- Legislature for Ontario. 69. There shall be a Legislature for Ontario consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and of One House, styled the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.
- Electoral districts. 70. The Legislative Assembly of Ontario shall be composed of Eighty-two Members, to be elected to represent the Eighty-two Electoral Districts set forth in the First Schedule to this Act.

#### *2.—QUEBEC.*

- Legislature for Quebec. 71. There shall be a Legislature for Quebec consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and of Two Houses, styled the Legislative Council of Quebec and the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.
- Constitution of Legislative Council. 72. The Legislative Council of Quebec shall be composed of Twenty-four Members, to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, one being appointed to represent each of the Twenty-four Electoral Divisions of Lower Canada in this Act referred to, and each holding Office for the Term of his Life, unless the Legislature of Quebec otherwise provides under the Provisions of this Act.

73. The Qualifications of the Legislative Councillors of Quebec shall be the same as those of the Senators for Quebec. Qualification of Legislative Councillors.
74. The Place of a Legislative Councillor of Quebec shall become vacant in the Cases, *mutatis mutandis*, in which the Place of Senator becomes vacant. Resignation, Disqualification, &c.
75. When a Vacancy happens in the Legislative Council of Quebec by Resignation, Death, or otherwise, the Lieutenant Governor, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, shall appoint a fit and qualified Person to fill the Vacancy. Vacancies.
75. If any Question arises respecting the Qualification of a Legislative Councillor of Quebec, or a Vacancy in the Legislative Council of Quebec, the same shall be heard and determined by the Legislative Council. Questions as to Vacancies, &c.
77. The Lieutenant Governor may from Time to Time, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, appoint a Member of the Legislative Council of Quebec to be Speaker thereof, and may remove him and appoint another in his Stead. Speaker of Legislative Council.
78. Until the Legislature of Quebec otherwise provides, the Presence of at least Ten Members of the Legislative Council, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting for the Exercise of its Powers. Quorum of Legislative Council.
79. Questions arising in the Legislative Council of Quebec shall be decided by a Majority of Voices, and the Speaker shall in all Cases have a Vote, and when the Voices are equal the Decision shall be deemed to be in the negative. Voting in Legislative Council.
80. The Legislative Assembly of Quebec shall be composed of Sixty-five Members, to be elected to represent the Sixty-five Electoral Divisions or Districts of Lower Canada in this Act referred to, subject to Alteration thereof by the Legislature of Quebec: Provided that it shall not be lawful to present to the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec for Assent any Bill for altering the Limits of any of the Electoral Divisions or Districts mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act, unless the Second and Third Readings of such Bill have been passed in the Legislative Assembly with the Concurrence of the Majority of the Members representing all those Electoral Divisions or Districts, and the Assent shall not be given to such Bill unless an Address has been presented by the Legislative Assembly to the Lieutenant Governor stating that it has been so passed. Constitution of Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

### 3.—ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

81. The Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively shall be called together not later than Six Months after the Union. First Session of Legislatures.
82. The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and of Quebec shall from Time to Time, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of the Province, summon and call together the Legislative Assembly of the Province. Summoning of Legislative Assemblies.
83. Until the Legislature of Ontario or Quebec otherwise provides, a Person accepting or holding in Ontario or in Quebec any Office Commission, or Employment: permanent or temporary, at the Nomination of the Lieutenant Governor, to which an annual Salary, or any Fee, Allowance, Emolument, or profit of any Kind or Amount whatever from the Province is attached, shall not be eligible as a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the respective Province, nor shall he sit or vote as such: but nothing in this Section shall make ineligible any Person being a Member of the Executive Council of the respective Province, or holding any of the following Offices, that is to say, the Offices of Attorney General, Secretary and Registrar of the Province, Treasurer of the Province, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, and in Quebec Solicitor General, or shall disqualify him to sit or vote in the House for which he is elected, provided he is elected while holding such office. Restriction on election of holders of offices.
84. Until the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively otherwise provide, all Laws which at the Union are in force in those Provinces respectively, relative to the following Matters, or any of them, namely,—the Qualifications and Disqualifications of Persons to be elected or to sit or vote as Members of the Assembly of Canada, the Qualifications or Disqualifications of Voters, the Oaths to be taken by Voters, the Returning Officers, their Powers and Duties, the Proceedings at Elections, the Periods during which such Elections may be continued, and the Trial of controverted Elections and the Proceedings incident thereto, the vacating of the Seats of Members and the issuing and Execution of New Writs in case of Seats vacated otherwise than by Dissolution, shall respectively apply to Elections of Members to serve in the respective Legislative Assemblies of Ontario and Quebec. Continuance of existing election Laws.
- Provided that until the Legislature of Ontario otherwise provides, at any Election for a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario for the District of Algoma, in addition to Persons qualified by the Law of the Province of Canada, to vote, every British Subject, aged Twenty-one Years or upwards, being a Householder, shall have a Vote.
85. Every Legislative Assembly of Ontario and every Legislative Assembly of Quebec shall continue for Four Years from the Day of the Return of the Writs for choosing the same (subject nevertheless to either the Legislative Assembly of Ontario or the Legislative Assembly of Quebec being sooner dissolved by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province), and no longer. Duration of the Legislative Assemblies.

- Yearly Session of Legislature. 86. There shall be a session of the Legislature of Ontario and of that of Quebec once at least in every Year, so that Twelve Months shall not intervene between the last Sitting of the Legislature in each Province in one Session and its first Sitting in the next Session.
- Speaker, Quorum, &c. 87. The following Provisions of this Act respecting the House of Commons of Canada shall extend and apply to the Legislative Assemblies of Ontario and Quebec, that is to say,—the Provisions relating to the Election of a Speaker originally and on Vacancies, the Duties of the Speaker, the Absence of the Speaker, the Quorum, and the Mode of voting, as if those Provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in Terms to each such Legislative Assembly.

#### 4.—NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

- Constitutions of Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 88. The Constitution of the Legislature of each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union until altered under the Authority of this Act; and the House of New Brunswick Assembly of New Brunswick existing at the passing of this Act shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for the period for which it was elected.

#### 5.—ONTARIO, QUEBEC, AND NOVA SCOTIA.

- First Elections. 89. Each of the Lieutenant Governors of Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia shall cause Writs to be issued for the First Election of Members of the Legislative Assembly thereof in such Form and by such Person as he thinks fit, and at such Time and addressed to such Returning Officer as the Governor General directs, and so that the First Election of Member of Assembly for any Electoral District or any Subdivision thereof shall be held at the same Time and at the same Places as the Election for a Member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for that Electoral District.

#### 6.—THE FOUR PROVINCES.

- Application to Legislatures of provisions respecting money votes, &c. 90. The following Provisions of this Act respecting the Parliament of Canada, namely,—the Provisions relating to Appropriation and Tax Bills, the Recommendation of Money Notes, the Assent to Bills, the Disallowance of Acts, and the Signification of Pleasure on Bills reserved,—shall extend and apply to the Legislatures of the several Provinces as if those Provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in Terms to the respective Provinces and the Legislatures thereof, with the Substitution of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province for the Governor General, of the Governor General for the Queen and for a Secretary of State, of One Year for Two Years, and of the Province for Canada.

### VI.—DISTRIBUTION OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

#### *Powers of the Parliament.*

- Legislative Authority of Parliament of Canada. 91. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make Laws for the Peace, Order, and good Government of Canada, in relation to all Matters not coming within the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces; and for greater Certainty, but not so as to restrict the Generality of the foregoing Terms of this Section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this Act) the exclusive Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say:—

1. The Public Debt and Property.
2. The Regulation of Trade and Commerce.
3. The raising of Money by any Mode or System of Taxation.
4. The borrowing of Money on the Public Credit.
5. Postal Service.
6. The Census and Statistics.
7. Militia, Military and Naval Service, and Defence.
8. The fixing of and providing for the Salaries and Allowances of Civil and other Officers of the Government of Canada.
9. Beacons, Buoys, Lighthouses, and Sable Island.
10. Navigation and Shipping.
11. Quarantine and the Establishment and Maintenance of Marine Hospitals.
12. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.
13. Ferries between a Province and a British or Foreign Country or between Two Provinces.
14. Currency and Coinage.
15. Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the Issue of Paper Money.
16. Savings Banks.
17. Weights and Measures.
18. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.
19. Interest.
20. Legal Tender.
21. Bankruptcy and Insolvency.
22. Patents of Invention and Discovery.
23. Copyrights.
24. Indians, and Lands reserved for the Indians.
25. Naturalization and Aliens.
26. Marriage and Divorce.
27. The Criminal Law, except the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the Procedure in Criminal Matters.
28. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Penitentiaries.
29. Such Classes of subjects as are expressly excepted in the Enumeration of the

Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

And any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section shall not be deemed to come within the Class of Matters of a local or private Nature comprised in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

*Exclusive Powers of Provincial Legislatures.*

92. In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Subjects of exclusive Provincial Legislation.

1. The Amendment from Time to Time, notwithstanding anything in this Act, of the Constitution of the Province, except as regards the Office of Lieutenant Governor.
2. Direct Taxation within the Province in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial Purposes.
3. The borrowing of Money on the sole Credit of the Province.
4. The Establishment and Tenure of Provincial Offices and the Appointment and Payment of Provincial Officers.
5. The Management and Sale of the Public Lands belonging to the Province and of the Timber and Wood thereon.
6. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Public and Reformatory Prisons in and for the Province.
7. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Hospitals, Asylums, Charities, and Eleemosynary Institutions in and for the Province, other than Marine Hospitals.
8. Municipal Institutions in the Province.
9. Shop, Saloon, Tavern, Auctioneer, and other Licences in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial, Local or Municipal Purposes.
10. Local Works and Undertakings other than such as are of the following Classes,—
  - a. Lines of Steam or other Ships, Railways, Canals, Telegraphs and other Works and Undertakings connecting the Province with any other or others of the Provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the Province :
  - b. Lines of Steam Ships between the Province and any British or Foreign Country :
  - c. Such Works as, although wholly situate within the Province, are before or after their Execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general Advantage of Canada, or for the Advantage of Two or more of the Provinces.
11. The Incorporation of Companies with Provincial Objects.
12. The Solemnization of Marriage in the Province.
13. Property and Civil Rights in the Province.
14. The Administration of Justice in the Province, including the Constitution, Maintenance, and Organization of Provincial Courts, both of Civil and of Criminal Jurisdiction, and including Procedure in Civil Matters in those Courts.
15. The Imposition of Punishment by Fine, Penalty, or Imprisonment for enforcing any Law of the Province made in relation to any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section.
16. Generally all Matters of a merely local or private Nature in the Province.

*Education.*

93. In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Education, subject and according to the following Provisions :—

- (1) Nothing in any such Law shall prejudicially affect any Right or Privilege with respect to Denominational Schools which any Class of Persons have by Law in the Province at the Union :
- (2) All the Powers, Privileges, and Duties at the Union by Law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the Separate Schools and School Trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic Subjects shall be and the same are hereby extended to the Dissident Schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic Subjects in Quebec :
- (3) Where in any Province a System of Separate or Dissident Schools exists by Law at the Union, or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province, an Appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from any Act or Decision of any Provincial Authority affecting any Right or Privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic Minority of the Queen's Subjects in relation to Education :
- (4) In case any such Provincial Law as from Time to Time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due Execution of the Provisions of this Section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor General in Council on any Appeal under this Section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial Authority in that Behalf, then and in every such Case, and as far only as the Circumstances of each Case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial Laws for the due Execution of the Provisions of this Section and of any Decision of the Governor General in Council under this Section.

*Uniformity of Laws in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.*

94. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the Parliament of Canada may make uniformity of Provision for the Uniformity of all or any of the Laws relative to Property and Civil Rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and of the Procedure of all Provinces.

or any of the Courts in those Three Provinces, and from and after the passing of any Act in that Behalf the Power of the Parliament of Canada to make Laws in relation to any Matter comprised in any such Act shall, notwithstanding anything in this Act, be unrestricted; but any Act of the Parliament of Canada making Provision for such Uniformity shall not have effect in any Province unless and until it is adopted and enacted as Law by the Legislature thereof.

*Agriculture and Immigration.*

Concurrent powers of Legislation respecting Agriculture, &c. 95. In each Province the Legislature may make Laws in relation to Agriculture in the Province; and it is hereby declared that the Parliament of Canada may from Time to Time make Laws in relation to Agriculture in all or any of the Provinces, and to Immigration into all or any of the Provinces; and any Law of the Legislature of a Province relative to Agriculture or to Immigration shall have effect in and for the Province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada.

VII.—JUDICATURE.

Appointment of Judges. 95. The Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior, District, and County Courts in each Province, except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Selection of Judges in Ontario, &c. 97. Until the Laws relative to Property and Civil Rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Procedure of the Courts in those Provinces, are made uniform, the Judges of the Courts of those Provinces appointed by the Governor General shall be selected from the respective Bars of those Provinces.

Selection of Judges in Quebec Province. 98. The Judges of the Courts of Quebec, shall be selected from the Bar of that Province.

Tenure of office of Judges of Superior Courts. 99. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall hold office during good Behaviour, but shall be removable by the Governor General on Address of the Senate and House of Commons.

Salaries, &c., of Judges. 100. The Salaries, Allowances, Pensions of the Judges of the Superior, District and County Courts (except the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick), and of the Admiralty Courts in cases where the Judges thereof are for the time being paid by Salary, shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.

General Court of Appeal, &c. 101. The Parliament of Canada may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, from Time to Time, provide for the Constitution, Maintenance, and Organization of a General Court of Appeal for Canada, and for the Establishment of any additional Courts for the better Administration of the Laws of Canada.

VIII.—REVENUES; DEBTS; ASSETS; TAXATION.

Creation of Consolidated revenue fund. 102. All Duties and Revenues over which the respective Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick before and at the Union had and have Power of Appropriation, except such Portions thereof as are by this Act reserved to the respective Legislatures of the Provinces, or are raised by them in accordance with the special Powers conferred on them by this Act, shall form One Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated for the Public Service of Canada in the Manner, and subject to the Charges in this Act provided.

Expenses of collection, &c. 103. The Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada shall be permanently charged with the Costs, Charges, and Expenses incident to the Collection, Management, and Receipt thereof, and the same shall form the First Charge thereon, subject to be reviewed and audited in such Manner as shall be ordered by the Governor General in Council until the Parliament otherwise provides.

Interest of Provincial public debts. 104. The annual Interest of the Public Debts of the several Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick at the Union shall form the Second Charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Salary of Governor General. 105. Unless altered by the Parliament of Canada, the Salary of the Governor General shall be Ten thousand Pounds Sterling Money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and the same shall form the Third Charge thereon.

Appropriation from time to time. 105. Subject to the several Payments by this Act charged on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, the same shall be appropriated by the Parliament of Canada for the Public Service.

Transfer of stocks, &c. 107. All Stocks, Cash, Banker's Balances, and Securities for Money belonging to each Province at the time of the Union, except as in this Act mentioned, shall be the Property of Canada, and shall be taken in Reduction of the amount of the respective Debts of the Provinces at the Union.

Transfer of property in schedule. 108. The Public Works and Property of each Province, enumerated in the Third Schedule to this Act, shall be the Property of Canada.

Property in Lands, Mines, &c. 109. All Lands, Mines, Minerals, and Royalties belonging to the several Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick at the Union, and all Sums then due or payable for such Lands, Mines, Minerals, or Royalties, shall belong to the several Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick in which the same are situate or arise, subject to any Trusts existing in respect thereof, and to any Interest other than that of the Province in the same.

110. All Assets connected with such Portions of the Public Debt of each Province as are assumed by that Province shall belong to that Province. Assets connected with Provincial Debts.

111. Canada shall be liable for the Debts and Liabilities of each Province existing at the Union. Canada to be liable to Provincial debts.

112. Ontario and Quebec conjointly shall be liable to Canada for the Amount (if any) by which the debt of the Province of Canada exceeds at the Union Sixty-two million five hundred thousand Dollars, and shall be charged with Interest at the Rate of Five per Centum per Annum thereon. Debts of Ontario and Quebec.

113. The Assets enumerated in the Fourth Schedule to this Act belonging at the Assets of Ontario Union to the Province of Canada shall be the Property of Ontario and Quebec and Quebec conjointly.

114. Nova Scotia shall be liable to Canada for the Amount (if any) by which its Public Debt exceeds at the Union Eight million Dollars, and shall be charged with Interest at the Rate of Five per Centum per Annum thereon. Debt of Nova Scotia.

115. New Brunswick shall be liable to Canada for the Amount (if any) by which its Public Debt exceeds at the Union Seven million Dollars, and shall be charged with Interest at the Rate of Five per Centum per Annum thereon. Debt of New Brunswick.

116. In case the Public Debts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not at the Union amount to Eight million and Seven million Dollars respectively, they shall respectively receive by half-yearly Payments in advance from the Government of Canada Interest at Five per Centum per Annum on the Difference between the actual Amounts of their respective Debts and such stipulated Amounts. Payment of interest to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

117. The several Provinces shall retain all their respective Public Property not otherwise disposed of in this Act, subject to the Right of Canada to assume any Lands or Public Property required for Fortifications or for the Defence of the Country. Provincial public property.

118. The following Sums shall be paid yearly by Canada to the several Provinces for the support of their Governments and Legislatures: Grants to Provinces.

	Dollars.
Ontario.....	Eighty thousand.
Quebec.....	Seventy thousand.
Nova Scotia.....	Sixty thousand.
New Brunswick.....	Fifty thousand.

Two hundred and sixty thousand ;

and an annual Grant in aid of each Province shall be made, equal to Eighty Cents per Head of the Population as ascertained by the Census of One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the Case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by each subsequent Decennial Census until the Population of each of these two Provinces amounts to Four hundred thousand Souls, at which Rate such Grant shall thereafter remain. Such Grants shall be in full Settlement of all future Demands on Canada, and shall be paid half-yearly in advance to each Province; but the Government of Canada shall deduct from such Grants, as against any Province, all Sums chargeable as Interest on the Public Debt of that Province in excess of the several Amounts stipulated in this Act.

119. New Brunswick shall receive by half-yearly Payments in advance from Canada for the Period of Ten Years from the Union an additional Allowance of Sixty-three thousand Dollars per Annum; but as long as the Public Debt of that Province remains under Seven million Dollars, a Deduction equal to the Interest at Five per Centum per Annum on such Deficiency shall be made from that Allowance of Sixty-three thousand Dollars. Further grant to New Brunswick.

120. All Payments to be made under this Act, or in discharge of Liabilities created under any Act of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick respectively, and assumed by Canada, shall, until the Parliament of Canada otherwise directs, be made in such Form and Manner as may from Time to Time be ordered by the Governor General in Council. Form of payments.

121. All Articles of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any one of the Provinces shall, from and after the Union, be admitted free into each of the other Provinces. Canadian manufactures, &c.

122. The Customs and Excise Laws of each Province shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue in force until altered by the Parliament of Canada. Continuance of customs and excise Laws.

123. Where Customs Duties are, at the Union, leviable on any Goods, Wares, or Merchandises in any Two Provinces, those Goods, Wares, and Merchandises may, from and after the Union, be imported from one of those Provinces into the other of them on Proof of Payment of the Customs Duty leviable thereon in the Province of Exportation, and on Payment of such further Amount (if any) of Customs Duty as is leviable thereon in the Province of Importation. Exportation and Importation between two Provinces.

124. Nothing in this Act shall affect the Right of New Brunswick to levy the Lumber Dues provided in Chapter Fifteen of Title Three of the Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, or in any Act amending that Act before or after the Union, and Lumber Dues in New Brunswick.

not increasing the Amount of such Dues; but the Lumber of any of the Provinces other than New Brunswick shall not be subject to such Dues.

Exemption of Public Lands &c. to Taxation. 125. No Lands or Property belonging to Canada or any Province shall be liable

Provincial Consolidated revenue fund.

125. Such Portions of the Duties and Revenues over which the respective Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick had before the Union Power of Appropriation as are by this Act reserved to the respective Governments or Legislatures of the Provinces, and all Duties and Revenues raised by them in accordance with the special Powers conferred upon them by this Act, shall in each Province form One Consolidated Revenue Fund to be appropriated for the Public Service of the Province.

#### IX.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

##### *General.*

As to Legislative Councillors of Provinces becoming Senators.

127. If any Person being at the passing of this Act a Member of the Legislative Council of Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, to whom a Place in the Senate is offered, does not within Thirty Days thereafter, by Writing under his Hand addressed to the Governor General of the Province of Canada or to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick (as the Case may be), accept the same, he shall be deemed to have declined the same; and any Person who, being at the passing of this Act a Member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, accepts a Place in the Senate shall thereby vacate his Seat in such Legislative Council.

Oath of Allegiance, &c.

128. Every Member of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada shall before taking his Seat therein take and subscribe before the Governor General or some Person authorized by him, and every Member of a Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly of any Province shall before taking his Seat therein take and subscribe before the Lieutenant Governor of the Province or some Person authorized by him, the Oath of Allegiance contained in the Fifth Schedule to this Act; and every Member of the Senate of Canada and every Member of the Legislative Council of Quebec shall also, before taking his Seat therein, take and subscribe before the Governor General, or some Person authorized by him, the Declaration of Qualification contained in the same Schedule.

Continuance of existing Laws, Courts, Officers, &c.

129. Except as otherwise provided by this Act, all Laws in force in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick at the Union, and all Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and all legal Commissions, Powers, and Authorities, and all Officers, Judicial, Administrative, and Ministerial, existing therein at the Union, shall continue in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick respectively, as if the Union had not been made; subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as are enacted by or exist under Acts of Parliament of Great Britain or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland) to be repealed, abolished, or altered by the Parliament of Canada, or by the Legislature of the respective Province, according to the Authority of the Parliament or of that Legislature under this Act.

Transfer of officers to Canada.

130. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, all Officers of the several Provinces having Duties to Discharge in relation to Matters other than those coming within the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces shall be Officers of Canada, and shall continue to discharge the Duties of their respective Offices under the same Liabilities, Responsibilities, and Penalties as if the Union had not been made.

Appointment of new officers.

131. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the Governor General in Council may from Time to Time appoint such Officers as the Governor General in Council deems necessary or proper for the effectual Execution of this Act.

Treaty obligations.

132. The Parliament and Government of Canada shall have all Powers necessary or proper for performing the Obligations of Canada or of any Province thereof, as Part of the British Empire, towards Foreign Countries, arising under Treaties between the Empire and such Foreign Countries.

Use of English and French Languages.

133. Either the English or the French Language may be used by any Person in the Debates of the Houses of the Parliament of Canada and of the Houses of the Legislature of Quebec; and both those Languages shall be used in the respective Records and Journals of those Houses; and either of those Languages may be used by any Person or in any Pleading or Process in or issuing from any Court of Canada established under this Act, and in or from all or any of the Courts of Quebec.

The Acts of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Quebec shall be printed and published in both those Languages.

##### *Ontario and Quebec.*

Appointment of executive officers for Ontario and Quebec.

134. Until the Legislature of Ontario or of Quebec otherwise provides, the Lieutenant Governors of Ontario and Quebec may each appoint under the Great Seal of the Province the following Officers, to hold Office during pleasure, that is to say,—the Attorney General, the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, the Treasurer of the Province, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, and in the Case of Quebec the Solicitor General; and may, by Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, from Time to Time prescribe the Duties of those Officers and of the several Departments over

which they shall preside or to which they shall belong, and of the Officers and Clerks thereof; and may also appoint other and additional Officers to hold Office during Pleasure, and may from Time to Time prescribe the Duties of those Officers, and of the several Departments over which they shall preside or to which they shall belong, and of the Officers and Clerks thereof.

135. Until the Legislature of Ontario or Quebec otherwise provides, all Rights, Powers, duties, Powers, Duties, Functions, Responsibilities, or Authorities at the passing of this &c., of Executive Act vested in or imposed on the Attorney General, Solicitor General, Secretary and officers, Registrar of the Province of Canada, Minister of Finance, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Commissioner of Public Works, and Minister of Agriculture and Receiver General, by any Law, Statute or Ordinance of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, or Canada, and not repugnant to this Act, shall be vested in or imposed on any Officer to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor for the Discharge of the same or any of them; and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works shall perform the Duties and Functions of the Office of Minister of Agriculture at the passing of this Act imposed by the Law of the Province of Canada, as well as those of the Commissioner of Public Works.

136. Until altered by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Great Seals of Great Seals. Ontario and Quebec respectively shall be the same, or of the same Design, as those used in the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively before their Union as the Province of Canada.

137. The Words "and from thence to the End of the then "next ensuing Session Construction of of the Legislature," or Words to the same Effect, used in any temporary Act of the temporary Acts. Province of Canada not expired before the Union, shall be construed to extend and apply to the next Session of the Parliament of Canada, if the subject Matter of the Act is within the Powers of the same, as defined by this Act, or to the next Sessions of the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively, if the Subject Matter of the Act is within the Powers of the same as defined by this Act.

138. From and after the Union the Use of the Words "Upper Canada" instead of As to Errors in "Ontario," or "Lower Canada" instead of "Quebec," in any Deed, Writ, Process, names. Pleading, Document, Matter, or Thing, shall not invalidate the same.

139. Any Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Province of Canada issued As to issue of before the Union to take effect at a Time which is subsequent to the Union, whether Proclamations relating to that Province, or to Upper Canada, or to Lower Canada, and the several before Union, Matters and Things therein proclaimed shall be and continue of like Force and Effect to commence as if the Union had not been made. after Union.

140. Any Proclamation which is authorized by any Act of the Legislature of the As to Issue of Province of Canada to be issued under the Great Seal of the Province of Canada, Proclamations whether relating to that Province, or to Upper Canada, or to Lower Canada, and after Union. which is not issued before the Union, may be issued by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario or of Quebec, as its Subject Matter requires, under the Great Seal thereof; and from and after the Issue of such Proclamation the same and the several Matters and things therein proclaimed shall be and continue of the like Force and Effect in Ontario or Quebec as if the Union had not been made.

141. The Penitentiary of the Province of Canada, shall, until the Parliament of Penitentiary. Canada otherwise provides, be and continue the Penitentiary of Ontario and of Quebec.

142. The Division and Adjustment of the Debts, Credits, Liabilities, Properties, Arbitration re- and Assets of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be referred to the Arbitrament specting debts, of Three Arbitrators, One chosen by the Government of Ontario, One by the &c. Government of Quebec, and One by the Government of Canada; and the Selection of the Arbitrators shall not be made until the Parliament of Canada and the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec have met; and the Arbitrator chosen by the Government of Canada shall not be a Resident either in Ontario or in Quebec.

143. The Governor General in Council may from Time to Time order that such Division of and so many of the Records, Books, and Documents of the Province of Canada as he records. thinks fit shall be appropriated and delivered either to Ontario or to Quebec, and the same shall thenceforth be the Property of that Province; and any Copy thereof or Extract therefrom, duly certified by the Officer having charge of the Original thereof, shall be admitted as Evidence.

144. The Lieutenant Governor of Quebec may from Time to Time, by Proclama-Constitution of tion under the Great Seal of the Province, to take effect from a day to be appointed townships in therein, constitute Townships in those Parts of the Province of Quebec in which Quebec. Townships are not then already constituted, and fix the Metes and Bounds thereof.

#### X.—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

145. Inasmuch as the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick Duty of Govern- have joined in a Declaration that the Construction of the Intercolonial Railway is ment and Parlia- essential to the Consolidation of the Union of British North America, and to the ment of Canada Assent thereto of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and have consequently agreed to make Railway that Provision should be made for its immediate Construction by the Government of herein described. Canada; Therefore, in order to give effect to that Agreement, it shall be the Duty of the Government and Parliament of Canada to provide for the Commencement within Six Months after the Union, of a Railway connecting the River St. Lawrence

with City of Halifax in Nova Scotia, and for the Construction thereof without Intermission, and the Completion thereof with all practicable Speed.

#### XI.—ADMISSION OF OTHER COLONIES.

Power to admit Newfoundland, &c. into the Union.

145. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on Addresses from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, and from the Houses of the respective Legislatures of the Colonies or Provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, to admit those Colonies or Provinces, or any of them into the Union, and on Address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada to admit Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory, or either of them, into the Union, on such Terms and Conditions in each Case as are in the Addresses expressed and as the Queen thinks fit to approve, subject to the Provisions of this Act; and the Provisions of any Order in Council in that Behalf shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

As to Representation of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island in Senate.

147. In Case of the Admission of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, or either of them, each shall be entitled to a Representation in the Senate of Canada of Four Members, and (notwithstanding anything in this Act) in case of the Admission of Newfoundland the normal Number of Senators shall be Seventy-six and their maximum Number shall be Eighty-two; but Prince Edward Island when admitted shall be deemed to be comprised in the third of the Three Divisions into which Canada is, in relation to the Constitution of the Senate, divided by this Act, and accordingly, after the Admission of Prince Edward Island, whether Newfoundland is admitted or not, the Representation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the Senate shall, as Vacancies occur, be reduced from Twelve to Ten Members respectively, and the Representation of each of those Provinces shall not be increased at any Time beyond Ten, except under the Provisions of this Act for the Appointment of Three or Six additional Senators under the Direction of the Queen.

#### SCHEDULES.

##### THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

##### *Electoral Districts of Ontario.*

##### A.

##### EXISTING ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

##### COUNTIES.

- |               |              |              |                   |           |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. Prescott.  | 3. Stormont. | 5. Russell.  | 7. Prince Edward. | 9. Essex. |
| 2. Glengarry. | 4. Dundas.   | 6. Carleton. | 8. Halton.        |           |

##### RIDINGS OF COUNTIES.

- |  |                                  |                               |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 10. North Riding of Lanark.                              | the Township of South Monaghan). | 25. South Riding Wentworth.   |
| 11. South Riding of Lanark.                              | 17. East Riding of Durham.       | 26. East Riding of Elgin.     |
| 12. North Riding of Leeds and North Riding of Greuville. | 18. West Riding of Durham.       | 27. West Riding of Elgin.     |
| 13. South Riding of Leeds.                               | 19. North Riding of Ontario.     | 28. North Riding of Waterloo. |
| 14. South Riding of Grenville.                           | 20. South Riding of Ontario.     | 29. South Riding of Waterloo. |
| 15. East Riding of Northumberland.                       | 21. East Riding of York.         | 30. North Riding of Brant.    |
| 16. West Riding of Northumberland (excepting therefrom   | 22. West Riding of York.         | 31. South Riding of Brant.    |
|  | 23. North Riding of York.        | 32. North Riding of Oxford.   |
|  | 24. North Riding Wentworth.      | 33. South Riding of Oxford.   |
|  |                                  | 34. East Riding of Middlesex. |

##### CITIES, PARTS OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

- |                   |   |   |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 35. West Toronto. | 40. London.   | Township of Niagara thereto attached.                                 |
| 36. East Toronto. | 41. Town of Brockville, with the Township of Elizabeth-town thereto attached. | 43. Town of Cornwall, with the Township of Cornwall thereto attached. |
| 37. Hamilton.     | 42. Town of Niagara, with the   |   |
| 38. Ottawa.       |   |   |
| 39. Kingston.     |   |   |

##### B.

##### NEW ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

##### 44. The Provisional Judicial District of ALGOMA.

The County of BRUCE, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the North and South Ridings:—

45. The North Riding of Bruce to consist of the Townships of Bury, Lindsay, Eastnor, Albmarle, Amable, Arran, Bruce, Elderslie, and Saugeen, and the Village of Southampton.

46. The South Riding of Bruce to consist of the Townships of Kincardine (including the Village of Kincardine), Greenock, Brant, Huron, Kinloss, Culross, and Carrick.

The County of HURON, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the North and South Ridings:—

47. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Ashfield, Wawaush, Turnberry, Howick, Morris, Grey, Colborne, Hullett, including the Village of Clinton, and McKillop.

48. The South Riding to consist of the Town of Goderich and the Townships of Goderich, Tuckersmith, Stanley, Hay, Osborne, and Stephen.

The County of MIDDLESEX, divided into Three Ridings, to be called respectively the North, West, and East Ridings:—

49. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of McGillivray and Biddulph (taken from the County of Huron), and Williams East, Williams West, Adelaide, and Lobo.

50. The West Riding to consist of the Townships of Delaware, Carradoc, Metcalfe, Mosa and Ekfrid, and the Village of Strathroy.

[The East Riding to consist of the Townships now embraced therein, and be bounded as it is at present.]

51. The County of LAMBERTON to consist of the Townships of Bosanquet, Warwick, Plympton, Sarnia, Moore, Elmiskillen, and Brooke, and the Town of Sarnia.
52. The County of KENT to consist of the Townships of Chatham, Dover, East Tilbury, Romney, Raleigh, and Harwich, and the Town of Chatham.
53. The County of BOTHWELL to consist of the Townships of Sombra, Dawn, and Euphemia (taken from the County of Lambton), and the Townships of Zone, Camden with the Gore thereof, Orford, and Howard (taken from the County of Kent).

The County of GREY, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

54. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of Bentinck, Glenelg, Artemesia, Osprey, Normanby, Egremont, Proton, and Melancthon.
55. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Collingwood, Euphrasia, Holland, Saint-Vincent, Sydenham, Sullivan, Derby and Keppel, Sarawak and Brooke, and the Town of Owen Sound.

The County of PERTH, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

56. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Wallace, Elma, Logan, Ellice, Mornington, and North Easthope, and the Town of Stratford.
57. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of Blanchard, Downie, South Easthope, Fullarton, Hibbert, and the Villages of Mitchell and Ste. Marys.

The County of WELLINGTON, divided into Three Ridings, to be called respectively North, South and Centre Ridings:—

58. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Amaranth, Arthur, Luther, Minto, Maryborough, Peel, and the Village of Mount Forest.
59. The Centre Riding to consist of the Townships of Garafraxa, Erin, Eramosa, Nichol, and Pilkington, and the Villages of Fergus and Elora.
60. The South Riding to consist of the Town of Guelph, and the Townships of Guelph and Puslinch.

The County of NORFOLK, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

61. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of Charlotteville, Houghton, Walsingham, and Woodhouse, and with the Gore thereof.
62. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Middleton, Townsend, and Windham, and the Town of Simcoe.
63. The County of HALDIMAND to consist of the Townships of Oneida, Seneca, Cayuga North, Cayuga South, Rainham, Walpole, and Dunn.
64. The County of MONCK to consist of the Townships of Camberough and Moulton, and Sherbrooke, and the Village of Dunnville (taken from the County of Haldimand), the Townships of Caister and Gainsborough (taken from the County of Lincoln), and the Townships of Pelham and Wainfleet (taken from the County of Welland).
65. The County of LINCOLN to consist of the Townships of Clinton, Grantham, Grimsby, and Louth, and the Town of St. Catharines.
66. The County of WELLAND to consist of the Townships of Bertie, Crowland, Humberstone, Stamford, Thorold, and Willoughby, and the Villages of Chippewa, Clifton, Fort Erie, Thorold, and Welland.
67. The County of PEEL to consist of the Townships of Chinguacousy, Toronto, and the Gore of Toronto, and the Villages of Brampton and Streetsville.
68. The County of CARDWELL to consist of the Townships of Albion and Caledon (taken from the County of Peel), and the Townships of Adjala and Mono (taken from the County of Simcoe).

The County of SIMCOE, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and the North Ridings:—

69. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of West Gwillimbury, Tecumseth, Innisfil, Essa, Tossoronto, Mulmur, and the Village of Bradford.
70. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Nottawasaga, Sunnidale, Vespra, Flos, Oro, Medonte, Orillia and Matchedash, Tiny and Tay, Balaklava and Robinson, and the Towns of Barrie and Collingwood.

The County of VICTORIA, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

71. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of Ops, Mariposa, Emily, Verulam, and the Town of Lindsay.
72. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Anson, Bexley, Carden, Dalton, Digby, Eldon, Fenelon, Hindon, Laxton, Lutterworth, Macaulay and Draper, Sommerville, and Morrison, Muskoka, Monck and Watt (taken from the County of Simcoe), and any other surveyed Townships lying to the North of the said North Riding.

The County of PETERBOROUGH, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the West and East Ridings:—

73. The West Riding to consist of the Townships of South Monaghan (taken from the County of Northumberland), North Monaghan, Smith, and Ennismore, and the Town of Peterborough.
74. The East Riding to consist of the Townships of Asphodel, Belmont and Methuen, Douro, Dummer, Galway, Harvey, Minden, Stanhope and Dysart, Otonabee, and Snowdon, and the Village of Ashburnham, and any other surveyed Townships lying to the North of the said East Riding.

The County of HASTINGS, divided into Three Ridings, to be called respectively the West, East, and North Ridings:—

75. The West Riding to consist of the Town of Belleville, the Township of Sydney, and the Village of Trenton.
76. The East Riding to consist of the Townships of Thurlow, Tyendinaga, and Hungerford.
77. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Rawdon, Huntingdon, Madoc, Elzevir, Tudor, Marmora, and Lake, and the Village of Stirling, and any other surveyed Townships lying to the North of the said North Riding.
78. The County of LENNOX to consist of the Townships of Richmond, Adolphustown, North Fredericksburgh, South Fredericksburgh, Ernest Town, and Amherst Island, and the Village of Napanee.
79. The County of ADDINGTON to consist of the Townships of Camden, Portland, Sheffield,

Hinchinbrooke, Kaladar, Kennebec, Olden, Oso, Anglesea, Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Effingham, Abinger, Miller, Canonto, Denbigh, Loughborough, and Bedford.

80. The County of FRONTENAC to consist of the Townships of Kingston, Wolfe Island, Pittsburgh and Howe Island, and Storrington.

The County of RENFREW, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

81. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of McNab, Bagot, Blithfield, Brougham, Horton, Admaston, Grattan, Matawatchan, Griffith, Lyndoch, Raglan, Radcliffe. Brudenell, Sebastopol, and the Villages of Arnprior and Renfrew.
82. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Ross, Bromley, Westmeath, Stafford, Pembroke, Wilberforce, Alice, Petawawa, Buchanan, South Algona, North Algona, Fraser, McKay, Wylie, Rolph, Head, Maria, Clara, Haggerty, Sherwood, Burns, and Richards, and any other surveyed Townships lying North-westerly of the said North Riding.

Every Town and incorporated Village existing at the Union, not specially mentioned in this Schedule, is to be taken as Part of the County or Riding within which it is locally situate.

### THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

*Electoral Districts of Quebec specially fixed.*

#### COUNTIES OF—

Pontiac.	Argenteuil.	Missisquoi.	Shefford.	Compton.	Wolfe and
Ottawa.	Huntington.	Brome.	Stanstead.	Megantic.	Richmond.
Town of Sherbrooke.					

### THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

*Provincial Public Works and Property, to be the Property of Canada.*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Canals, with Lands and Water Power connected therewith.</p> <p>2. Public Harbours.</p> <p>3. Lighthouses and Piers, and Sable Island.</p> <p>4. Steamboats, Dredges, and public Vessels.</p> <p>5. Rivers and Lake Improvements.</p> <p>6. Railways and Railway Stocks, Mortgages, and other Debts due by Railway Companies.</p> <p>7. Military Roads.</p> | <p>8. Custom Houses, Post Offices, and all other Public Buildings, except such as the Government of Canada appropriate for the Use of the Provincial Legislatures and Governments.</p> <p>9. Property transferred by the Imperial Government, and known as Ordnance Property.</p> <p>10. Armouries, Drill Sheds, Military Clothing, and Munitions of War, and Lands set apart for general Public Purposes.</p> |
|--|--|

### THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

*Assets to be the Property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly.*

Upper Canada Building Fund.	Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, U. Canada.
Lunatic Asylums.	Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, L. Canada.
Normal School.	Agricultural Society, Upper Canada.
Court Houses,	Lower Canada Legislative Grant.
in	Quebec Fire Loan.
Aylmer.	Tamiscouata Advance Account.
Montreal.	Quebec Turnpike Trust.
Kamouraska.	Education—East.
Law Society, Upper Canada.	Building and Jury Fund, Lower Canada.
Montreal Turnpike Trust.	Municipalities Fund.
University Permanent Fund.	Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund.
Royal Institution,	

### THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

#### OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

I, A. B. do swear, That I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

*Note.—The Name of the King or Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the Time being is to be substituted from Time to Time, with proper Terms of reference thereto.*

#### DECLARATION OF QUALIFICATION.

I, A. B. do declare and testify, That I am by Law duly qualified to be appointed a Member of the Senate of Canada [or as the Case may be], and that I am legally or equitably seised as of Freehold for my own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in Free and Common Socage [or seised or possessed for my own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in Franc-alieu or in Roture (as the Case may be),] in the Province of Nova Scotia [or as the Case may be] of the Value of Four thousand Dollars over and above all Rents, Dues, Debts, Mortgages, Charges, and Incumbrances due or payable out of or charged on or affecting the same, and that I have not collusively or colourably obtained a Title to or become possessed of the said Lands and Tenements or any Part thereof for the Purpose of enabling me to become a Member of the Senate of Canada [or as the Case may be], and that my Real and Personal Property are together worth Four thousand Dollars over and above my Debts and Liabilities.

### CAP. XVI.

An Act for authorizing a Guarantee of Interest on a Loan to be raised by Canada towards the Construction of a Railway connecting Quebec and Halifax.

[12th April, 1867.]

WHEREAS the construction of a Railway connecting the Port of *Riviere du Loup*, in the Province of *Quebec*, with the line of railway leading from the city of *Halifax*, in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, at or near the town of *Truro*, in a line, and on conditions approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, would conduce to the welfare of *Canada* and promote the interest of the British Empire:

And whereas it would greatly facilitate the construction of that railway (in this Act referred to as the railway) if payment of interest on part of the money required to be raised for the same were guaranteed under the authority of Parliament :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows :

1. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Power for Treasury may guarantee, in such manner and form as they think fit, payment of surty to guarantee interest at a rate not exceeding four per centum per annum on any principal money interest on loan. not exceeding the sum of three million pounds sterling, to be raised by way of loan by the Government of *Canada* for the purpose of the construction of the railway ; and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may from time to time cause to be issued out of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom, or the growing produce thereof, any money required for giving effect to such guarantee.

2. The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall not give any guarantee Approval of line under this Act unless and until an Act of the Parliament of *Canada* has been passed, and use of rail- within two years after the union of *Canada* under the *British North America* Act, way for troops, 1867, providing to the satisfaction of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of &c. State, as follows :

1. For the construction of the railway :

2. For the use of the railway at all times for Her Majesty's military and other service :

Nor unless and until the line in which the railway is to be constructed has been ap- proved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

3. The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall not give any guarantee Raising and ex- under this Act unless and until an Act of the Parliament of *Canada* has been passed penditure of a providing, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, as loan charged on follows : Canadian Re- venue, with Sink- ing Fund, &c.

1. For the raising, appropriation and expenditure for the purpose of the con- struction of the railway of a loan not exceeding Three Million Pounds per Sterling, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding four per centum per annum :

2. For charging the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada* with the principal and interest of the loan immediately after the charges specifically made thereon by Sections One Hundred and Three, One Hundred and Four, and One Hundred and Five of The *British North America* Act, 1867 :

3. For the payment by the Government of *Canada* by way of Sinking Fund of an annual sum at the rate of one *per centum per annum* on the entire amount of principal money whereon Interest is guaranteed, to be remitted the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by equal half-yearly payments in such manner as they from time to time direct, and to be invested and accumulated under their direction in the name of four Trustees, nominated from time to time, two by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and two by the Government of *Canada*, such Sinking Fund and its accumulations to be invested in securities of the Provinces of *Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, and *New Brunswick*, issued before the Union of *Canada*, or, at the option of the Government of *Canada*, in such other securities as may be proposed by that Government and approved by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and to be applied under the direction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in discharge of principal money whereon interest is guaranteed :

4. For charging the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada* with the amount of the Sinking Fund immediately after the principal and interest of the loan :

5. For charging the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada* with any sum issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom under this Act, with interest thereon at the rate of five *per centum per annum*, immediately after the Sinking Fund :

6. For continuance of the Sinking Fund until all principal and interest of the loan, and all sums issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom under this Act, and all interest thereon, are fully discharged, or until the Sinking Fund and its accumulations are adequate to discharge so much thereof as remains undischarged :

7 For the raising by the Government of *Canada* (without guarantee by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury) of all such money (if any) beyond the sum of three million pounds sterling as, in the opinion of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, will be requisite for the construction of the railway, and for charging the Consolidated Revenue of *Canada* with the money so raised, and interest, immediately after the charges made thereon in pursuance of the foregoing provisions of this section.

4. There shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, within fourteen days Statement and next after the beginning of every session, a statement and account showing what has accounts to be done from time to time in execution or pursuance of this Act by or under the laid before houses direction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and one of her Majesty's of Parliament. Principal Secretaries of State, and the Parliament and Government of *Canada*.

5. This Act may be cited as The *Canada* Railway Loan Act, 1867.

Short title

(The Local Acts for Ontario and Quebec—passed at the last session of the Legislature of these two Provinces—are incorporated into the Imperial Act, above.)

### An Act relative to certain Public Officers and their Salaries.

30th Vic. Cap. 1. (Passed 7th day of May, A. D. 1867.)

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows :

Public Officers.  
Treasurer.

1. From and after the coming into operation of this Act—

Instead of a Receiver General, there shall be a Treasurer, who shall perform the duties of the Receiver General, and give the like bonds for the faithful performance thereof, to whom there shall be paid a salary of two thousand dollars; and there shall be a Treasurer's Clerk, to whom there shall be paid a salary of one thousand dollars, and who shall give bonds in four thousand dollars, with two sureties in two thousand dollars each, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Treasurer's  
Clerk.

Commissioner  
of Public Works  
and Mines.

Chief Clerk of  
Works.

Chief Clerk of  
Mines.

Provincial Se-  
cretary.  
Clerk.

Attorney Gene-  
ral.

Office of Solicitor  
General abolished.

Duties of Financial  
Secretary perform'd  
by Provin. Secy.

2. Instead of a Board of Works and a Clerk of Works, and Chief Commissioner of Mines, there shall be a Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, who shall perform the duties of the Board of Works and Chief Commissioner of Mines, to whom there shall be paid a salary of two thousand dollars; and a Chief Clerk of Works, and a Chief Clerk of Mines, to each of whom there shall be paid a salary of one thousand dollars.

3. Instead of the salary now paid to the Provincial Secretary, there shall be paid to that officer a salary of two thousand four hundred dollars, and to his clerk there shall be paid a salary of twelve hundred dollars.

4. Instead of the salary now paid to the Attorney General, there shall be paid a salary of sixteen hundred dollars.

5. The office of Solicitor General shall be abolished.

6. There shall no longer be a Financial Secretary, but all the duties required by law to be performed by that officer shall hereafter be performed by the Provincial Secretary.

Treasurer and Com-  
missioner of Public  
Works and Mines  
must hold seat in  
Legislative Council  
or House of Assem.

7. The Treasurer and Commissioner of Public Works and Mines shall not be disabled from becoming a Member of the Legislative Council, or House of Assembly. The seat of any Member of the House of Assembly accepting either of such offices, shall nevertheless become vacant; but he may be re-elected and hold his seat on the same terms and conditions as other departmental officers.

Inconsistent  
Acts repealed.

8. All Acts, or portions of Acts, in force in this Province, inconsistent with this Act, shall be repealed.

Act to have  
effect when  
Imperial Union  
Act come into  
operation.

9. This Act shall not have any force or effect until the Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, entitled, "An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the government thereof, and for purposes connected therewith," shall be brought into full operation by the Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen.

### An Act to amend Chapter 3 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Duration of and Representation in the General Assembly."

30 Vic., Cap. 2. (Passed the 7th day of May, A. D. 1867.)

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows :

House of Assem-  
bly—how com-  
posed.

1. The House of Assembly shall hereafter be composed of thirty-eight members, of whom three shall be elected by the County of Halifax, three by the County of Pictou, and two by each of the other Counties.

Boundaries of Coun-  
ties and Polling  
Districts continued  
same as established.  
Secs. 3, 4, 5 and 6,  
cap. 3, Revised  
Statutes, repealed.

2. The boundaries of Counties and Polling districts for the purposes of this Act shall be the same as now established.

3. Sections three, four, five and six, of Chapter 3, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Duration of and Representation in the General Assembly," are hereby repealed.

### An Act to amend Chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Executive and Legislative Disabilities."

30th Vic., Cap. 3. (Passed the 7th day of May, A. D. 1867.)

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows :

Members of  
Senate or House  
of Commons not  
eligible for Legis-  
lative Council  
or House of  
Assembly.

1. No person being a member of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada, shall be capable of being appointed to, or of sitting or voting in, the Legislative Council of this Province, or of being elected to, or of sitting or voting in, the House of Assembly thereof. And if any person being a member of the Legislative Council, or of the House of Assembly of this Province, shall accept a seat in the Senate, or be elected as a member of the House of Commons of Canada, his seat in the Legislative Council or House of Assembly of this Province, as the case may be, shall thereby be vacated.

Sec. 5 of amended  
Act shall apply to  
office of Treasurer  
and Commissioner  
of Public Works  
and Mines.

2. The Provisions of the fifth section of the Act hereby amended, shall extend to the Offices of Treasurer and Commissioner of Public Works and Mines.

An Act relating to the Office of Receiver-General. (New Brunswick.)

30th Vic., Cap. 5. (Passed 10th June, 1867.)

Be it enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly as follows :—

1. The Governor in Council may appoint a Receiver-General, who shall hold office during pleasure. Governor in Council to appoint.
2. He shall give a bond to the Queen in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, with two sureties in ten thousand dollars each, conditioned for the faithful discharge given. Security to be of the duties of his office.
3. It shall be his duty to receive all the Revenue collected in, or paid to, the Province from every source whatever, and pay out such Revenue on the warrant of the Governor. Duty of officer.
4. He shall receive such annual salary, not exceeding sixteen hundred dollars, as the Governor in Council may determine, beside the necessary contingencies of office, payable quarterly by warrant of the Governor. Salary.
5. The Governor in Council may direct what accounts shall be filed in the office of the Receiver-General, and in what form the books shall be kept, and which of such books shall be open to inspection, and by whom, and under what circumstances. Accounts to be filed and books kept.
6. The Governor in Council shall, by proclamation, declare the time when this Act shall come into operation and be in force, and when so in force it shall continue long for one month after the end of the next Session of the Legislature thereafter, and no longer. When and how long Act to be in force.

An Act relating to Members of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council. (New Brunswick.)

30th Vic., Cap. 20. (Passed 17th June, 1867.)

Be it enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That no Member of Parliament being a Member of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada shall be incapable of being appointed to, or sitting or voting in, the Legislative Council of this Province, or of being elected, or of sitting, or voting in, the House of Assembly sitting in Local thereof; and if any person, being a Member of the Legislative Council or the House of Assembly of this Province, shall accept a seat in the Senate, or be elected as a Member of the House of Commons of Canada, his seat in the Legislative Council or House of Assembly of this Province, as the case may be, shall thereby be vacated.



## THE CENSUS.

The population of the Colonies now comprised in the Dominion of Canada was, in January, 1861:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Upper Canada (now Ontario).....	725,575	670,516	1,396,091
Lower Canada (now Quebec).....	567,864	543,702	1,111,566
New Brunswick.....	129,948	122,099	252,047
Nova Scotia.....	165,584	165,273	330,857
	1,588,971	1,501,590	3,090,561
To this we must add, if we desire to shew the full strength of the British population in North America, at that date:—			
Prince Edward Island.....	40,880	39,977	80,857
Newfoundland (1857).....	65,118	59,170	124,288
British Columbia and Vancouver's Island.....	20,862	13,954	34,816
Rupert's Land, including the Red River Settlement.....	51,000	50,000	101,000
Total*.....	1,766,831	1,664,691	3,431,522

If we desire to know the population of the Dominion, and of all British North America at the present time, the safest method of calculation is to find the rate of increase of each colony between the census of 1861 and that last previous, and to suppose the same rate to have continued since 1861. Adopting this principle for Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, (where the rate of increase had been about 4.34 per cent., 2.50 per cent., 2.60 per cent., 1.82 per cent., and 207 per cent. per annum respectively) and making estimates for the rest, we have, as the population in January of 1868, and each successive year until 1871:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Ontario.....	1,880,350	1,962,067	2,047,334	2,136,308
Quebec.....	1,321,074	1,354,067	1,387,884	1,422,546
New Brunswick.....	302,950	311,027	319,398	327,800
Nova Scotia.....	375,511	382,365	389,343	396,449
The Dominion.....	3,879,885	4,009,526	4,143,959	4,283,103
Prince Edward Island.....	93,338	95,272	97,246	99,261
Newfoundland.....	131,000	132,000	133,000	134,000
British Columbia.....	50,000	55,000	60,000	65,000
Rupert's Land.....	105,000	110,000	115,000	120,000
All British North America.....	4,259,223	4,401,798	4,549,205	4,701,364

If we desire to question the future still further, it will not be safe to pursue the same mode of calculation, for the progress of the older colonies will not be so rapid as it has been, while that of the younger will be greater. We may, however, with some pretension to probability, assume that the rate of progress of the population of all British America will be as rapid for fifty years or more as it has been for the past decade, and this would give as the population

In 1861.....	3,431,522	In 1921.....	22,694,000
1871.....	4,701,364	1931.....	31,092,000
1881.....	6,447,000	1941.....	42,598,000
1891.....	8,825,000	1951.....	58,361,000
1901.....	12,090,000	1961.....	79,957,000
1911.....	16,564,000	1971.....	109,540,000

\* The Indian population of all the Colonies is included in these figures, and was about as follows:—

Ontario.....	7,841	Brought forward.....	15,336
Quebec.....	4,876	Prince Edward Island.....	350
New Brunswick.....	1,212	Newfoundland.....	0
Nova Scotia.....	1,407	British Columbia and Vancouver's I.....	23,000
		Rupert's Land.....	80,000
Carried forward.....	15,336		118,686

The population of French origin was:—

Ontario.....	33,287	Brought forward.....	926,466
Quebec.....	847,320	Prince Edward Island.....	16,000
New Brunswick.....	25,000	Newfoundland.....	20,000
Nova Scotia.....	20,859	British Columbia & Vancouver's I.....	2,000
		Rupert's Land.....	10,000
Carried forward.....	926,466		968,466

These figures may, to the casual reader, seem enormous, but they are not so. The actual progress of the United States has been as great. There have been eight decennial census there, and the results shew the population to have been :—

In 1790.....	3,929,827	In 1830.....	12,866,020
1800.....	5,305,925	1840.....	17,069,453
1810.....	7,239,814	1850.....	23,191,876
1820.....	9,638,131	1860.....	31,445,089

Placed as we are beside the United States, it becomes of interest to compare our position with theirs, and the preceding figures shew that the Dominion now contains a population about equal to that which the States possessed when they achieved their independence. Our cities are also at least equal now to theirs at that time, the figures being

Population of British American Cities.

1861.	
Montreal.....	90,323
Quebec.....	51,109
Toronto.....	44,821
St. John, N. B.....	27,317
Halifax.....	25,026
Hamilton.....	19,096
Ottawa.....	14,659
Kingston.....	13,743
London.....	11,555
Three Rivers.....	6,058
Fredericton.....	5,652
St. Hyacinthe.....	3,636

St. Johns, Nfld.....	24,851
Charlottetow, P. E. I.....	6,706

Population of Cities of the United States.

1790.	
Philadelphia.....	42,520
New York.....	33,131
Boston.....	18,038
Charleston.....	16,359
Baltimore.....	13,503
Salem.....	7,921
Providence.....	6,380
Portsmouth.....	4,720
Richmond.....	3,761
Albany.....	3,498

Looking at the rate of progress of the Cities of the United States, we may fairly expect that by the end of the century—only a generation hence—Montreal will boast 300,000 people, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, St. John, N.B., and Halifax at least 100,000 each; while on the Pacific Coast, on Lake Winnipeg, or on the plains, some new cities will be rising destined to be the San Franciscos, St. Louis or Chicagos of our side of the line, though now as little thought of as were the last named cities a century ago.

How many of the people of the Dominion are native to the soil, is a question of much interest, and by the aid of the census tables we answer it as follows :—

Where Resident.	Natives of Canada.	Natives of N. Brunswick.	Natives of Nova Scotia.	Total Natives of The Dom'n.	Born out of The Dominion
Ontario.....	902,879	3,214	4,353	910,476	483,615
Quebec.....	1,015,564	852	977	1,017,393	94,173
New Brunswick.....	300	199,445	5,700	205,445	46,602
Nova Scotia.....	353	2,251	294,706	297,310	33,547
Total.....	1,919,096	205,762	305,766	2,430,624	650,937

This shows the percentage of immigrants living in each Province to have been, in 1861 :—  
 In Ontario..... 33 per cent.  
 In Quebec..... 8½ "  
 In Nova Scotia..... 10 "

It is only natural that in new colonies, like Ontario and New Brunswick, the proportion of immigrants should be larger than in older settled districts, but these figures are so dissimilar that they also appear to point to a difference in the inducements that have been held out to emigrants by the several Provinces. At the beginning of a new system, under which population is to be the basis of representation, that Province will most rapidly increase in power which offers most attractions to the settler. Quebec must freely open up its fertile township lands and rich mineral tracts; Nova Scotia must more boldly bid for men and women in the emigration markets of the world; Ontario and New Brunswick must in no way relax their endeavors to bring population to their shores; for although the natural rate of increase here, unchecked as yet by Malthusian doctrines, is rapid as compared with the densely settled countries of the old world, nevertheless the wealth, the vigor and energy, the progress, the power which we admire over the borders, and which we hope to realize for ourselves hereafter more than we have yet done, principally depend upon a full stream of foreign immigration.

What is the religious belief of the people of the Dominion? Mainly Roman Catholic; next Presbyterian;\* then English Catholic, Wesleyan and Baptist. Afterwards follow in the far distance all the other denominations, familiar and unfamiliar. The figures are :—

	Church of Rome.	Presbyterians.	Church of England.	Wesleyans and Methodists.	Baptists.	Lutherans.	Congregationalists.	Miscellaneous Creeds.	Of no religion.	No Creed stated.	Total.
Ontario.....	258,141	393,384	311,565	341,572	61,559	24,299	9,357	60,718	17,373	8,123	1,396,091
Quebec.....	943,253	43,735	63,487	30,660	7,751	857	4,927	9,691	1,477	5,728	1,111,566
N. Brunswick..	85,235	36,072	42,776	23,637	57,730	113	1,290	2,664	10	517	252,047
Nova Scotia...	86,281	88,755	47,744	34,055	62,040	4,382	2,183	3,103	.....	2,314	330,857
Totals....	1,372,913	471,946	465,572	431,924	189,080	29,651	17,757	76,176	18,860	16,682	3,090,561
Or percent....	44½	15½	15½	14½	6	1	½	2½	½	½	100

\* If the total population of British America be taken, the Presbyterians and Anglicans exchange places, other denominations preserving the same relative rank.

The occupations of the people are given in the census tables as :—

	Farmers	Mechanics and handi- craftermen	Laborers including lumber- men.	Trade & Com- merce.	Marin'rs and Fisher- men.	Miners.	Profes- sional men.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
Ontario .....	132,562	53,210	119,516	13,543	1,157	240	4,393	13,622	338,243
Quebec .....	106,140	34,905	70,081	12,996	8,110	138	3,247	12,718	248,395
New Brunswick .....	35,001	11,181	15,267	3,151	2,765	164	1,304	1,506	70,339
Nova Scotia.....	47,249	15,916	5,045	2,929	12,977	665	1,175	3,697	88,653
Totals.....	320,952	115,272	209,909	32,619	25,009	1,207	10,119	30,543	745,630

The careful statist, however, turns from the above figures with the reluctant conviction that they are not reliable, and they are given here merely as a rough indication of the nature of the industry of each Province. There probably are in the Provinces at this time :—

Farmers owning land, including their adult sons. ....	450,000	Brought forward. ....	640,000
Laborers on farms. ....	100,000	Mechanics of all kinds, including Sempstresses, &c. ....	200,000
Lumberers, &c. ....	40,000	Traders, Storekeepers, &c. ....	60,000
Laborers in Cities, &c., male and female. ....	50,000	Fishermen and Mariners. ....	30,000
		Professional. ....	15,000
		Servants and Miscellaneous. ....	55,000
Carried forward. ....	640,000		1,000,000

In *The Year Book* for 1867 will be found, in some detail, the ascertained values of the products of the industry of the people of each colony, and to that we refer. The average total quantity and value of the yearly raw products of the Dominion may, however, be again summed up here, as follows :—

Grain, viz: Wheat. ....	30,000,000 bushels.		
Barley. ....	8,000,000 do.		
Oats. ....	50,000,000 do.		
Buckwheat. ....	4,000,000 do.		
Indian Corn. ....	3,000,000 do.		
Rye. ....	2,000,000 do.		
	97,000,000 bushels,	value, say	\$60,000,000
Peas, &c. ....	15,000,000 do	do	12,000,000
Roots, viz: Potatoes. ....	50,000,000 bushels.		
Turnips, &c. ....	25,000,000 do.		
	75,000,000 do	do	25,000,000
Hay. ....	2,500,000 tons	do	25,000,000
Butter and Cheese. ....	75,000,000 lbs.	do	10,000,000
Meats,* viz: Mutton. ....	250,000,000 lbs.		
Beef. ....	200,000,000 lbs.		
Pork. ....	150,000,000 lbs.		
	600,000,000 lbs.	do	35,000,000
Fish. ....	80,000,000 lbs.	do	3,500,000
Lumber, viz: Oak. ....	1,500,000 cubic feet.		
Elm. ....	1,500,000 do.		
White Pine. ....	25,000,000 do.		
Red Pine. ....	4,000,000 do.		
Tamarac and } Spruce. .... }	2,000,000 do.		
Miscellaneous. ....	1,000,000 do.		
	35,000,000 cubic feet	do	30,000,000
Wool. ....	10,000,000 lbs.	do	5,000,000
Miscellaneous. ....			5,000,000

Grand Total..... \$210,500,000

What is the military strength of the Dominion? At the time of the American Revolution an orator exclaimed, "we are three millions, one fifth fighting men." In settled countries, one fifth is almost exactly the number of males between eighteen and forty-five years of age, in new countries the proportion is rather greater; we are, therefore, within the mark if we say that the Dominion, with 3,879,835 souls, has a fighting population of 775,000, or that British America, with 4,259,223 souls, contains 852,000 fighting men. Any militia system, to be perfect, should then provide for the training to the use of arms to a certain extent, of three quarters of a million. How many of these could be supported in the field must of course depend upon circumstances—upon our enemies, upon our alliances. In the event of war with the United States, if we were fairly supported by Great Britain, we could probably place at least one tenth of them in the field—say ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, and keep our active contingent up to that number from reserves. At least that is the calculation of the statist, and such calculations are usually found to be verified by actual results.

The density of our population to the square mile is another item of interest. It is as follows :—

Ontario. ....	15 souls.	Prince Edward Island. ....	44 souls.
Quebec. ....	6 do.	Newfoundland. ....	3 do.
New Brunswick. ....	11 do.	British Columbia and V. Id. one to 5 sq. miles.	
Nova Scotia. ....	21 do.	Rupert's Land. ....	one to 50 sq. miles.

The Dominion. .... 10 souls.

General average of B. N. A. 1 to the sq. mile.

These figures appear almost ludicrous when we compare them with the 253 souls to the square mile of Great Britain and Ireland, the 177 of France, the 432 of Belgium, the 320 of China, &c., &c. They show

\* These figures are rude estimates, there being no reliable data to trust to.

us how much we have yet to do to fill up our territory. Even Russia has ten times as many inhabitants to the square mile as British America. It is true that much of our country possesses a climate severe in winter, but we have a rich Great West, as yet not opened up to the husbandman, while the mineral wealth even of the far North is alluring. We cannot better conclude this article than by transcribing some words of the Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, Bishop of Newfoundland:—"Suppose America to be the old country and Europe the new, and that the tide of emigration set Eastward, it would naturally be directed to the banks of the Garonne, the Tagus, the Guadalquivir, or to the shores of Italy or Sicily, not to the Elbe or the Baltic. Such is the case with us at present—the tide of European emigration sets towards the broad rich lands of the United States. But let these get filled in \* \* \* it will be as difficult to get a living there as now in the crowded countries of Europe. When taxation will be increased, perhaps large standing armies kept on foot; then the people of these northern regions, increasing and multiplying, will cultivate their now waste lands as do the Swedes, the Danes, the Prussians. Let us consider what British America was fifty years ago, what it is now, and what it may be a century hence"

## OUR BOUNDARIES.

The Dominion of Canada is the legitimate heir to the old French Empire in North America, and although the inheritance has come down to us sadly diminished in extent, we may indulge ourselves in a condensed review of its ancient limits.

In 1540, Roberval was declared by Francis I. to be Lord of Norembéque, i.e., of the lands on the Penobscot. In 1603, De Monts received letters patent to trade from Cape Deloze to the 40th degree N. latitude. Under this authority he wintered on St. Croix Island in 1604, sailing, in 1605, to Norembéque, Kennebec, Casco, Saco, and even Cape Cod. In 1627, "La Nouvelle France, called Canada," is declared in the charter of the Hundred Associates to extend from Florida to the Arctic Circle, and from Newfoundland to the furthest affluent of the St. Lawrence, but this excessive claim was never seriously maintained, and when Acadia was divided from Canada, it was defined as being bounded N. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, E. by the Atlantic, S. by the River Kennebec, W. by the Province of Canada. Even this boundary was indeed disputed. In 1613, Capt. Argal came northwards from Virginia, conveying fishing craft, and finding the French clearing lands on the Penobscot, attacked them, saying the territory was part of Virginia, which owned all to 45° N. lat. In 1655, by the treaty of Westminster, the conflicting claims were referred to a commission, but though the commissaries were appointed in 1662, nothing was done. In 1656, Cromwell's grant of Acadia to Latour, Temple and Crowné, defined the territory to be "along the Bay to Port St. John, and thence following all the coast as far as Pentagoet and the River St. George in Mescoirus, situate on the borders of New England, and further on to the first habitation." The treaty of Breda, 1667, restored Acadia to France, and the French commission to Grand Fontaine, 1670, set the Quinebequi as the boundary of his government—a boundary asserted by Villebon, the French Governor of Acadia, against Lieut.-Governor Stoughton, of Massachusetts, in 1693. Charlevoix, pp. 348, 349, says that about this time the River St. George, about half-way between Pentagoet and the Kennebec, began to be spoken of as the boundary. In 1700, after the peace of Ryswick, it appears by a letter from de Beauharnois and Hocquart, respectively Governor and Intendant of Canada, "a post was planted on an island at the mouth of the St. George, with the arms of England on the west side and those of France on the east side, to serve as bounds to the lands of the two crowns, and to distinguish them;" and in 1703 a judgment of the King's Council of State grants to le Borgno "Pentagoet, &c., with ten leagues on each side of the river, to the River St. George, the boundary of New England." Just after the treaty of Paris, 1712, the French king offered numerous concessions if the English would give him back Acadia, and "in this case His Majesty would consent that the River of St. George should be the limit of Acadia, as England desired." In 1720, Col. Philipps, Governor of Nova Scotia, complained that "the bounds between the government of Nova Scotia and New England are not declared," and enclosed to the Lords of Trade a petition from persons who had lands between the Kennebec and St. George, for confirmation of title. In 1762, Governor Bernard, of Massachusetts, and Governor Belcher, of Nova Scotia, had a correspondence which was ended by Mr. Belcher as follows: "I must, nevertheless, with much satisfaction, accept the assurances you give me that you shall not make any grants of any of the lands westward of the River St. Croix \* \* \* and I shall on my part not consent to any further grants from this Province until the question is determined at home." It was not determined until settled by treaty with the rebellious colonies, now the United States, and then the St. Croix was made the boundary. From all which it is clearly to be seen that the stronger British colonies, backed up by the stronger British power, forced back the weaker French from one boundary to another: from about Cape Cod to the Kennebec, from the Kennebec to the St. George, from the St. George to the Penobscot. While at the establishment of their independence they further encroached upon the territory of the parent country, from the Penobscot to the St. Croix.

In the interior of the continent, the French explorers had a magnificent field before them, which they cultivated with equal bravery and energy. The Edict of 1712, establishing Louisiana as a Lieut.-Governorship, dependent upon that of Quebec, recites that in 1683 the King had ordered the exploration of the regions between New France and New Mexico; that La Salle had sufficiently succeeded in the enterprise to make it certain that communication could be maintained between the St. Lawrence and the Gulf of Mexico by way of important rivers; that immediately after the peace of Ryswick, His Majesty had sent out a colony, but that in consequence of the wars he had done nothing more; that now, however, he had decided to authorise the Sieur Crozat to trade in the country bounded by the English settlements in Carolina on one hand, and by New Mexico on the other, and principally in the port and harbour of Ile Dauphine, in the valleys of the Mississippi from the sea to the

\* By an arrêt of 1690, the King endows Sieurs de la Forest and Tonty, with the establishment made at St. Louis by de la Salle.

Illinois, of the Missouri, and of the Wabash. The first serious attempt to interfere with the French in this part of the continent was made in 1749, when a company, called the Ohio Company, was chartered, and obtained from the British Crown a grant of 600,000 acres on the River Ohio. In 1750 the French heard of this, and the Governor of Canada wrote to the Governors of Pennsylvania and New York to complain, but complaints being useless they seized, in 1751, some American traders found West of the Ohio, and built two forts, one on the south side of Lake Erie and one on Beef river. In 1753, Major (afterwards the celebrated General) Washington was sent by Virginia to M. de Contrecoeur, the French Governor of these two forts, to summon him to retire, who replied "that the country belonged to the King of France, and "that therefore he would according to orders, seize and send prisoner to Canada every "Englishman that should attempt to trade upon the Ohio or any of its branches." In 1754, a battle took place in that vicinity, and Washington, attacked in his entrenchments at Fort Necessity, capitulated.

The course taken by Canada and Nova Scotia during the American Revolutionary war is a matter of general history, which we need not dilate upon in this place. Suffice it to remark, that their loyalty deserved a better reward than the indifference subsequently shewn by Britain in the fixing of their boundaries. Young remarks, in his "North American Colonies," that: "Language cannot be found too condensed and too severe to characterize "the terms of the first Provincial Treaty of Peace, in 1782. Mr. Oswald, our Plenipotentiary, "who adjusted it with Franklin and Jay, after his return to England, when waited upon by "the merchants of London, that they might inform him of the concessions and sacrifices he "had made, both confessed his ignorance and wept, it is said, over his own simplicity." Lord Stormont, in the year of the Treaty, spoke of Mr. Oswald as "that extraordinary Geographer," and said on the other hand of the American Commissioners, in language of which we now, on close acquaintance with such agents, can fully recognize the biting truth, that "they have "enriched the English Dictionary with new terms and phrases—reciprocal advantage, for "instance, means the advantage of one of the parties; and a regulation of boundaries, "accession of territory."

The provisional arrangement made by Mr. Oswald was that the eastern boundary of the States should run along the St. John river, from its source to its mouth in the Bay of Fundy, and that the northern boundary should be a line to be drawn from the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, along the highlands which divide these rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of north latitude, and thence due west to the north-westernmost side of the River St. Lawrence; thence straight to the Lake Nipissing, and thence straight to the River Mississippi.

This agreement was too absurd to be made part of the Definitive Treaty, for it would have given up nearly half of New Brunswick, and almost all of Upper Canada. The Treaty itself (1783) was, however, sufficiently disgraceful in its terms. It established the boundary in the following language:—

Art. II. And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared that the following shall be their boundaries, viz.: from the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, viz.: that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix river to the highlands; along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the River Iroquois or Cataraugus; thence along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into the Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Pelicieux to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most north-western point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the River Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the Mississippi until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the 31st degree of north latitude. South by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned in the latitude of 31° north of the Equator, to the middle of the New Apalachicola or Catabouché; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint river; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's river; and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's river to the Atlantic Ocean. East by a line to be drawn along the middle of St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the River St. Lawrence, comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean; excepting such islands as now are or heretofore have been within the limits of the said Province of Nova Scotia.

Now the region between the sources of the St. Croix and the Connecticut rivers, as well as that to the westward of Lake Superior, were then uninhabited, and the physical features of the interior of the continent were but imperfectly known. Some ambiguity in the terms of the treaty might on these accounts have been expected, yet not so much as actually existed. British statesmen, usually slow to impute improper motives to any public men, have therefore not hesitated to say that the American plenipotentiaries contrived to have the wording of the treaty as loose as possible. Its ambiguity consisted chiefly in these points:—The proprietorship of the islands in the Bay of Fundy was not defined: the position of the north-west angle of Nova Scotia was not fixed; the islands in the St. Lawrence were not apportioned, or those in the Detroit river.

Difficulties arose almost at once on all these points. It was even attempted to envelop in mist the River St. Croix itself, and when Commissioners met at St. Andrews, in 1796, to decide the matter, the Americans claimed the Magnadavie to be the St. Croix, and an adjournment for a year was the result. This point was finally settled in 1798; but the north-west angle was destined to remain undecided for another generation.

At the Treaty of Ghent, 1814, the other boundary questions were dealt with one by one, and we will follow them in order. Our south-eastern boundary is settled by Art. IV. as follows:—

Whereas it was stipulated by the second article in the treaty of Peace of 1783, \* \* \* that the boundary of the United States should comprehend all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the point where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of Nova Scotia; and whereas the several

islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the Island of Grand Menan, in the said Bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States as being comprehended within their aforesaid boundaries, which said islands are claimed as belonging to His Britannic Majesty, as having been at the time of and previous to the aforesaid Treaty of 1763 within the limits of the Province of Nova Scotia; in order, therefore, finally to decide upon these claims, it is agreed that they shall be referred to two Commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, viz.: one Commissioner shall be appointed by His Britannic Majesty, and one by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the said two Commissioners so appointed shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims, according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of His Britannic Majesty, and of the United States respectively. The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the Province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places, as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall, by a declaration or report under their hands and seals, decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands aforesaid do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of 1763. And if the said Commissioners shall agree in their decision, both parties shall consider such decision as final and conclusive. It is further agreed, that in the event of the two Commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of the said Commissioners refusing or declining or wilfully omitting to act as such, they shall make jointly or separately a report or reports, as well to the Government of His Britannic Majesty as to that of the United States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they or either of them have so refused, declined or omitted to act. And His Britannic Majesty, and the Government of the United States, hereby agree to refer the report or reports of the said Commissioners to some friendly Sovereign or State, to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differences which may be stated in the said report or reports, or upon the report of one Commissioner, together with the grounds upon which the other Commissioner shall have refused, declined or omitted to act, as the case may be. And if the Commissioner so refusing, declining or omitting to act shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly Sovereign or State, together with the report of such other Commissioner, then such Sovereign or State shall decide *ex parte* upon the said report alone. And His Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States engage to consider the decision of such friendly Sovereign or State to be final and conclusive on all the matters so referred.

The decision of the Commissioners in this case was given as follows, in 1817:—

By Thomas Barclay and John Holmes, Esquires, Commissioners, &c., &c.

We \* \* \* decide that Moose Island, Dudley Island and Frederick Island, in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, do, and each of them does, belong to the United States of America, and we have also decided and do decide that all the other Islands, and each and every of them, in the said Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the Island of Grand Menan, in the said Bay of Fundy, do belong to His Britannic Majesty, in conformity with the true interest of the second article of the Treaty of 1763.

The next question dealt with by the Treaty of Ghent, was the boundary between the St. Croix and the St. Lawrence. This was sought to be settled by Art. V. which declares that:—

Whereas neither that point of the highlands lying due north from the source of the River St. Croix, and designated in the former Treaty of Peace between the two powers as the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, nor the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river has yet been ascertained; and whereas that part of the boundary line between the dominions of the two powers which extends from the source of the river St. Croix directly north to the above mentioned north-west angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the said highlands which divide these rivers that carry themselves into the River St. Lawrence, &c. these which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of north latitude, until it strikes the River Iroquois or Cataraguy, has not yet been surveyed; it is agreed, that for these several purposes, two Commissioners shall be appointed, sworn, and authorized to act exactly in the manner directed, with respect to these mentioned in the next preceding article. \* \* \*

Commissioners were duly appointed under this article. They met. A due north line was run with care, throughout the disputed tract, to find out where the highlands really were, but to no purpose. Britain was too incurious as to colonial matters, and the States were too astute to press for any immediate arbitration, and it was not until 1829 that the contemplated documents were placed in the hands of the King of Holland, the selected arbitrator. The merits of the controversy are impartially stated by Col. Bouchette, in his *Topography of British North America*. He speaks as follows of the country between the St. Lawrence and the highlands south of the St. John:—"The face of the country, though abounding with extensive valleys and flats, is decidedly hilly; but it is neither so bold or so mountainous as the country on the opposite banks of the St. Lawrence. The land generally rises in irregular ridges from the borders of the river towards the rear, and attains in general a considerable elevation at the distance of 10, 15, and 20 miles from the front, forming at its height the verge of a broad and extended tract of table land of gentle descent towards the River St. John, beyond which it re-ascends again and acquires a superior degree of altitude towards the sources of the Allegash, merging in the range of highlands that are a continuation of the Connecticut range, stretching eastwardly and winding round the sources of the rivers falling into the Atlantic, and those flowing into the St. Lawrence and the St. John in the opposite direction." This description would be enough to indicate the natural boundary, viz.: the Connecticut range and the connecting highlands, which was evidently that on which the plenipotentiaries wished to agree. It seems but reasonable that the whole valley of the St. John was intended to belong to the British Possessions, for it is contrary to the spirit of the treaty to leave one part of a river in the exclusive possession of one power, and another part in the possession of another. Accordingly, the British Commissioner contended that Mars Hill was the point where the due north line from St. Croix struck the highlands; the American said it crossed the St. John to the highlands which divided that river from the St. Lawrence. Moreover, again quoting from Bouchette, "In determining the geographical boundaries between St. Regis and the Connecticut river, it was soon discovered that the original demarcation of the 45th parallel of north latitude widely deviated from the true course of that parallel, the position of which was carefully ascertained by the joint observations of the British and American astronomers employed in that service in 1818. It was found that the pre-existing line was drawn almost wholly north of the true geographical bearing of that circle of latitude. The astronomical observations taken at different stations have yielded the following results: They prove that at St. Regis the old line was actually 1,375 feet, statute measure, north of the 45° of N. latitude, and that Ellicott's line was 30 feet too far north of the true parallel. At French mills the observation of the old from the new line was found to be 154 feet, the former lying north of the latter: two miles and a half from thence the new line intersected the old, and traversed to the south until it reached Chateauguay river, where its greatest southerly measured 975 feet. At Ronse's Point, on the shores of Lake Champlain, a considerable difference was discovered; the new boundary passing 4,576 feet south of the former, and involving on the relinquishment of the triangular tract of territory thus formed, an American fort, which has been neglected since, and is now in ruins. From the shores of Missisquoi Bay to the Connecticut river, the old line lies universally to the north of the true boundary, forming an elongated gore of land, stretching along the whole extent of the frontier townships, from St. Armand to Hereford." The

main portion of the territory in dispute, that between Canada and Maine, was then valued at \$15,000,000, an absurdly low figure, covered eleven millions of acres, and completely intercepted the communication between Canada and the Maritime Provinces. It was in the occupation and under the jurisdiction of Great Britain.

In 1831, the King of Holland communicated his decision to the Plenipotentiaries. It was as follows:—

We are of opinion that it will be expedient to adopt as the boundary of the two States a line drawn due north from the source of the River St. Croix to the point where it intersects the middle of the thalweg of the River St. John, thence the middle of the thalweg of that river, ascending it, to the point where the River St. Francis empties itself into the River St. John, thence the middle of the thalweg of the River St. Francis, ascending it, to the source of its south-westernmost branch, which source we indicated on the map A by the letter X, authenticated by the signature of our Minister of Foreign Affairs, thence a line drawn due west to the point where it unites with the line claimed by the United States of America, and delineated on the map A. Thence said line to the point at which, according to the said map, it coincides with that claimed by Great Britain, and hence the line traced on the map by the two powers to the north-westernmost source of Connecticut river. \*

We are of opinion that it will be expedient to proceed to fresh operations to measure the observed latitude in order to mark out the boundary from the River Connecticut along the parallel of the 45th degree of north latitude to the River St. Lawrence—named in the treaties Iroquois and Cataragui—in such a manner, however, that in all cases at the place called Rouse's Point, the territory of the United States of America shall extend to the fort erected at that place, and shall include said fort and its kilometrical radius.

The American Commissioner, not satisfied with obtaining three-fourths of the disputed territory, at once protested. He asserted that the King ought to have decided that either one or the other party was in the right, and that he had not been authorized to make a compromise. Eighteen months afterwards, the United States Government refused its assent to the award. The British Government, who had at first accepted it in good faith, then withdrew theirs, and proposed a partition of the disputed territory by a new conventional line. The United States refused, again proposing the River St. John as the boundary. Finally, the dispute became so serious that a new Treaty was negotiated in 1842, known by the name of Lord Ashburton, its negotiator, which, by Canadians, should ever be held infamous. Its first article declares:—

That the line of boundary shall be as follows: Beginning at the monument at the source of the St. Croix, as designated and agreed to by the Commissioners under the fifth article of the Treaty of 1794, between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain; thence north, following the exploring line run and marked by the Surveyors of the two Governments in the years 1817 and 1818, under the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the River St. John and to the middle of the channel thereof; thence, up the middle of the main channel of the said River St. John, to the mouth of the River St. Francis; thence up the middle of the channel of the River St. Francis, and of the lakes through which it flows to the outlet of Lake Pohenagamook; thence, south-westerly, in a straight line to a point on the north-west branch of the River St. John, which point shall be ten miles distant from the main branch of the St. John in a straight line, and in the nearest direction—but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point of the summit or crest of the highlands that divide those rivers which empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the St. John, then the said point shall be made to recede down the said north-west branch of the River St. John to a point seven miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest; thence, in a straight line in a course about south, eight degrees west to the point where the parallel of latitude of 45° 25' north, intersects the south-west branch of the St. John's; thence, southerly by the said branch to the source thereof in the highlands at the Metjarmette portage, thence down along the said highlands which divide the waters which empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the head of Hall's stream; thence down the middle of said stream, till the line thus run intersects the old line of boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins, previous to the year 1774, as the 45th degree of N. latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the States of New York and Vermont on one side and the British Province of Canada on the other; and from said point of intersection, west, along the said dividing line as heretofore known and understood to the Iroquois or St. Lawrence river.

Two tracts of great importance were thus surrendered. *First*, the most fertile portion of the valley of the St. John, including the region watered by its tributaries, the Aroostook, the Fish River, the Allegash, &c.; covering some 8,000,000 acres, the possession of which by a foreign power impedes direct communication between Quebec and the chief cities of the lower Provinces by rail as well as by internal navigation. *Secondly*, the tract between the true line of 45° and the old line, which gave the Americans possession of Rouse's Point. Of this Daniel Webster said, in an address to the New York Historical Society:—"If we can trust the highest military judgment in the country—if we can trust the general sense of intelligent persons acquainted with the subject—if we can trust our own common sense on looking to the map—an object of great importance has been attained for the United States and the State of New York." Since then, the fort at Rouse's Point, which Bouchette describes as "neglected and in ruins," has been enlarged to the standard of a first-class fortress, and is to us a more obnoxious object than Luxemburg can possibly have been to France, or Napoleon's fleet at Bonlogne to England, constructed as it is to hold an army, and situated almost within cannon shot of Montreal, the very heart of the country. In a few years we may perhaps expect to find another fort built on the head waters of the St. John, to which the States have no more equitable right than they have to Rouse's Point, as menacing to Quebec as the existing fortress is to Montreal. Possibly, however, events may take another turn. Injustice, arrogance and fraud\* do not always prosper long. It would be hard to tell how it may be brought about, but the writer entertains the hope that some day, by purchase, by the vote of the people of the districts in question, by voluntary or perhaps even by involuntary cession on the part of the United States, these districts, as well as the country between the Kennebec and the St. Croix, all parts of our home farm, will be re-united to the Dominion.

Art. VI. of the Treaty of Ghent dealt with the boundary from the intersection of line 45° north latitude with the St. Lawrence, to the water communication into the Lake Huron. It provided as follows:—

\* The map submitted to the King of Holland, as that which was before the framers of the Treaty of 1783, was Mitchell's map, a very incorrect one, on which the line running from the head waters of the St. Croix due north to the St. Lawrence is shewn as the boundary between Nova Scotia on one side and Sagadahoc and Canada on the other. The north-west angle of Nova Scotia would then be on the St. Lawrence, not on the highlands. Thus this could not have been the map in use in 1783. It became known, too, soon after the Ashburton Treaty was signed, that the U. S. authorities were not aware of the existence of the identical map which was then used, and they carefully kept it from the knowledge of Lord Ashburton. It appears that Count de Vergennes, on the 5th of December, 1782, sent a map to Dr. Franklin with the request that he would delineate on it the limits of the United States as settled in the preliminaries between the British and American plenipotentiaries, and that the map was returned by Dr. Franklin the next day, with a note, stating that he had marked with a strong red line the aforesaid limits. The map still exists in the geographical department of the French Archives of Foreign Affairs, and the line runs wholly south of the St. John and between the head waters of that river and those of the Penobscot and Kennebec. It is the line contended for by Great Britain, excepting that it allows, what Britain never afterwards insisted on, that the valleys of all the rivers intersected by the due north line from the St. Croix to Mars Hill should be British territory.

And whereas doubts have arisen what was the middle of the said river, lakes and water communications, and whether certain islands lying in the same, were within the dominions of His Britannic Majesty or of the United States; in order therefore finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two Commissioners \* \* \* to meet, in the first instance, at Albany, in the State of New York. \* \* \*

The Commissioners, Peter B. Porter and Anthony Barclay, made their decision in 1822, as follows:—

The undersigned Commissioners \* \* \* do decide and declare that the following described line, which is more clearly indicated on a series of maps accompanying the report, exhibiting correct surveys and delineations of all the rivers, lakes, water communications and islands, embraced by the 6th article of the Treaty of Ghent, by a black line, shaded on the British side with red, and on the American side with blue \* \* \* that is to say:—

Beginning at a stone monument, erected by Andrew Elliot, Esq., in the year 1817, on the south bank or shore of the said River Iroquois or Cataragui, (now called the St. Lawrence,) which monument bears south 74° 45' west and is eighteen hundred and forty yards distant from the stone church in the village of St. Regis, and indicates the point at which the 45th parallel of north latitude strikes the said river; thence, running north 35° 45' west into the river, on a line at right angles with the southern shore, to a point one hundred yards south of the opposite island called Cornwall Island; thence turning westerly and passing around the southern and western sides of said island, keeping one hundred yards distant therefrom, and following the curvatures of its shores to a point opposite to the north-west corner or angle of said island; thence, to and along the middle of the main river until it approaches the eastern extremity of Barnhart's Island; thence, northerly, along the channel which divides the last mentioned island from the Canada shore, keeping one hundred yards distant from the island, until it approaches Sheik's island; thence, along the middle of the strait which divides Barnhart and Sheik's islands to the channel called the Long Sault, which separates the two last mentioned islands from the Lower Long Sault Island; thence, westerly, crossing the centre of the last mentioned channel, until it approaches within one hundred yards of the north shore of the Lower Long Sault Island; thence up the north branch of the river, keeping to the north of and near the Lower Long Sault Island, and also north of and near the Upper Sault, sometimes called Baxter's Island, and south of the two small islands marked on the map A and B, to the western extremity of the Upper Sault, or Baxter's Island; thence, passing between the two islands called the Cats, to the middle of the river above; thence, along the middle of the river, keeping to the north of the small islands marked C and D; and north also of Chrysler's Island, and of the small island next above it, marked E, until it approaches the north-east angle of Goose Neck Island; thence along the passage which divides the last mentioned island from the Canada shore, keeping one hundred yards from the island, to the upper end of the same; thence, south of and near the two small islands called the Nut Islands; thence north of and near the island marked F, and also of the island called Dry or Smuggler's Island; thence, passing between the islands marked G and H to the north of the island called Isle au Rapid Platt; thence along the north side of the last mentioned island, keeping one hundred yards from the shore to the upper end thereof; thence along the middle of the river, keeping to the south of and near the islands called Cousson (or Tussin) and Presque Isle; thence up the river, keeping north of and near the several Gallop Islands numbered on the map 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and also of Tick, Tibbett's and Chimney Islands, and south of and near the Gallop Isles numbered 11, 12, and 13, and also of Duck, Drummond and Sheep Islands; thence, along the middle of the river, passing north of Island No. 14, south of 15 and 16, north of 17; south of 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 28, and north of 26 and 27; thence, along the middle of the river, north of Gull Island, and of the islands No. 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, Bluff Island, and No. 31, 44 and 45, and to the south of No. 30, 31, 36, Grenadier Island, and No. 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47 and 48, until it approaches the east end of Well's Island; thence, to the north of Well's Island, and along the straight which divides it from Rowe's Island, keeping to the north of the small islands No. 51, 52, 54, 58, 59, and 61, and to the south of the small islands numbered and marked 49, 50, 53, 55, 57, 60 and X, until it approaches the north-east point of Grindstone Island; thence to the north of Grindstone Island, and keeping to the north also of the small islands No. 63, 65, 67, 68, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77 and 78, and to the south of No. 62, 64, 66, 69 and 71, until it approaches the southern part of Hickory Island; thence, passing to the south of Hickory Island, and of the two small islands lying near its southern extremity, numbered 79 and 80; thence to the south of Grand or Long Island, keeping near its southern shore and passing to the north of Carlton Island, until it arrives opposite to the south-western point of said Grand Island in Lake Ontario; thence, passing to the north of Grenadier, Fox, Stony, and the Gallop Islands in Lake Ontario, and to the south of and near the islands called the Ducks, to the middle of the said lake; thence, westerly, along the middle of said lake to a point opposite the mouth of the Niagara river; thence to and up the middle of the said river to the Great Falls; thence up the Falls, through the point of the Horse-Shoe, keeping to the west of Iris or Goat Island, and of the group of small islands at its head, and following the heads of the river so as to enter the strait between Navy and Grand Islands; thence along the middle of said strait to the head of Navy Island; thence, to the west and south of and near to Grand and Beaver Islands, and to the west of Strawberry, Squaw and Bird Islands to Lake Erie; thence, southerly and westerly, along the middle of Lake Erie, in a direction to enter the passage immediately south of Middle Island, being one of the easternmost of the group of islands lying in the western part of said lake; thence, along the said passage, preceeding to the north of Cunningham's Island, of the three Bars Islands, and of the Western Sister and to the south of the islands called the Hen and Chickens, and of the Eastern and Western Sisters; thence to the middle of the Detroit river, in a direction to enter the channel which divides Bois-blanc and Sugar Islands; thence up the said channel to the west of Bois-blanc island, and to the east of Sugar, Fox, and Stoncy Islands, until it approaches Fighting or Great Turkey Island; thence along the western side and near the shore of the said last mentioned island to the middle of the river above the same; thence, along the middle of said river, keeping to the south-east of and near Hog Island, and to the north-west of and near the island called Isle à la Pêche to Lake St. Clair; thence, through the middle of said lake in a direction to enter that mouth or channel of the River St. Clair, which is usually denominated the Old Ship Channel; thence, along the middle of said channel, between Squirrel Island on the south-east and Heron's Island on the north-west, to the upper end of the last mentioned island, which is nearly opposite to Point au Chènes on the American shore; thence, along the middle of the River St. Clair, keeping to the west of and near the islands called Belle Rivière Isle and the Isle aux Cerfs to Lake Huron; thence through the middle of Lake Huron in a direction to enter the strait or passage between Drummond's Island on the west, and the little Manitou Island on the east; thence, through the middle of the passage which divides the two last mentioned islands, thence turning northerly and westerly around the eastern and northern shores of Drummond's Island, and proceeding in a direction to enter the passage between the Island of St. Joseph's and the American shore, passing to the north of the intermediate islands No. 61, 11, 10, 12, 9, 6, 4 and 2, and to the south of those No. 15, 13, 5 and 1.

Thence, up the last mentioned passage, keeping near to the Island of St. Joseph's, and passing to the north of the east of Isle à la Crosse, and of the small islands numbered 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, and to the south and west of these numbered 21, 22 and 23, until it strikes a line (drawn on the map with black ink, and shaded on one side of the point of intersection with blue, and on the other side with red), passing across the river at the head of St. Joseph's Island, and at the foot of the Neebish rapids, which line denotes the termination of the boundary directed to be run by the 6th article of the Treaty of Ghent.

Art. VII. of the Treaty of Ghent contained an agreement that after performing their duties under the sixth Article the same Commissioners should proceed to determine the exact boundary "from the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior" to the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods." The action taken under this article was incomplete, and was therefore supplemented by Art. II. of the Ashburton Treaty, as follows:—

It is moreover agreed that, from the place where the Joint Commissioners terminated their labors under the sixth article of the Treaty of Ghent, to wit: at a point in the Neebish Channel, near Muddy Lake, the line shall run into and along the ship channel between St. Joseph and St. Tammany Islands, to the division of the channel at or near the head of St. Joseph's Island; thence, turning eastwardly and northwardly around the lower end of St. George's or Sugar Island, and following the middle of the channel which divides St. George's from St. Joseph's Island; thence up the east Neebish channel, nearest to St. George's Island, through the middle of Lake George; thence west of Jonas' Island, into St. Mary's river, to a point in the middle of that river, about one mile above St. George's or Sugar Island, so as to appropriate and assign the said island to the United States; thence adopting the line traced on the maps by the Commissioners through the River St. Mary and Lake Superior, to a point north of Ile Royale, on said lake, one hundred yards to the north and east of Ile Chapeau, which last mentioned island lies near the north-eastern point of Ile Royale, where the line marked by the Commissioners terminates; and from the last mentioned point, south-westerly through the middle of the sound between Ile Royale and the north-western main land, to the mouth of Pigeon river, and up the said river to and through the north and south Fowl lakes, to the lakes of the height of land between Lake Superior

and the Lake of the Woods; thence along the water communication to Lake Saisaginnaga, and through that lake; thence to and through Cypress Lake, Lac du Bois Blanc, Lac la Croix, little Vermilion Lake and Lake Namecan, and through the several smaller lakes, straits or streams connecting the lakes here mentioned to that point in Lac la Pluie, or Rainy Lake, at the Chaudière Falls, from which the Commissioners traced the line to the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods; thence along the said line to the said most north-western point, being in latitude  $49^{\circ} 23' 55''$  north, and in longitude  $95^{\circ} 14' 38''$  west from the Observatory at Greenwich; thence according to existing treaties, due south to its intersection with the 49th parallel of north latitude, and along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains. It being understood that all the water communications and all the usual portages along the line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods, and also Grand Portage, from the shore of Lake Superior to the Pigeau river, as now actually used, shall be free and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of both countries.

The words "along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains" bring under notice a deviation from the terms of the original Treaty of 1783, which were, as will be seen on reference to its text, above, viz: "thence on a due west course to the River Mississippi."

It was discovered that a line drawn due west from the most north-westerly point of the Lake of the Woods passed altogether to the north of the Mississippi river. Now, if the rule which was to its fullest extent applied to the north-west angle of Nova Scotia had been ever so little applied to the due west line, it would have been changed into a line running to some point on the Mississippi, but this would not suit: the Americans proceeded on their systematic course of aggression; the words of the Treaty of 1783 were not admitted as requiring that the Mississippi should be a point in the frontier; a view which any impartial man would naturally take: and it was urged that as the line did not strike the Mississippi, it must run on, due west, at least as far as the Rocky Mountains. Great Britain, unfortunately for us, admitted this, and the settlement was made in a Convention executed in October, 1818, as follows:—

Art. IV. It is agreed that a line drawn from the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, along the 49th parallel of north latitude, or if the said point shall not be in the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, then that a line drawn from the said point due north or south, as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel of north latitude, and from the point of such intersection due west along and with the said parallel, shall be the line of demarcation between the territories of the United States and those of His Britannic Majesty, and that the said line shall form the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States and the southern boundary of the territories of His Britannic Majesty, from the Lake of the Woods to the Stony Mountains.

By this convention, a vast territory was surrendered by Great Britain. The most northerly branch of the Mississippi is a degree and a half south of the said point on the Lake of the Woods, so that if the line had been run west from the Mississippi, we should still have had a belt of land a hundred miles in width, from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, more than we have now. The original boundary granted to the States, it must however be remembered, was the Mississippi; and when its extension westward was permitted, the line might well have been drawn with some regard to the natural features of the country. Then, we should have had control of the whole valley of the Red River, instead of, as now, seeing the major portion of its course belonging to Minnesota and Dacotah; the valley of the Mouse river, an important affluent of the Assiniboine, would have been all ours; not to speak of the influence which an equitable settlement of this boundary would have had on that of the line on the Pacific Coast.

This naturally brings us to the question of our boundaries near to the Pacific Ocean, and the examination of this subject is much facilitated by an exhaustive summary of the facts antecedent to 1846, written in that year by Mr. E. A. Meredith, entitled "The Oregon Question." The Americans, it will be remembered, claimed all the Pacific shores as far as the parallel of  $54^{\circ} 40'$  north, basing the claim (1) on their treaty with Spain in 1819, by which Spain defined the parallel of  $42^{\circ}$  as being the boundary between her possessions in Mexico and the United States, and (2) on their own discoveries there. Indeed they made, in 1822, a Treaty with Russia, in which it was agreed that neither party should make any establishments upon the coasts of the Pacific north or south of  $54^{\circ} 40'$  as the case might be. Great Britain claimed under the Nootka Convention made with Spain in 1790. The constructive claims of the Americans under the Spanish treaty of 1819, Mr. Meredith's pamphlet thoroughly disposes of; their claims founded on discovery are equally absurd, for no such discovery could be commenced before they were a nation, in 1783, and in fact they were simply these, that Capt Gray, in May of 1792, sailed ten miles up the Columbia river; that thirteen years afterwards Lewis and Clarke, two American citizens, crossed the Rocky Mountains, in the southern portion of the territory, and by means of one of the southern tributaries of the Columbia reached that river, which they followed to the Pacific. The only settlement they ever had there was Astoria, which the British took possession of in 1813 as being within their lines and re-christened Fort George, and which the States claimed should be surrendered under Art. I. of the Treaty of Ghent, and providing for the restitution of captured territory.\* Of the British claim, Mr. Meredith writes as follows: "To do justice to the discoveries of Great Britain, I should go back to 1597, and remind you of the discoveries of the famous Drake on this coast; I should dwell "also upon the accurate and well authenticated voyages of Cook, in 1773. I shall, however, content myself with stating that to Captain Cook belongs the discovery of Nootka Sound "and of Cape Flattery, at the entrance of the Foca Straits, and that Berkeley, a British "captain, first sailed through these straits." In 1792, Vancouver, who was dispatched by the British Government in 1792 to witness the fulfilment on the part of Spain of the terms of the Nootka Convention, circumnavigated the island which now bears his name, and in October of that year, his lieutenant, Broughton, ascended the Columbia 100 miles from its mouth, and took possession of the country in the name of England. Moreover, Mr. Thompson, astronomer to the Hudsons' Bay Company, explored the Columbia and established fortified trading posts upon it in 1800, 1807, 1809, 1810, 1811.

The first treaty stipulation between England and the States, with reference to this subject, is the Art. III. of the Convention of 1818, by which it was agreed that all claims of either party should be held in obedience, without detriment to either, for ten years. The provision was renewed in 1827, indefinitely. After the fierce excitement of 1846, the matter was to some extent settled by the Treaty of Washington, 1846, which is as follows:—

Art. I. From the point on the 49th parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of His Britannic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued westward along the said 49th parallel of north latitude, to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island; and thence southerly, through the middle of the said channel and of Foca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean; provided however,

\* Fort George was restored in 1808, notoriously on the understanding that the British claims to the territory should not be affected by the surrender, these claims being then under negotiation in London.

that the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits, south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, remain free and open to both parties.\*

By this Treaty Great Britain surrendered her claim, which extended to Cape Oxford or Blanco, and included the whole valley of the Columbia River.

The exact boundary in the Straits is still under dispute; the Americans laying claim to the possession of St. Juan Island, important from its position, which commands the entrance to the Straits. A Commission is now sitting to decide the matter.

This is, however, not the last trouble we may expect. The United States, who have recently bought the Russian Territory, north-west of British Columbia, have bought with it another boundary dispute. The terms of that purchase not having been yet published, we cannot state how far the Russians have considered themselves justified in asserting their claims to certain possessions in the interior, which have not been acknowledged by Treaty with Britain, or regularly set off by survey.

The text of the Treaty with Russia, (1825), regulating the boundary, is as follows:—

Art. I. It is agreed that the respective subjects of the high contracting parties, shall not be troubled or molested in any part of the ocean commonly called the Pacific Ocean, either in navigating the same, in fishing therein, or in landing at such parts of the coast as shall not have been already occupied, in order to trade with the natives, under the restrictions and conditions specified in the following articles:

II. In order to prevent the right of navigating and fishing exercised upon the ocean by the subjects of the high contracting parties, from becoming the pretext for an illicit commerce, it is agreed that the subjects of His Britannic Majesty shall not land at any place where there may be a Russian establishment, without the permission of the Governor or Commandant; and, on the other hand, that Russian subjects shall not land, without permission, at any British establishment, on the north-west coast.

III. The line of demarcation between the possessions of the high contracting parties, upon the coast of the Continent and the Islands of America to the north-west, shall be drawn in the manner following:—

Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes, north latitude, and between the 131st and the 133rd degree of west longitude, (meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland channel, as far as the point of the Continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from the last mentioned point, the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, (of the same meridian); and, finally, from the said point of intersection to said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the Continent of America to the north-west.

IV. With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article, it is understood:

1st. That the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia.

2nd. That wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast, from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, shall prove to be at the distance of more than 10 marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is also to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of 10 marine leagues therefrom.

V. It is moreover agreed that no establishment shall be formed by either of the two parties within the limits assigned by the two preceding articles to the possessions of the other. \* \* \*

VI. It is understood that the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, from whatever quarter they may arrive, whether from the ocean, or from the interior of the continent, shall forever enjoy the right of navigating freely, and without any hindrance whatever, all the rivers and streams which, in their course towards the Pacific Ocean, may cross the line of demarcation upon the line of coast described in Article III. of the present convention. \* \* \*

IX. The above mentioned liberty of commerce shall not apply to the trade in spirituous liquors, in fire arms, or other arms, gunpowder, or other warlike stores; the high contracting parties reciprocally engaging not to permit the above mentioned articles to be sold or delivered in any manner whatever to the natives of the country. \* \* \*

X. Every British or Russian vessel navigating the Pacific Ocean, which may be compelled by storms or by accident, to take shelter in the ports of the respective parties shall be at liberty to refit therein, to provide itself with all necessary stores and to put to sea again, without paying any other than port and lighthouse dues, which shall be the same as those paid by national vessels. \* \* \*

The various Provinces and Colonies into which British America is divided are:—

The Dominion of Canada, comprising the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The colonies of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia. And the unorganized territory occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company. The whole, it is to be hoped, soon to be included in Canada.

Ontario and Quebec—first called the Province of Quebec—were divided by the proclamation of General Sir Alured Clarke, Nov. 18th 1791, into Upper and Lower Canada. That proclamation, accordingly fixes the line dividing them.

Ontario lies altogether on the North side of the St. Lawrence—its boundaries West and North not being defined.

Quebec, which sits astride on the Lower St. Lawrence, is undefined to the North.

The Imperial Act 14th and 15th Vic. Ch. 63, defines the boundary between Quebec and New Brunswick.

Nova Scotia is a peninsula connected with New Brunswick by a low sandy isthmus. It is about 230 miles long, and about 100 miles broad at its widest. The Island of Cape Breton is now a part of Nova Scotia. The coast of Nova Scotia is everywhere indented with arms of the sea, and no part of it is more than 20 miles from salt water.

Prince Edward Island is 140 miles long and 34 in its greatest breadth. Its coasts are like those of Nova Scotia, much indented by bays, and no part is more than 10 miles from the sea.

The greatest length of Newfoundland is from North to South, 350 miles; average breadth, 130.

Thus the area of the Dominion now is:—

Ontario (estimated).....	121,260 square miles.
Quebec (do) .....	210,020 do
New Brunswick.....	27,105 do
Nova Scotia.....	18,660 do

Total.....577,045 square miles.

If to this we add the area of Prince Edward Island, 2,100 square miles; Newfoundland, 40,200 square miles; British Columbia, 220,000 square miles (including Vancouver's Island, 20,000); and Labrador, the Hudson's Bay and North-West Territories, say 2,750,000 square miles, we shall have a total for British America of 3,359,345 square miles.

\*All the navigable channels of the St. Lawrence, of the Detroit, of the St. Clair, and other rivers forming the boundary, or cut by it, are expressly made free to both parties.

## OUR CLIMATE.

The study of the climatology of British America is yet in its infancy. We have, it is true, a number of records of the variations of the barometer and thermometer and depth of rain-fall, at various points, in addition to the valuable series of meteorological observations taken at Toronto and Montreal, but they have hitherto been disconnected, not viewed as contributions to the climatology of British America at large. One of the happiest results of Confederation will undoubtedly be the establishment of a system by which the corps of observers now scattered, or to be scattered, over all British America, will receive their instructions from a point within our own territory, and transmit their experiences to a central station, not at Washington, but in our own Dominion—so that the critical examination of them may be made with a view to our own material interests, as well as to the advancement of climatological science.

Until such a system has been in operation for several years, it is impossible to write with accuracy a treatise on the climatology of our northern country. The necessary bulk of such a work would, moreover, preclude its admission into *The Year Book*, but a short essay on the subject with special reference to heat and cold, and their influence on vegetation, seems to be in place both here and now.

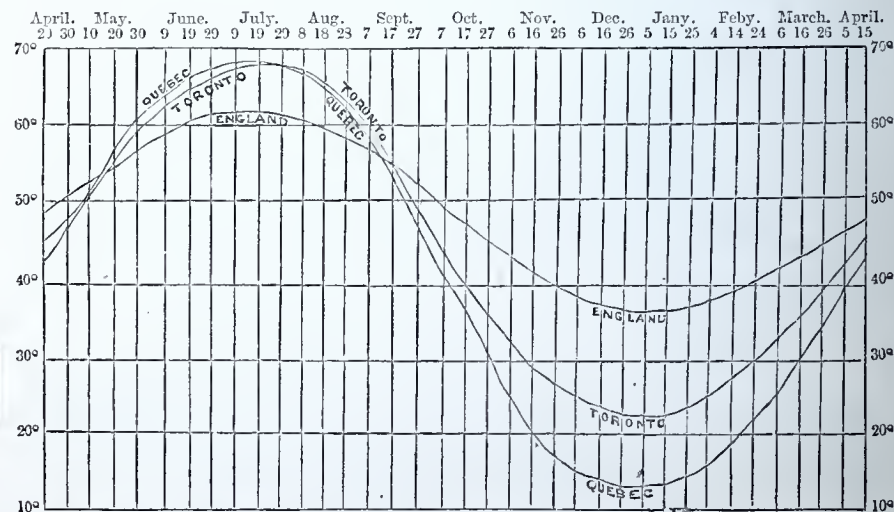
On a preliminary examination of the field, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, whose skies are more influenced by their position in respect of the ocean than the land, naturally divide themselves from the rest of British America as a separate climatological Province, having, perhaps, as a dependency, the southern shores of New Brunswick. The rest of the country, east of the Rocky Mountains, partakes of the peculiar features of the continent at large, and we may map out the following as its subdivisions most distinctly marked:—

1. The North Shore of the St. Lawrence, from Labrador to Quebec.
2. New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and the South Shore of the St. Lawrence, to Quebec.
3. The Eastern Townships and the territory enclosed between the Upper St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, Lakes Huron and Ontario.
4. The Southern Peninsula of the Province of Ontario, jutting into and sloping towards Lake Erie. Also, the Peninsula between Lakes Erie and Ontario.
5. The North Shores of Lakes Huron and Superior.
6. The Prairie country of the great West.

The features common to all these regions are the severity of their winters and the heat of their summers, as compared with similar latitudes in Europe, and the rapidity with which summer treads on the heels of winter, leaving us but little spring, in the European acceptance of the word. Taking Montreal as a fair medium for all Canada, we find the following as the mean temperature of the several months, compared with London and Paris:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
St. Martin's (Montreal) lat. 45.32 N.	14.5	15.4	25.1	39.4	55.7	65.2	72.3	67.5	58.7	45.0	32.2	17.4	42.4
Paris (France) lat. 48.50 N. ....	35.5	39.5	44.0	49.7	58.1	62.7	65.6	65.3	60.1	52.2	44.1	38.5	51.3
London (England) lat. 51.29 N. ....	35.5	37.4	44.6	46.4	54.1	58.5	59.6	62.7	58.0	47.4	42.0	40.4	49.0

Thus, while October, November, December, January, February, March and April, are colder here than in either London or Paris, and September colder than in Paris; our May, June, July and August are warmer than in either, and our September warmer than in London. The great difference will, perhaps, be best illustrated by graphical delineation, and the kindness of Lieut. E. D. Ashe, R. N. the director of the Observatory, Quebec, has supplied us with the following diagram on which are traced the curves of temperature of Toronto, Quebec, and England.



The results of this difference are plainly marked in the differing vegetation of Europe and Canada. The orange, the olive, the fig tree—all cultivated in districts of Europe where the mean temperature of summer is less than our own—perish under the influence of our winter frosts; while on the other hand the rich summer curve of Canadian temperature enables us to produce abundantly many semi-tropical fruits and vegetables to which Northern Europe is a stranger.

It here becomes desirable to treat separately of the various districts above enumerated.

1. The North Shore of the St. Lawrence.—The cold of the Labrador is so excessive as to be a bar to settlement. The temperatures of Rigolet, in lat.  $54^{\circ} 30'$ ; Nain,  $57^{\circ} 10'$ ; Hebron,  $58^{\circ} 00'$ , have been fairly observed. They differ but little, and give the following results as the means of the various months:—

—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Labrador.....	-4°	-2°	8°	24°	35°	42°	48°	51°	42°	31°	22°	6°	25°

The extreme of cold is, however, not so terrible as one might expect—the lowest recorded temperature being only  $-28^{\circ}$ , and that was on January 24, 1859, on the 9th of which month Montreal suffered from  $-43^{\circ}$ .

The Straits of Belle Isle once reached, however, the climate sensibly improves. Observations are rare, but the practical result of experience is that no part of the coast, from Belle Isle to Quebec, is uninhabitable from severity of climate. Wherever the soil permits, it can produce potatoes and turnips, the hardier garden vegetables, barley, oats and hay; also, in great abundance, strawberries, raspberries and currants; so that wherever the fisheries or the mineral resources of the district render it desirable that men should dwell, they can raise sufficient fresh vegetable food to maintain themselves in health. Their wheat, flour, and Indian meal—probably also most of their beef and pork—must always be imported; but this is the case, to a great extent, even in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. As we ascend the St. Lawrence towards Quebec, a gradual and regular improvement manifests itself, and up the Saguenay River, around Lake St. John, there is a small tract which enjoys as high a summer temperature as Quebec, and where wheat and Indian corn will grow. This is, however, due to local peculiarities, and the line dividing this Province from the next is pretty sharply drawn at Cap Tourmente, a few miles below Quebec.

2. The South Shores of the Gulf and Estuary of St. Lawrence.—In this Province we enter upon the region where the culture of wheat becomes possible. Wheat is a cereal of very wide climatological range, but, as Blodget observes, it is singularly effected by slight differences of heat and humidity. Thus, in England, whenever the mean of July and August is below  $60^{\circ}$  the crop is deficient. On this continent, it seems to require for at least two months a mean of  $65^{\circ}$ . This temperature is not attained on the Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia, where, moreover, the humidity of the atmosphere is too great for its successful cultivation. It is, however, reached almost throughout the interior of New Brunswick. It is regrettable that we have no table of mean temperature for Fredericton, but we are fortunate in having an amateur observer at St. John, Mr. G. Murdock, whose tables leave little to be desired for that locality. To him we are indebted for the following means (average of six years) for St. John, to which, we believe,  $4^{\circ}$  or  $5^{\circ}$  should be added for two summer months; and from which  $4^{\circ}$  should be subtracted for two winter months, to give the temperature at a distance of ten miles from the sea.

—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
St. John, N. B.....	13.6	21.6	28.0	37.5	47.3	54.5	59.7	60.00	55.0	45.7	37.5	25.5	40.6

In Prince Edward Island, wheat is as yet a failure; and it is not extensively cultivated near the north shore of New Brunswick. It seems, however, to the writer that these districts present a great analogy to Scotland in that particular. As was ably shewn by the Duke of Argyle, in a paper read before the Statistical Society of London, the cultivation of wheat in Scotland was at one time uncertain in the best of years, and from the frequent failure of the crops famines were of constant recurrence. But when, by drainage, the temperature of the soil was increased, it became possible to sow wheat to an elevation on the mountain sides, where only oats would grow before, and it is now a certain crop, and superior in quality. So it will be on the Gulf Shore. The moisture of the air may, perhaps, prevent its growth in certain districts, close by the sea, but when more capital and greater skill begin to be applied to the proper cultivation of the soil, wheat will apparently be a profitable crop throughout the region. This feature is, moreover, remarkable as regards wheat, that its quality, and the yield per acre, increase as it reaches its northern limit, in consequence of which the wheat of Gaspé has been successful at many an exhibition—an encouraging fact for the farmers of New Brunswick and Quebec.

3. The Eastern Townships and the territory of the Ottawa and the Upper St. Lawrence Valley.—This extensive Province is distinguished from the last as that in which the profitable cultivation of Indian corn becomes possible. The limiting condition for this staple seems to be a mean temperature of  $67^{\circ}$  degrees for July. This, it will be seen, is reached throughout this district, the following being the mean temperatures:—

—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Quebec (mean of 7 years.).....	11.7	14.8	24.0	37.9	51.6	63.1	67.5	65.9	57.6	44.6	34.1	17.7	40.8
Montreal.....	14.5	15.4	25.1	39.4	55.7	65.2	72.3	67.5	58.7	45.0	32.2	17.4	42.4
Fort Coulonge.....	11.6	15.7	28.7	40.0	54.4	65.4	69.4	66.5	56.3	45.0	31.3	17.0	41.8
Lake Tarniscaming... 9.2	18.4	24.4	39.0	49.4	62.7	67.3	63.6	53.4	40.8	26.0	17.7	7.7	38.6
Barrie (1 year).....	15.5	18.6	25.0	43.0	62.2	71.9	58.3	50.3	48.8	38.00	22.6	4.2	42.3
Toronto.....	24.8	23.7	30.2	41.2	51.5	61.0	66.3	65.7	57.4	45.0	35.1	27.0	44.2

In every part of this province, too, the hardier kinds of the grape vine, which is nearly coincident in range with Indian corn, ripen their delicious fruit. Here, too, the melon and tomato come to maturity, and the apple can be cultivated. This district is at present by far the most populous of the whole country. It contains the largest cities and the greatest amount of realized wealth. It is, therefore, desirable to look closely into the productions which its climate allows to be its staple.

The greater part of our Dominion is peculiarly favored as respects climatological adaptation to the growth of wheat, but this part of it is that on which we chiefly rely for our supplies of this important cereal. The Richelieu district derived its name from its rich yield of agricultural produce, chief of which, in former times, was wheat, and the white wheat of Ontario is now famous. When the insect pests, which have for many years past injured our harvests, have disappeared, we shall proudly boast at least ten bushels to the acre more than any soil in the States which do not actually touch our boundaries, for the valleys of the Mississippi up to Central Iowa and of the Ohio up to Cincinnati are too humid and tropical for wheat; so is the Southern part of Virginia, while even in Central Illinois and Southern Maryland quality and quantity both suffer.

The barley of this district is the best on the continent of America. It ripens here later in the year than in the more Southern United States, on which account its grain is more plump, and less liable to stain. Barley is essentially a Northern cereal, and as long as our climate is colder than our neighbours', we shall grow it of better quality.

Oats, too, love the North. They yield more bushels to the acre here than they do further South: and probably weigh more per bushel.

Lorin Blodget, the great authority on the climatology of North America, says that corn yields most abundantly near its Northern limit. It can hardly be said to be a staple in any part of Canada, but if this statement be correct it may become so.\*

One other matter deserves especial mention. We do not believe there is a single spot in any of the settled parts of Canada or the sister Provinces where the cultivated grasses will not thrive. Blodget says that "on the sandy plains of New Jersey and in some parts of New England the English grasses fail, though the cause is not climatological. But on the prairies of some of the States east of the Mississippi the climate assists to limit them, through light summer temperature and long periods of drought. West of the Mississippi the climate is still less favorable, and as the soil has less of the retentive character in receding from the Mississippi, the favorite *cultivated turf* almost wholly fails." The truth appears to be that the extreme summer heat of the middle States kills it; the winter cold of New England and many of the Western States, unaccompanied by snow, destroys it. We in Canada are favored with a less torrid summer and by a covering of snow in winter, which preserves and invigorates its roots. Hence, probably, the superior excellence of our sheep, both in flesh and fleece.

4. The extreme South-west of the Province of Ontario.—This is the tract most favored by climate of any in Canada: the southern section of the peninsula of Ontario inclining towards Lake Erie, including also the regions between Lakes Erie and Ontario, and Lakes Erie and St. Clair. It is distinguished from the rest by its adaptability to the growth of many kinds of fruit, shrubs and flowers which will not come to perfection in the rest of the Dominion. Here the peach ripens, as a standard, in the open air. The finer kinds of grape grow well; the vines needing little, if any, protection from winter frosts. Indeed, the district close to the Niagara River, near the Detroit River, together with the Islands in Lake Erie, are better adapted for the cultivation of the grape than any of the more southern parts of Ohio or New York. The tulip tree blossoms, the catalpa is not cut down by frost, the chestnut bears; the finest kinds of pears and apples can be cultivated. The mean temperature of the months in this district is hardly established by a sufficiently long series of observations, but it is about as follows:—

—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Windsor(O.).....	27.0	26.6	35.4	46.3	56.0	65.6	69.7	67.5	60.0	47.7	38.2	26.9	47.8

5. The North Shores of Lakes Huron and Superior.—Little is yet known concerning these. In some parts, immediately on the shore, oats and barley grow well. To the northward, at the dividing ridge between waters flowing into the Lakes and into the Hudson's Bay, it is difficult to raise even potatoes. The capabilities of the intervening country are probably governed by local peculiarities—the configuration of the hills, the aspect of the slopes, the character of the soil. We give the monthly temperature of Fort William, Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, &c., &c.;—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Thunder Bay.....	5.7	8.2	22.7	31.4	48.9	58.7	62.2	58.8	48.2	41.9	23.4	18.1	35.7

6. The Prairie Country of the West.—Here the isothermal of the summer months rises rapidly. Fort Garry and the Saskatchewan have the same mean summer temperature as the most favored parts of the St. Lawrence valley—as Central Pennsylvania and Southern New England. The winter isotherm is that of Quebec. The natural vegetation is luxuriant, so travellers all agree. The farmers of the Red River Settlement produce fine crops of wheat and corn and hay. The soil is evidently rich, certainly in the basins of the Red River, the Assiniboine and the Saskatchewan, and there appears no reason why these regions should not very shortly become highly attractive to agricultural settlement.

We now revert to the climate of the two Oceanic Provinces—Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

1. Nova Scotia.—The general features of the climate of Nova Scotia are easily to be learned from the following table of mean temperatures of the months at Halifax, taken from a paper read before the Nova Scotia Institute of Physical Sciences, by Col. Byers. Observations taken at Wolfville, in the interior of the country, and kindly forwarded by Prof. D. F. Higgins show a temperature a couple of degrees lower for the winter months, but higher in summer:—

\* It is somewhat singular that what may be designated as its decided success is so nearly co-incident with the extremes of its possible limits. It is still more extraordinary that the district of maximum production lies so far north of the native latitudes, and really near the northern extreme of its position. In New York, the Southern New England States and Ohio, or from the 42° to the 43° parallels, the maximum of productions of this staple is attained, and this maximum is of the entire sum of its growth,—leaf, nutritive matter in the stem and grain. Though the stem is of less size than farther south, there is a greater weight of it grown on equal areas, and the grain is in equal excess.—*Blodget's Climatology of the U. S.*

—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Halifax.....	25.0	24.3	29.0	38.0	48.0	56.3	62.3	63.7	57.4	47.0	39.3	25.7	43.3
Wolville.....	22.2	24.1	29.4	40.3	51.6	61.9	67.5	65.5	53.3	49.2	39.3	26.7	44.6

The agricultural productions of Nova Scotia are limited. Wheat will not grow near the coast and corn will not ripen, so that the people are obliged to import almost all their farinaceous food. There is, however, one part of the Province which is exceptionally favored, viz., the Bay of Fundy shore. The winds seem to sweep into this Bay, as into a funnel, from the mild waters of the Gulf stream, and make of a couple of counties of Nova Scotia a garden where the plum, the pear, the best of apples, and many other such products, come to perfection, all the more astonishing from the contrast which the Atlantic and the Gulf coasts of the same Province offer.

2. Newfoundland.—The mean of the various months at St. John's, Newfoundland, is:—

—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
St. John's.....	23.3	20.9	24.2	33.4	39.3	48.0	56.2	57.9	53.0	44.5	34.0	25.3	38.3

The temperature is thus like that of Halifax, singularly even, but considerably lower in the summer months, a difference which is probably less on the Gulf Shores than it is on the Atlantic. Bishop Mullock gives the highest reached temperature at 96°, on July 3rd, 1859; but the records sent to the Smithsonian Institution give 83°, in August, 1859, as the highest, and 85°, in July, 1834, as the two highest markings. The Smithsonian tables give -14°, in February, 1834, as the lowest point reached, a degree of cold which is of rare occurrence. The fogs which prevail on the Banks do not extend to the Island, except with certain winds, and the mean obscuration of the sky at St. John's is not more than in the other chief cities of North America. Some parts of the Island grow fair hard-wood, but the neighbourhood of the Fishing Stations is generally of poor soil, and supports, in addition to moss, only a small growth of spruce. The agricultural capabilities of Newfoundland are undoubtedly considerable: wheat will grow in places; barley and oats everywhere, and the even temperature permits of the regular growth of grasses, so that it ought to be as well adapted for sheep farming and grazing as any other part of North America. Potatoes and all garden vegetables, such as cabbages, carrots, turnips, are brought to the highest perfection. There appears to be no reason why Newfoundland should not, some day, be the home of an agricultural population numbered by millions.

This sketch would be incomplete without some allusion to the climate of British Columbia. Covering so vast a territory, it is of course to be expected that there should be great differences in its temperature, and such is really the case. Vancouver's Island has less monthly variation than the mainland; the coast of the mainland than the interior. The coast-regions are moist, but the westerly and southerly winds leave most of their rains behind them before they pass the first range of mountains, and the mild English climate of Vancouver's merges into that of the Saskatchewan valley and the valleys of the rivers flowing into the Arctic ocean, mile by mile as those regions are approached. The recorded mean temperatures of Victoria, V. I., and New Westminster are:—

—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Victoria.....	39	43	45	51	55	59	61	62	57	54	49	43	51.5
New Westminster....	36	39	47	51	57	65	68	69	60	51	36	33	51.0

From the above review it will be seen that the climate of all British America is what Blodget calls "formidable." It, moreover, presents its most unfavourable features to the stranger or the casual visitor.

All vessels coming from Europe cross the Banks of Newfoundland. "It is a dreary locality," says the Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, of St. Johns, "and the almost constant fog and drizzling rain, the doleful sound of the fog-horn, with ships' guns calling their crews, the troubled ocean, the ships rolling almost under the waves, as they ride at anchor by their hempen cables, steadied by their main or tugsails in addition to their moorings—all these make an impression on a stranger which he never after forgets. . . . And he is surprised when he is told that for ten months in the year all the fog and damp of the Banks goes to the other side of the Atlantic, while we (in Newfoundland) never have the benefit of it unless what we call the out-winds blow."

Again, all our railways pass through the least inviting sections of the country. The farmer naturally builds his house to face the gravel road, and not the railway; the railway company seeks out the least improved and therefore least expensive track, also in most cases the neighbourhood of valleys not yet reclaimed from swamp. He that travels by rail from Halifax to Windsor, N. S., from Quebec to Montreal, from Prescott to the Capital at Ottawa, or on almost any other route, and forms his opinion of the country by the rocky or swampy or sandy deserts he passes through, falls into serious error.

So with our rivers. The banks of many of them are not yet cultivated, owing to the rising of the waters in the spring. It is only in old settled localities that habitations, fields, and meadows can be seen from the steamers' decks.

But somehow it often happens that where nature is most formidable, nay, most repulsive to the careless observer, she is kindest to the loving wooer and most liberal to the patient worker. The leaden skies which cover the Banks of Newfoundland point out from afar the haunts of a fish more valuable far to man than all the painted denizens of Southern waters. The snows which in winter hide the soil of Canada, cover also farms which yield more merchantable products to the acre than the lands of the more balmy South. As taxation is said by the political economist not to be an unmixed evil in that it is an incentive to exertion, so the rigour of our winters, even when not directly beneficial as it is in some cases, appears but to stimulate our people to profitable exertion in the summer. When we read of roses blooming in the South at a time when Frost and Heat are still disputing for dominion here, we are apt to envy the dwellers in the Carolinas or the Southern States. But on reflection we may find that we have much compensating good. Not to speak of our mode of Government, which now shews so bright a contrast to theirs, there are elements of health and wealth among us so valuable that we need not desire to exchange the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence for those of the Gulf of Mexico.

1866. MEAN TEMPERATURES of the months and of the year at the undermentioned stations. 1866.

—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Windsor (a).....	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Simcoe (a).....			29.90	47.93	50.42	66.27	74.44	64.71	58.29	51.81	39.68	25.64	.....
Stratford (a).....	18.42	20.06	25.51	44.55	47.73	61.82	66.64	59.16	53.59	47.93	36.75	22.65	42.07
Hamilton (a).....	22.80	23.90	29.14	46.04	50.87	63.50	72.47	62.57	58.00	50.92	39.76	25.96	45.50
Barrie (a).....	15.50	18.64	25.02	43.02	48.22	62.27	71.83	58.31	54.31	48.82	37.99	23.94	42.33
Toronto.....	20.70	22.50	27.60	43.90	48.30	60.20	70.40	60.80	55.20	49.09	38.36	25.06	44.18
Peterboro (a).....				44.89	50.26	64.39	72.26	61.47	54.25	47.95	36.71	20.82	.....
Belleville (a).....	17.61	20.36	26.85	45.85	50.42	63.17	71.87	61.73	56.29	49.58	38.82	22.85	43.78
Pembroke (a).....					47.48	63.38	72.83	61.42	54.70	47.56	35.03	19.07	.....
Cornwall (a).....			26.10	47.30	51.97	65.38	.....	.....	49.85	39.55	.....	.....	.....
Montreal (e).....	12.10	22.00	26.16	41.80	50.25	63.66	69.35	60.13	51.46	46.76	34.76	24.12	41.96
Quebec (d).....	7.20	15.80	21.00	41.40	48.30	62.20	71.00	64.60	54.40	46.30	35.50	21.20	40.70
St. John, N.B.....	14.37	21.42	26.31	39.10	46.51	54.53	61.75	59.16	55.50	44.35	37.40	25.93	40.50
Halifax.....	20.00	25.00	29.00	40.00	47.00	56.00	61.00	62.00	58.00	45.00	38.00	28.00	42.42
Wolfville (f).....	18.44	25.97	27.17	42.61	50.11	60.32	66.87	65.46	59.47	46.33	39.97	29.37	44.36

(a) Observations taken at the Grammar School Meteorological Stations, under the Grammar School Improvement Act, 1865, at 7 A. M., 1 P. M., and 9 P. M.

(d) Last frost in spring, May 15th; first in fall, October 4th.

(e) Last snow, 1st April 1866; first snow of winter, 1st Dec.; winter fairly set in 17th December.

(f) Last frost in spring, May 7th, first in fall, October 3rd.

### THE OPENING AND CLOSING OF NAVIGATION.

The temperatures given above, are highly important not only in an agricultural but in a commercial point of view, as affecting the opening and closing of the various harbors and canals in the Dominion and adjacent islands.

Happily, by the new Union, we secure Atlantic harbors open at all times in the year. St. John and St. Andrew's, N. B., are never closed; Halifax but seldom. The inland waters, however, are frozen every season, so that winter traffic is thrown entirely upon the railways. Lake Erie is said at times to be frozen quite across. This is not the case with Lakes Ontario, Huron, and Superior, but their harbors are invariably closed, although powerful inland ferry steamers at almost all times keep up communication across the Niagara, Detroit, and St. Clair rivers or straits.

The following are the dates of opening and closing of several important harbors and canals:—

#### Date of Opening

	Quebec Harbor.	Montreal Harbor.	Kingston Harbor.	Lachine Canal.	Welland Canal.	Erie Canal, N. V.
1862.....	April 11.	April 23.	April 14.	May 4.	April 15.	May 1
1863.....	May 1.	" 25.	" 16.	" 4.	" 13.	" 1
1864.....	April 19.	" 13.	" 5.	April 25.	" 13.	April 30
1865.....	" 8.	" 10.	March 28.	May 4.	" 17.	.....
1866.....	" 27.	" 19.	April 11.	" 2.	" 17.	.....
1867.....	May 2.	.....	.....	" 1.	" 23.	.....

#### Date of Closing.

	Quebec Harbor.	Montreal Harbor.	Kingston Harbor.	Lachine Canal.	Welland Canal.	Erie Canal, N. V.
1862.....	Dec. 5.	Dec. 7.	Jany. 7.	Dec. 6.	Dec. 15.	Dec. 10
1863.....	" 4.	" 12.	" 1.	" 10.	" 13.	" 9
1864.....	" 13.	" 11.	" 4.	" 10.	" 11.	" 8
1865.....	" 9.	" 16.	" 5.	" 12.	" 15.	.....
1866.....	" 15.	" 15.	" 5.	" 13.	" 11.	.....



## PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Public Revenue and Expenditure of the Provinces now constituting the Dominion of Canada must still be given separately, and they were as follows for the latest financial year of which we have available statements.

The accounts of the ci-devant Province of Canada have, since 1856, been under the special superintendence of John Langton, Esq. From the formation of the Audit Office, of which he is chief, he laid down as a principle that the gross receipts should be shown on one side of the account and the gross payments on the other, so that Parliament should have an opportunity of scrutinizing all the details of each. From this it follows that the expenditure and revenue both appear greater than under the system formally pursued. In the other Provinces, a great deal of the expenditure and revenue is made by Boards, which return their net revenue or draw for their surplus expenditure as the ease may be, and the same full detail has not been procurable. The public accounting of the Dominion will be carried on upon Mr Langton's improved system.

## CANADA—ONTARIO, AND QUEBEC.

The accounts for the year ending June 30th, 1866, are the latest published. They show the total receipts to have been \$12,672,880, and the total payments \$12,418,106. \* It is, however, necessary for the proper examination of the matter to make sundry deductions from these sums, for, on the one hand, to arrive at the Ordinary Expenditure, amounts spent upon what a railway financier would call "capital account," such as sums spent for redeeming old debts, should be deducted; and to arrive at the Ordinary Revenue on the other, receipts from loans, the sale of securities held for Sinking Funds, &c., should be taken off the gross receipts. We therefore present the account in the following shape:—

RECEIPTS—1865-6.		EXPENDITURE—1865-6.	
<i>Ordinary Revenue.</i>			
	\$ e.		\$ c.
Customs.....	73,328,146 68	Interest on Public Debt.....	3,599,706 79
Excise.....	1,588,576 76	Charges of Management.....	66,733 54
Post Office.....	524,910 69	Premium, Discount and Exchange	53,866 27
Ocean Postage.....	97,925 73	Sinking Fund.....	125,073 33
Public Works.....	417,474 00	Redemption of Public Debt.....	335,979 67
Provincial Steamers.....	35,182 82	Civil Government.....	461,084 53
Territorial.....	628,530 22	Administration of Justice, C. E....	397,600 00
Casual.....	11,761 48	Do do C. W....	349,969 30
Interest on Investments.....	158,644 56	Police.....	41,131 52
Quebec Loan.....	120 00	Penitentiary, Reformatories and	
Premium, Discount and Exchange.	25,411 30	Prison Inspection.....	190,748 50
Bank Imposts.....	16,885 15	Legislation.....	398,508 94
Law Fees, 12 Vic., caps. 63 and 64..	28,887 45	Education, C. E.....	263,529 36
Fines and Forfeitures.....	18,680 94	Do C. W.....	303,964 86
Bill Stamps.....	90,247 97	Literary and Scientific Institutions	15,539 37
<i>Special Revenues.</i>		Hospitals and Charities.....	324,429 66
Law Fees, U. C.....	43,306 30	Geological Survey.....	20,597 40
Do L. C.....	63,665 52	Militia.....	1,640,554 52
Tonnage Duties(Quebec Riv. Police)	11,966 07	Arts, Agriculture and Statistics...	5,535 73
Do (Mariners' Fund) ..	12,014 87	Agricultural Societies.....	102,235 70
Passenger Duties (Emigration and		Emigration and Quarantine.....	46,622 23
Quarantine.....	32,408 00	Pensions.....	35,124 00
Railway and Steamboat Inspection	6,980 91	Indian Annuities.....	22,110 79
Fisheries.....	6,824 85	Public Works and Buildings.....	516,355 23
Cullers' Fees.....	64,981 84	Rents, Insurances and Repairs...	89,113 11
Militia.....	18,502 86	Roads and Bridges.....	219,250 94
Penitentiary and Reformatories...	47,797 69	Ocean and River Steam Service...	304,302 72
Hospitals and Charities.....	6,478 08	Light Houses and Coast Service...	113,835 32
Sundry Special Revenues.....	444 53	Fisheries.....	22,362 43
<i>Debentures and Stock.</i>		Culling Timber.....	64,278 77
Debentures sold.....	400 00	Seigniorial Tenure.....	190,543 61
<i>Open Accounts.</i>		Railway and Steamboat Inspection	10,740 82
Municipal Loan Fund, U. C.....	179,071 13	Advances and Repayments.....	22,016 00
Do do L. C.....	77,169 11	Removal to Ottawa.....	177,459 47
Quebec Fire Loan.....	5,758 38	Municipalities Fund.....	79,523 80
Law Society, U. C.....	16,186 23	Indian Fund.....	133,583 09
Court Houses, L. C.....	32,008 57	Miscellaneous.....	123,224 41
Building and Jury Fund.....	22,252 77	Collection of Revenue:—	
U. C. Building Fund.....	24,706 00	Customs.....	495,713 98
Municipalities Fund, U. C.....	196,648 88	Excise.....	109,882 56
Do do L. C.....	26,065 31	Post Office.....	655,548 21
Education, U. C.....	31,255 14	Public Works.....	239,497 17
Do L. C.....	33,298 86	Territorial.....	71,480 33
Common School Fund.....	122,142 77	Stamps.....	8,404 40
Copyright Duties.....	429 95	Fines and Forfeitures.....	1,559 91
Indian Fund.....	148,799 77	Minor Revenues.....	672 79
Trust Fund Investment Account..	10,600 00	Special Funds.....	76,110 76
Consolidated Fund do ..	14,784 90		
Tavern Licenses, applicable to			
Municipalities.....	3,625 47		
Receipts from sale of Public Works	15,738 31		
Improvement Fund (Advance Ac't)	244 56		
Do (New Special Ac't)	50,000 00		
Northern Railway (Interest Ac't	18,250 00		
Great Western do do	47,177 13		
Total Receipts, (forward)..\$	12,672,880 51	Total Payments, (forward)..\$	12,418,105 84

## CANADA—ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.—(Continued.)

	\$	c.		\$	c.
Receipts (brought forward).....	12,672,880	51	Payments (brought forward).....	12,418,105	84
DEDUCT.			DEDUCT.		
Debentures sold.....	400	00	Redemption of Debt....	\$335,979	67
			Sinking Fund.....	125,073	33
				461,053	00
Ordinary Revenue.....	\$12,672,480	51	Ordinary Expenditure.....	\$11,957,052	84

Some persons, anxious to show a large surplus of revenue, would perhaps deduct also a large proportion of the amount spent on public works; but public works, excepting those of a most unusual character, are rather in a young country to be considered as ordinary expenditure—some new ones being constantly required.

Similar statements to the above show the ordinary revenue to have been, from 1861 to 1866 inclusive:—

Fiscal Years.	Ordinary Revenue.	Ordinary Expenditure.	Total Receipts.	Total Payments.
Jany. to Dec. 1861.....	\$9,899,275	\$12,003,962	\$12,655,581	\$14,742,834
“ 1862.....	8,408,444	11,116,092	10,629,204	11,395,924
“ 1863.....	9,760,316	10,742,807	14,382,508	14,909,183
Jany. to June 1864.....	5,464,010	4,772,100	8,126,939	7,789,575
June 1864 to June 1865.	10,435,259	11,534,691	11,509,868	12,890,312
June 1865 to June 1866.	12,672,481	11,957,053	12,673,880	12,418,106

## NOVA SCOTIA.

It is a difficult task to say what the revenue and expenditure of Nova Scotia are—many of the branches being under the control of Boards. Moreover, the payments made by the Receiver General correspond neither with the Financial Secretary's statement of warrants issued nor with the account of the Expenditure of the Province given by the Committee on Public Accounts. The following statement, however, is not far astray, though it is likely that when the gross expenditure and the gross receipts come to be put down under the system which will henceforth be adopted, both sides of the account will be much swelled. It appears to the writer that the statements made about the cheap way in which Nova Scotia has hitherto been governed must be taken with a great deal of reserve.

RECEIPTS.	1866.	PAYMENTS.	
Customs and Excise Duties .....	\$1,231,903	Revenue Expenses, viz.:	
Post Office (a).....	69,011	Customs.....	\$74,874
Public Works, viz.:		Drawbacks.....	15,952
Board of Works.....	\$17,861	Money .....	17,000
Light Duty.....	37,687	Crown Lands .....	26,600
Signal Station .....	965	Post Office.....	75,350
Sable Island, refuges.....	2,009		\$203,776
Lunatic Asylum.....	19,029	Savings Bank.....	62,800
Road Service.....	1,200	Interest on Public Debt, viz.:	
Railway Receipts .....	199,739	Ordinary .....	22,450
	278,490	Railway .....	286,685
Territorial, viz.:			309,135
Crown Lands.....	43,407	Civil List.....	57,556
Gold Fields.....	18,202	Judiciary Expenses .....	6,130
Royalty on Coal.....	52,937	Legislation .....	49,001
Licenses to Search and Work		Immigration.....	20,200
Mines .....	11,170	Education.....	155,781
	125,716	Hospitals and Charities.....	21,325
Fishery Licenses.....	9,371	Militia .....	138,652
Interest on Investments.....	3,456	Agriculture .....	28,000
Sale of Railway Securities....	800,916	Advances.....	31,929
Receipts from Provincial		Public Works, viz.:	
Notes (b) .....	60,000	Board of Works.....	259,567
Miscellaneous.....	19,180	Roads and Bridges.....	280,637
	75,988,843	New Public Building.....	32,666
		Steamboats, Packets & Fer'es	11,997
		Navigation Securities.....	44,354
		Railway Construction.....	842,876
			1,472,097
		Railway Expenses .....	205,000
		Minor and Miscellaneous.....	64,728
			2,826,110
DEDUCT.		DEDUCT.	
Railway Debentures and Trea-		Railway Construction and Savings	
sury Notes .....	860,916	Bank Repayments.....	905,676
			1,920,434
Ordinary Revenue....	\$1,737,127	Ordinary Expenditure....	\$1,920,434

(a) This is the figure given by the Post Office accounts, and causes the difference between the total printed above and that given in the Report of the Committee on Public Accounts. An equal sum, \$27,172, is added to the other side of the account.

(b) Estimate; the accounts sent in not ending with the financial year of the Province.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Province of New Brunswick, for the year ending 31st October, 1866, are given as under, the classification being our own :—

RECEIPTS (a)	1866.	PAYMENTS.	
Customs—Import Duties....	\$852,694	Civil List.....	\$44,636
Railway Impost.....	184,217	Legislation and Elections.....	63,801
Copyrights.....	99	Administration of Justice.....	22,888
Export Duty.....	65,485	Protection, &c. of Fisheries.....	2,827
Seizures.....	540	Public Works, viz :	
	1,103,035	Railway Construction.....	\$16,794
Excise—Distillery License....	40	Railway Traffic Expenses....	96,570
Auction Duty.....	19	Railway Subsidies.....	59,560
	59	Railway Surveys.....	3,862
Public Works, viz. :		Light-houses.....	15,682
Light-house duty.....	25,409	Steamboat Subsidies.....	7,200
Seamen's Fund.....	8,517	Miscellaneous Works.....	55,676
Buoy and Beacon do.....	3,923	Expenses of Department....	68,800
Cape Race Light.....	388		324,164
Railway Traffic.....	148,331	Steamboat Inspection.....	1,000
	186,568	Agricultural Grants.....	10,138
Territorial :		Bear Bounties.....	2,600
Crown Lands Sales.....	40,503		12,738
Indian Reserves.....	369	Education.....	117,222
Sinking Fund.....	443	Lunatic Asylum.....	21,570
Royalties on Coal.....	1,306	Militia.....	150,827
Fisheries Fund.....	331	Militia Pensions.....	700
	42,952		151,527
Post Office (a).....	76,510	Buoy and Beacon Fund.....	3,201
Debentures Sold—Railway ..	31,800	Sick Seamen.....	7,291
Ordinary..	68,400	Relief to Indians.....	1,627
	100,200	Emigration and Quarantine.....	6,936
Premium and Discount.....	965	Collection of Customs Revenue.....	41,661
Casual Revenue, viz :		Drawbacks, &c.....	58,119
Fees of Secretary's Office..	5,470	Post Office (a).....	98,910
Supreme Court Fees.....	3,021	Miscellaneous and Unforeseen.....	27,994
Refunds.....	840	Interest on Debt, viz : Railway, 295,084	
Miscellaneous.....	519	Ordinary..	63,299
	9,850		358,383
Fredericton Fire Loan.....	4,699	Debt Redeemed, viz :	
Consolidated Fund Investment and		Debentures.....	64,400
Interest on Advance Accounts.....	8,133	Excess of Savings Bank with-	
		drawals over Deposits....	42,964
Total.....	\$1,532,972		107,364
Less—Debentures Sold.....	100,200	Total.....	\$1,473,859
		Less—Debentures and Savings Bank	
		Debt redeemed.....	107,364
		Railway Construction.....	16,794
			124,158
Ordinary Revenue.....	\$1,432,772	Ordinary Expenditure.....	\$1,349,701

This amount does not give an exact view of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Province, the net receipts and payments being alone given in several instances.

The New Brunswick accounts are, however, well kept, and there will be little difficulty in putting them into the desired shape, so as to shew in all cases the gross receipts and expenditures, as has been done for several years in Canada.

## RECAPITULATION.

We thus have as the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the Provinces now comprising the Dominion, the year before their union, the following amounts :—

	Ontario and Quebec.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ordinary Revenue.....	12,672,481	1,737,127	1,432,772	15,842,380
Ordinary Expenditure.....	11,957,053	1,920,434	1,349,701	15,227,188
Surplus.....	715,428	.....	83,071	615,192
Deficit.....	.....	183,307	.....	.....

This is a considerable improvement over the figures of the preceding year, 1865, when the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the same Provinces was, according to the *Year Book* :—Revenue \$13,023,169; Expenditure \$14,175,071; deficit \$1,151,902. The increased expenditure for 1866 was principally on militia account, in consequence of Fenian raids. The increased revenue was chiefly from Customs, accounted for by the more general prosperity of the country.

(a) The amount given in the Auditor's account, is \$1,373,256, which includes \$13,364 "Surplus Civil List" which we omit, and omits the expenditure on railway accounts taken out of the receipts before being handed in to him \$36,570, which we include. It also excludes \$76,510, which appears as the receipts of the Post Office, and which we add to the net expenditure given in the statement of accounts.

## BALANCE SHEETS OF THE SEVERAL PROVINCES.

The Assets and Liabilities of the Provinces composing the Dominion were as follows, at the latest date for which these Accounts are printed :—

CANADA, *i.e.*, ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

June 30th, 1866.

DR.		\$
Direct Debt, viz :		
Imperial Guaranteed Loan.....	\$681,333	
Debentures (principal and interest payable in London) Consolidated Canadian 5 per cent. Loan.....	27,881,109	
Amount of Inscriptions, Consolidated Canadian 5 per cent Loan.....	3,673,507	
Debentures bearing 5 per cent (old principal and interest payable in London) .....	350,400	
Debentures bearing 6 per cent. ( do do do ) ...	24,947,507	
Do 5 per cent. ( do do in Canada) ..	78,867	
Do do (new principal and interest payable in Canada).....	148,125	
Debentures bearing 5 per cent. new Provincial Notes (principal and interest payable in Canada).....	1,500,000	
Debentures bearing 6 per cent. (old principal and interest payable in Canada) .....	1,129,003	
Debentures bearing different rates of interest for Lake St. Peter Improvement .....	171,163	
Indirect Debt—Provincial Debenturès, various Acts.....		60,561,015
Miscellaneous Accounts :		848,457
Court Houses, Lower Canada.....	{ Bonaventure..... 1,044	
	{ Gaspé..... 1,792	
Great Western Railway Company, Sinking Fund .....	63,989	
Great Western Railway Company .....	886	
Montreal District Council.....	3,912	
Copy-right Duty.....	213	
Seamen's Penalties.....	97	
Consolidated Municipal Loan Sinking Fund, Upper Canada.....	360,498	
Do do do Lower Canada.....	232,027	
Trust Funds, viz. :		664,458
Municipalities Fund, Upper Canada .....	268,454	
Widows' Pensions and Uncommuted Stipends, Upper Canada.....	50,649	
Do do do Lower Canada.....	3,930	
School Land Fund, Common (12 Vic., cap. 200).....	1,554,224	
Upper Canada Grammar School Fund.....	357,938	
Do do Income Fund.....	36,271	
Superannuated School Teachers' Fund, Upper Canada.....	2,730	
Normal School Building Fund, Lower Canada.....	58,400	
Upper Canada Improvement Fund.....	7,837	
Compensation to Seigniors Lower Canada.....	3,125,284	
Seigniorial Indemnity to Townships, Lower Canada.....	949,287	
Indian Fund.....	1,706,790	
Do Special Account.....	3,778	
Do Suspense do .....	48,804	
Lower Canada Superior Education Fund.....	373,159	
Upper Canada Building Fund .....	1,492,148	
Bank Accounts.....		10,039,683
Consolidated Fund.....	5,666,488	4,186,036
Less—Seigniorial Act, 1859, transferred.....	4,946,055	
		720,433
Total .....		\$ 77,020,082
CR.		
Sinking Fund.....		1,645,222
Loans to Incorporated Companies, viz. : Desjardins Canal, Grand River Navigation Company, Grantham Academy, Oakville Harbour Company, Tay Navigation Company.....		142,154
Provincial Works :		
St. Lawrence Canals.....	7,426,392	
Welland Canal.....	7,409,004	
Chambly Canal and River Richelieu.....	433,808	
Lake St. Peter.....	1,171,235	
Burlington Bay Canal.....	308,328	
Ottawa Works.....	1,213,261	
Carried over.....		\$1,787,376

CANADA, *i.e.*, ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.—(Continued.)

CR.—(Continued.)		\$
Provincial Works.—(Continued.)	Brought over.....	1,787,376
Harbours and Light-houses.....	2,589,986	
Improvement of the Trent.....	558,506	
Roads and Bridges, Upper Canada.....	558,709	
Do do Lower Canada.....	1,163,829	
Provincial Penitentiary.....	136,831	
Government Buildings, Ottawa.....	2,378,175	
Custom Houses, Upper and Lower Canada.....	133,787	
Post Offices, Upper and Lower Canada.....	88,744	
Miscellaneous Public Buildings, Upper and Lower Canada.....	109,975	
Miscellaneous Works.....	1,348,184	
		27,028,754
Assets held against the Indirect Debt:		
Upper Canada Building Fund, viz.: Lunatic Asylum and Normal School.....	36,800	
Court Houses at Aylmer, Montreal, and Kamouraska.....	126,230	
Law Society, Upper Canada.....	16,000	
Montreal Turnpike Trust.....	188,000	
Montreal Harbour.....	481,427	
		848,457
Miscellaneous Accounts, viz.:		
Grand Trunk Railway Company Debenture Account.....	15,142,633	
Do do Special Interest Account.....	7,302	
Do do Interest Account.....	9,548,900	
Great Western Railway Company Debenture Account.....	2,810,500	
Do do Interest do.....	1,038,036	
Northern Railway Company Debenture Account.....	2,311,667	
Do do Interest do.....	1,295,060	
Do do Interest Special Account.....	18,250	
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Upper Canada Debenture Account.....	7,300,000	
Do do Interest Account \$3,159,836		
Less—Consol. M. Loan Fund U. C. Indemnity Account .. 3,021,831		
		138,005
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund L. C. Debenture Account.....	2,428,140	
Do do Interest do.....	496,245	
Bank of Upper Canada Special Account.....	1,150,000	
Other Miscellaneous Accounts.....	829,533	
		44,514,272
Trust Funds:		
Municipalities Fund, Lower Canada.....	472,223	
Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund.....	206,719	
Investments on account of Trust Funds.....	170,800	
Trust Fund Advance Account.....	1,468	
Seigniorial Indemnity to Townships, Lower Canada, Suspense Account..	65,060	
		916,270
Consolidated Fund Investment Account.....		918,257
Bank Accounts.....		1,006,696
Total.....		\$ 77,020,082

## NOVA SCOTIA.

We cannot with equal clearness present a Balance Sheet for the Province of Nova Scotia. The Report of the Committee on Public Accounts gives what we must take as the Dr. side, though we do not think it shows the whole of the Provincial indebtedness; but the Cr. side can only be made up from miscellaneous papers. Officers of the Dominion are now endeavoring to arrange the figures intelligibly and correctly. The best report we can at present make up is as follows:—

DR.	Feb. 30th, 1866.	CR.	
Funded Debt, viz :	\$	Public Works, viz :	\$
Provincial Bonds, 6 per cents, first issue.....	\$4,000,000	Railways .....	5,333,159
Provincial Bonds, 6 per cents, second issue ....	900,500	St. Peter's Canal.....	59,216
	4,900,500	In hands of Public Accountants .....	298,056
Floating Debt viz :		Cash in Bank.....	122,619
Borrowed from Savings Bank, 4 per cent.....	615,200	Light-houses, Province Building, Custom House, &c., &c. (estimated) ..	300,000
Provincial Notes, no interest.....	587,458	Balance* .....	339,642
Undrawn Monies.....	349,534		
	1,552,192		
	\$6,452,692		\$6,452,692

\* The Province has been in the habit of granting large sums in aid of the construction of wharves, roads, &c., which do not belong to the Province, and cannot enter into the Balance Sheet. The completion of the Pictou Railway and the commencement of the Windsor and Annapolis Branch have added say a couple of millions to the above debt since the date of the statement.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Balance Sheet of the Province of New Brunswick was as follows at the termination of its last fiscal year :—

DR.		31st October, 1866.		CR.	
Public Debt Funded, 6 per cent., viz. :		\$		Public Works, viz. :	\$
Ordinary .....	\$354,400			European and North American Railway.....	\$4,514,080
European and North American Railway.....	4,523,080			Stock in New Brunswick and Canada Railway..	240,000
New Brunswick and Canada Railway.....	211,200			Light-houses, Province Building, &c., &c., (estimate).....	250,000
		5,088,680			5,004,080
Floating Debt, viz. :				Fredericton Fire Loan and Bonds relating to the same.....	50,656
Due Savings Bank 5 per cent.....	725,601			Miscellaneous Bonds.....	6,268
Bank Accounts.....	18,417			Investment—Savings Bank Deposits..	86,875
		744,018		Cash in Bank and in hand, and in hands of Agents in England.....	283,486
Special Funds, viz. :				Revenue Account, <i>i. e.</i> Balance.....	509,335
Fishery Fund .....	2,149				
Light-houses .....	67,149				
Buoys and Beacons.....	6,814				
Seamen's Fund.....	3,297				
Indian Reserve.....	3,349				
Sinking Fund.....	16,679				
Miscellaneous .....	6,474				
		105,902			
Sundry Minor Debts.....		2,100			
Total.....		\$5,940,700		Total.....	\$5,940,700

The Debt has been somewhat increased since the date of the above statement, principally by railroad transactions.

## RECAPITULATION.

These statements would give as the Funded Debt of the various Provinces composing the Dominion, at the end of 1866 :—

	Amount of the Funded Debt.				Interest payable on do.		
	Ontario and Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Total.	Ontario and Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
At 4 per cent..	681,333			681,333	27,253		
At 5 per cent..	33,632,008			33,632,008	1,680,600		
At 6 per cent..	27,065,500	4,900,500	5,088,680	37,054,680	1,623,930	294,030	305,321
At 8 per cent..	30,630			30,630	2,450		
	\$61,409,471	4,900,500	5,088,680	71,398,651	3,334,233	294,030	305,321

The estimated population at that date being (see last *Year Book*) Ontario and Quebec, 3,090,936; Nova Scotia, 368,781; New Brunswick, 295,084, would shew as the amount and interest charge of the Funded Debt per head :—In Ontario and Quebec, amount \$19.87, charge \$1.08; in Nova Scotia, amount \$13.29, charge \$0.80; in New Brunswick, amount \$17.24, charge \$1.04. It must, however, be borne in mind that the Funded Debts of all the Provinces have increased since the end of 1866, partly owing to the conversion of Floating into Funded Debt, and partly by the issue of Debentures for works in progress. All injustice is, moreover, prevented under the Union Act by the assumption by the Dominion of the debts of the Provinces at fixed sums, viz. : For Ontario and Quebec, \$62,500,000, or \$20.22 per head; for Nova Scotia, \$8,000,000, or \$21.69 per head; for New Brunswick, \$7,000,000, or \$23.72 per head. The interest charge on these amounts, at 5 per cent. is: For Ontario and Quebec, \$3,125,000, or \$1.00 per head; for Nova Scotia, \$400,000, or \$1.08 per head; for New Brunswick, 350,000, or \$1.18 per head—amounts which will have to be paid to the public creditors of the several provinces on their account, the balance to be added to, or deducted from the grants of 80 cents per head to be made to them by the Dominion for the expenses of their local governments.

The Dominion thus starts with a debt of \$77,500,000.

## NEWFOUNDLAND AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The debt of Newfoundland, on 31st Dec. 1866, was :—

Permanent Debt.....	\$968,581
Floating Debt.....	215,081

The Floating Debt was chiefly due to the Union Bank.

\$1,183,662

The debt of Prince Edward Island, on 31st January 1867, was \$445,143, having been increased during the year by the purchase of the Cunard Estates for \$238,500. The lands held by the Government and debts due for lands sold are about equal in value to the Public Debt

## BANKS AND BANKING.

The monetary laws in the various parts of the Dominion are not as yet identical. The subject of Banking being, however, under the control of the General Government, there is reason to believe they will soon be assimilated.

In Ontario and Quebec it has been the custom of the Legislature to grant charters of incorporation\* to any persons of good standing who apply, giving them special privileges, among others that of issuing Bank Notes of any denomination as a circulating medium. These are not a legal tender, but they are redeemable in gold on demand at the place of issue, and the character of the Banks is such that they have always been held in equal estimation with gold; the shareholders being moreover responsible to the holders of Notes to twice the amount of their shares. The Banque du Peuple is the only exception. Its shareholders' liability is limited to the amount of their shares. Each Bank also accepts the Notes of all the others, at par. The Banks are all obliged to hold *ten per cent.* of their Paid-up Capital in Government Securities. They make monthly returns to Government of their Assets and Liabilities, and pay duty half-yearly at the rate of *one per cent.* per annum on the amount by which their average circulation exceeds the combined average of Specie and Government Securities. There is no tax upon Stocks, but Bill Stamps have to be imposed on Bills of Exchange, Drafts and Promissory Notes.

In New Brunswick, charters have been granted as in the Provinces formerly called Canada; the Government, however, imposes no tax upon Circulation or Stocks. The Banks are called upon to make returns of their Assets and Liabilities to the Lieut. Governor.

In Nova Scotia the general system is similar, save that the Banks are debarred by Statute from issuing Notes of less denomination than five pounds. They make returns to Government, rather irregularly, of their Paid-up Capital, Circulation, &c.

At the last session of the Parliament of the former Province of Canada (Ontario and Quebec) an Act was passed "To provide for the issue of Provincial Notes"; under which the Government has made arrangements with the Bank of Montreal to surrender its circulation and issue instead the Notes of the Government, which are legal tender every where, so long as they are redeemable in specie on demand at the offices of issue, which are established in Montreal and Toronto, and will probably be soon opened in Halifax and St. John.

In Ontario and Quebec, the Banks are allowed to charge 7 per cent discount, deducted in advance, for accommodation. They also usually charge  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent more on each separate transaction, under the name of commission or collecting the Note, which are made payable elsewhere. There is also a small deduction for Bill Stamps.

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the Banks are only allowed to charge interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

In practice, however, these restrictions are of small importance, for the Banks necessarily give accommodation in proportion to the value of their customers' accounts—the sums they keep on deposit, &c., and the competition between them, not the arbitrary legal rate of interest, is the best guarantee against their making usurious charges.

The position of the majority of the Banks throughout the Dominion is very sound, their Stocks, with some few exceptions, standing at or above par. They pay dividends of from 7 to 10 per cent.

The *Year Book* for 1867 contains, at page 29, a table shewing the amount of the Paid-up Capital, Notes in Circulation, Deposits, Specie held and Notes Discounted by the Banks of Canada (Ontario and Quebec) from January, 1861, to June 30th, 1866. We continue that table from June, 1866, to June, 1867:—

—		Paid-up Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.		Specie and Provincial Notes.†	Discounts.
				Not bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.		
	1866.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
July	31.....	29,983,122	10,553,523	13,523,631	14,394,284	5,773,885	45,647,254
Aug.	31.....	30,064,943	10,102,223	12,879,110	13,965,622	5,479,545	45,832,977
Sept.	30.....	30,095,803	10,658,791	12,737,645	13,175,208	5,429,711	46,012,647
Oct.	31.....	28,223,634	10,954,837	12,865,490	11,473,965	5,998,201	44,448,383
Nov.	30.....	28,373,037	10,851,103	13,633,255	12,016,962	8,005,015	43,699,673
Dec.	31.....	28,433,349	9,867,486	14,325,890	12,370,069	8,505,052	42,912,732
	1867.						
Janv.	31.....	28,595,426	10,026,478	13,723,246	12,553,472	8,787,164	44,460,876
Feby.	28.....	28,692,981	10,093,258	12,851,226	13,251,779	7,316,701	45,799,797
March	31.....	28,767,173	9,653,994	13,433,491	13,475,093	6,323,541	48,010,786
April	30.....	28,855,152	9,006,224	14,247,941	13,639,750	6,634,907	47,904,805
May	31.....	29,346,863	8,444,787	14,256,704	13,985,580	9,390,232	48,219,815
June	30.....	29,467,774	8,312,386	13,938,447	14,765,880	7,334,197	48,558,431

We notice, in October, 1866, a reduction in the Paid-up Capital of the Banks. This is due to the closing of the Bank of Upper Canada, which, in September, gave the following statement:—Capital \$1,939,545; Circulation \$754,472; Deposits not bearing interest \$511,545, bearing interest \$1,659,310; Coin, &c., \$104,925; Discounts \$2,481,192.

To complete our set of figures, we ought, however, to state the circulation of the Government Notes, and in doing so we show also the percentage the Government issue bears to the total circulation—commencing with the first return:—

\* The Bank of British North America does business under Royal Charter, but as under that charter it cannot issue Notes of small denominations it does so under our former Free Banking Act, now repealed except as regards that Bank. In New Brunswick it issues small Notes under a Special Act.

† The Banks now hold a considerable quantity of legal tender notes, instead of gold, this being found a convenience in settling their mutual balances. The Government is by law obliged to hold gold to redeem its notes, to the extent of one-fifth of the circulation, the balance being covered by Debentures.

Bank Circulation.		Government Circulation.		Total Circulation	Percentage of Government Circulation to total.
Oct. 31.....	\$10,954,837	Nov. 7.....	\$2,920,000	\$13,874,837	21.0
Nov. 30.....	10,851,103	Dec. 5.....	3,418,000	14,269,103	23.9
Dec. 31.....	9,867,486	Jany. 2.....	3,122,000	12,989,486	24.0
1867.					
Jany. 31.....	10,026,478	Feb'y. 6.....	3,205,700	13,232,178	24.2
Feb'y. 28.....	10,093,258	March 6.....	3,150,700	13,252,958	23.9
March 31.....	9,653,994	April 3.....	3,243,700	12,902,694	25.2
April 30.....	9,006,224	May 1.....	3,098,700	12,104,924	25.6
May 31.....	8,444,787	June 5.....	3,229,700	11,674,487	27.6
June 30.....	8,312,386	July 3.....	3,312,693	11,625,079	28.5

Thus in the face of the decreasing circulation usual in the early months of the year, the Government issue has maintained its volume, and consequently increased its percentage to the total, until in June it reached nearly a third of the whole note currency of the two Provinces. It seems evident that, were the Government to order its officials at the Custom Houses, Post Offices, &c., to take no other Notes but its own, the Government issue would soon replace all others. Whether it would be prudent to take such a step is a question too long to be discussed in this place. All the Bank Charters of Quebec and Ontario Banks terminate in 1870, when, if not before, a settlement of the question of a Government Currency will probably be come to.

For the reasons above given, viz : the want of regular returns, we are unable to compile a table, similar to the above, for the two other Provinces of the Dominion. In future years, however, we may be able to watch the monthly fluctuations of Bank business throughout the Dominion, for the Banks of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have already been called upon to make monthly statements too. The following table results from the first of these statements, combined with our own estimates and researches :—

STATEMENT of the Paid-up Capital, Circulation, Deposits, Specie and Discounts of the various Banks in the Dominion of Canada, July, 1867.

Name of Bank.	Paid-up Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.		Specie and Provincial Notes.	Discounts and Cash Credits.
			Not bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.		
ONTARIO.						
Commercial Bank..	4,000,000	1,270,010	1,679,099	1,675,456	917,615	6,629,554
Gore Bank.....	809,280	540,280	416,157	641,925	431,512	1,599,896
Niagara District Bk.	279,608	155,287	137,140	114,728	40,442	550,571
Bank of Toronto....	800,000	868,821	347,339	1,364,400	309,046	2,827,146
Ontario Bank.....	1,998,940	1,004,017	1,245,453	787,709	882,226	3,785,791
Royal Canadian Bk.	829,083	902,832	732,381	450,552	466,424	2,035,720
Bank of Commerce.	421,166	211,271	354,062	265,643	321,060	806,061
	9,138,077	4,952,518	4,911,631	5,300,413	3,368,325	18,234,739
QUEBEC.						
Bank of Montreal...	6,000,000	755,724	5,136,028	4,884,480	1,888,949	10,404,378
Quebec Bank.....	1,476,750	523,769	640,467	578,558	333,846	2,366,701
City Bank.....	1,200,000	305,647	500,325	501,069	270,906	2,023,934
Bank B. N. America	4,866,666	1,035,768	1,332,678	2,278,182	841,278	6,323,359
Banque du Peuple..	1,600,000	64,358	374,769	199,211	190,294	1,989,938
Molson's Bank.....	1,000,000	92,267	207,949	511,528	243,380	1,460,606
Eastern Town's Bk.	379,230	95,281	55,053	66,264	20,915	467,663
Banque Nationale..	1,000,000	135,788	179,788	168,233	155,314	1,239,599
Banque J. Cartier..	959,685	71,792	291,933	538,158	74,698	1,775,949
Merchants' Bank...	1,113,640	80,262	239,434	715,425	343,452	1,660,621
Union Bank of L. C.	771,813	103,715	240,693	129,416	170,717	1,062,702
Mechanics' Bank...	229,820	None	79,829	83,310	31,480	314,045
	20,597,604	3,264,371	9,269,046	10,653,834	4,565,229	31,089,495
NEW BRUNSWICK.						
Bk. of N. Br'ns'w'k(a)	600,000	443,815	323,111	470,029	215,511	1,607,734
Commercial Bank(a)	600,000	350,000	100,000	100,000	30,000	1,000,000
People's Bank .. (a)	60,000	100,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	150,000
St. Stephen's Bk.(a)	200,000	150,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	400,000
	1,460,000	1,043,815	458,111	605,029	295,511	3,157,734
NOVA SCOTIA.						
Bank of N. Scotia(a)	500,000	500,000	400,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000
Union Bk., Halifax(a)	400,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	150,000	1,000,000
People's Bk. do. (a)	280,000	250,000	150,000	100,000	100,000	600,000
Merchants' Bank (a)	160,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	80,000	200,000
Bank of Yarmouth...	128,600	153,020	5,096	16,681	10,543	231,257
	1,528,600	1,253,020	805,096	666,681	640,543	3,531,257
Grand Total for the Dominion.....	32,724,231	10,513,724	15,443,884	17,225,957	8,869,608	56,013,225

(a) Estimate. These Banks have either omitted or refused to send returns to the Auditor at Ottawa.

The annexed table shows the name of the Cashier of each bank and place of its head office, the number of its branches, the amount of its shares and the portion thereof called up, the last dividend declared, and the price of its shares at the latest available date.

Name of Bank.	Manager or Cashier.	No. of branches.	Amount of each Share.	Amount called up.	Dividend last 6 months.	Price of Shares Oct. '67.
Commercial Bank.....	C. S. Ross, Kingston....	18	\$100	\$100	3 per cent.	50 p. c.
Gore Bank.....	W. G. Cassels, Hamilton	6	\$40	\$	3½ "	92 "
Niagara District Bank..	C. M. Arnold, St. Cath's	1	\$100	\$70	3½ "	90 "
Bank of Toronto.....	G. Hague, Toronto.....	5	\$100	\$100	4 "	116 "
Ontario Bank.....	D. Fisher, Bowmanville.	12	\$40	\$40	4 "	105 "
Royal Canadian Bank..	T. Woodside, Toronto...	† 20	\$50	† \$50	4 "	99 "
Bank of Commerce.....	A. Grier, Toronto.....	3	\$50	\$10	*	103½ "
Bank of Montreal.....	E. H. King, Montreal...	29	\$200	\$290	5 per cent.	134 p. c.
Quebec Bank.....	J. Stevenson, Quebec...	5	\$100	\$100	3½ "	102 "
City Bank.....	R. McCulloch, Montreal.	3	\$80	\$80	4 "	105 "
Bank of B. N. America	Thos. Paton, Montreal..	12	£50 stg.	£50 stg.	4 "	106 "
Banque du Peuple.....	B. H. Lemoine, Montreal	None.	\$50	\$50	4 "	107 "
Molson's Bank.....	Wm. Sache, Montreal...	None.	\$50	\$50	4 "	110 "
Eastern Township Bank	Wm. Farwell, Sherbrooke	3	\$50	\$50	4 "	98 "
Banque Nationale.....	F. Vezina, Quebec.....	None.	\$50	\$50	4 "	107 "
Banque J. Cartier.....	H. Cotté, Montreal.....	None.	\$100	\$100	4 "	109 "
Merchants' Bank.....	Jackson Rae, Montreal..	None.	\$100	\$50	4 "	108 "
Union Bank of L. C....	Wm. Dunn, Quebec.....	1	\$100	\$100	4 "	102 "
Mechanics' Bank.....	Alex. Molson, Montreal.	None.	\$50	\$15	4 "	100 "
Bank of New Brunswick	W. Girvan, St. John....	None.	\$200	\$200	6 per cent.	132 p. c.
Commercial Bank.....	G. P. Sancton, St. John.					
People's Bank.....	, Fredericton.....					
St. Stephen's Bank.....	Robt. Watson, St. Steph.	None.	\$100	\$100	4 per cent.	100 "
Bank of Nova Scotia..	Jas. Forman, Halifax...	2	\$200	\$200	3½ p. cent.	120 p. c.
Union Bank of Halifax.	W. S. Stirling, Halifax..	None.	\$100	\$40	3½ "	262 "
People's Bank do	Peter Jack, Halifax.....	None.	\$20	\$17	3 "	100 "
Bank of Yarmouth.....	J. W. H. Rowley, Yarm'th	None.	\$100	\$60	3 "	105 "
Com'cial B'k, Windsor..	E. E. Harding, Windsor.	None.	\$40	\$10	new	100 "
Merchants' Bank.....	Geo. Maclean, Halifax..	None.	A private Company.			
Halifax Banking Co....	J. C. W. Wilkie, Halifax	None.	"	"		

\* Commenced business May 4th, 1867. † One Branch, 19 Agencies. ‡ All called up at Head Offices; at Agencies various amounts. § Authorized capital \$1,000,000; paid up \$803,200.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Banks in Prince Edward Island are :—

	Capital Paid-up.	Circulation.	Deposits bearing Interest.	Deposits not bearing Interest.	Cashier.
Bank of P. E. Island....	\$100,000	\$82,923	\$53,083	\$73,796	Wm. Cundall.
Union Bank.....	96,973	99,053	26,453	62,053	Jas. Anderson.
Summerside Bank.....	32,766	66,780	4,853	5,250	Ed. L. Lydyard.
Rustico Bank.....	8,426	16,126	677	nil.	
Total.....	\$238,165	\$264,882	\$85,066	\$141,099	

The Government circulation was, January 31st 1867, \$38,666 in Treasury Notes. In Newfoundland there are but two banks;—the Union and the Commercial, their returns shewing the following figures :—

	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Discounts.	Specie.	Dividend last hf-year.
Union Bank.....	\$200,000	\$373,832	\$723,244	\$910,120	\$148,316	4 per cent.
Commercial Bank....	200,000	164,964	168,000	1,240,000	102,368	3 "

## BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

Bank Note engraving has become an established industry in Canada since our last *Year Book* was written. All that was previously done was the mere printing of the plates engraved in the United States. The Government circulation above alluded to was principally engraved and wholly printed by the British American Bank Note Company of Montreal and Ottawa. The machinery they employ, which combines all the modern improvements, is very costly and most beautiful in its operation, and of itself merits a visit to Ottawa to see. Like the American Companies which do this business, the Canadian Company is formed by a union of men of talent in the several kinds of engraving which have to be brought to bear on a Bank Note. It is not too much to say that the engraving of the Government circulation and of the notes of the Bank of Commerce, also done by the Canadian Company, is of a character of which any country may well be proud, especially a young one like the Dominion; and it is also cause for satisfaction that to a Canadian—Dr. T. S. Hunt of Montreal—belongs the credit of inventing the only ink—a peculiar green called the Canada Bank Note Printing Tint, to be seen on almost all our notes—which defies the art of the photographic counterfeiter of currency.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

The Savings Banks of Quebec and Ontario are of three kinds; those conducted under an old Act, now repealed except as to Banks actually established, which vests their managements in unpaid trustees; those which, after being carried on for some time, have obtained special charters; and those managed by Building Societies. Most of the chartered Banks also receive small sums on deposit allowing interest upon them, but very few of these depositors belong to the laboring classes.

There is but one Savings Bank in Nova Scotia (excepting a small Penny Savings Bank, at Halifax); it is a Government institution, office at Halifax.

In New Brunswick, too, the Government takes charge of the savings of the people, the District Treasurers in eight places acting as agents. At St. John, the Government has no Savings Bank officers, the St. John Savings Bank acting as its agent. This Bank holds \$173,000 of debentures at 6 per cent, and the \$1,780, (1 per cent.) difference between the amount received on the amount paid to depositors forms its chief reliance for expenses, its total assets being, on Dec. 31st, Provincial Debentures, \$543,855; City Corporation Bonds, \$21,560; Real Estate and Building, \$24,140; Cash, \$3,917 = \$593,472.

The following are the latest statistics bearing on the subject:—

## ONTARIO.

	Cashier or Manager.	Deposits, including interest credited.	No. of Depo- sitors.	Interest paid or credited within the year.	Rate of interest allowed.	Ex- penses of Bank.	Date of Statement.
<i>Savings Banks proper.</i>		\$		\$		\$	1866.
Northumb. and Durham Savings Bank, Cobourg	David Burn.....	156,603	739	6,384	5 per cent.	1,216	Dec. 1.
Home District Savings Bank, Toronto.....	C. Scadding....	209,526	1,238	7,365	4 per cent.	1,783	June 30.
Toronto Savings Bank, Toronto.....	W. D. Macdonell	114,552	769	8,306	5 & 6 p. c.	1,593	June 30.
<i>Savings Branches of Building Societies, viz:</i>							
Frontenac Loan & Invest- ment Society, Kingston	T. Briggs.....	63,587	336	Not stated in the returns from Building Societies.	5 per cent.	Included in expenses of the Building Societies.	Dec. 31.
Western Canada Permt. Building Socy., Toronto	W. S. Lee.....	73,162	189		5, 6 & 7 p. c.		Dec. 31.
Freehold Building Socie- ty, Toronto.....	C. Robertson....	80,152	235		6 per cent.		April 30.
Union Building Society, Toronto.....	W. Pyper.....	10,186	26		6 per cent.		Feby. 28.
Provincial Building So- ciety, Toronto.....	E. Bradburne...	1,165	13		5 & 6 p. c.		Dec. 31.
Canada Permanent Build- ing Society, Toronto...	J. H. Mason....	316,988	782		4, 5 & 6 p. c.		Dec. 31.
Commercial Building and Invest. Socy., Toronto	J. Rains.....	33,738	44	6 per cent.	4 & 6 p. c.		April 1.
Huron & Erie Savings & Loan Socy., London...	H. S. Strathy..	50,755	225				Dec. 31.
Totals for Ontario...	.....	\$1,110,414	4,596	\$58,500	.....	.....	.....

## QUEBEC.

Provident and Savings Bank, Quebec.....	Geo. Veasey....	619,253	3,221	27,225	4 & 5 p. c.	6,072	Feby. 28.
Caisse d'Economie de N. D. de Quebec.....	F. Vezina.....	799,069	3,461	36,628	4 & 5 p. c.	5,308	May 31.
City and District Savings Bank, Montreal.....	E. J. Barbeau...	1,042,758	3,901	41,317	4 per cent.	13,825	Dec. 31.
Totals for Quebec...	.....	\$2,461,080	10,583	\$105,170	.....	\$25,205	.....

## NOVA SCOTIA.

The Government Sav- ings Bank.....	J. R. Wallace...	643,645	2,302	23,845	4 per cent.	.....	Dec. 31.
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## NEW BRUNSWICK.

The St. John Savings Bk.	Trustees.....	558,720	3,890	25,922	5 per cent.	2,315	Dec. 31.
" Restigouche (Dah.) "	Dugald Stewart.	17,013	122	786	"	\$52	Oct. 31.
" Gloucester (Bath.) "	Francis Meahan.	6,335	82	471	"	36	"
" Newcastle " "	William Parker.	24,717	106	1,093	"	124	"
" Chatham " "	Daniel Ferguson	64,031	52	3,267	"	188	"
" Kent (Richibucto) "	H. Livingstone.	22,395	138	1,541	"	60	"
" Shediac " "	D. Harrington ..	1,584	15	69	"	4	"
" St. Andrews " "	J. H. Whitlock..	63,395	516	3,199	"	161	"
" Fredericton " "	T. R. Robertson	9,969	99	408	"	65	"
Totals for New Brunswick	.....	\$768,159	6,110	\$36,756	.....	\$3,005	.....

\* Estimate.

† These Savings Banks have Special Charters.

\$ These are commissions on receipts.

Recapitulating the above statements, and adding some further calculations, we have the following table for all Canada :—

	Amount on Deposit.	No. of Deposit'rs	Av. Am't held by each Depositor.	Popula- tion, January, 1867.	Av. Am't deposited per head of the Populati'n	Interest paid or credited during the year.
	\$		\$		\$	\$
Ontario .....	1,110,414	4,596	241.60	1,802,056	0.62	58,500
Quebec.....	2,461,030	10,583	232.55	1,288,880	1.91	105,170
Nova Scotia.....	643,645	2,302	279.60	368,781	1.75	23,845
New Brunswick.....	768,159	6,110	125.72	295,084	2.60	36,756
Total.....	\$ 4,983,298	23,591	\$211.19	3,754,801	\$1.33	224,271

These figures abundantly prove, that where, as in New Brunswick, facilities for depositing small sums at interest are brought before the people by Government, they are availed of. The frugal among the working classes desire safety rather than a high rate of interest. The extension of a system of Savings Banks would promote frugality, interest multitudes in the stability of our institutions, and by creating a "home owned debt," would make the Government more independent of foreign money markets—all objects so desirable that it is to be hoped Parliament will at an early date seriously consider the subject. The writer does not believe the Post Office is the best means of establishing a Savings Bank system, but would rather see Post Office Savings Banks established this year than wait until next for a different system. It seems that from \$5 to \$10 per head of the population, *i. e.* from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000 would in two or three years be placed on deposit, enough to pay our debentures as they fall due.

We may here add that the Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island Savings Banks are both Government institutions. Prince Edward Island pays 5 per cent interest on deposits; office at Charlottetown; deposits, 31st January 1867, \$46,099, all in the hands of Government. Newfoundland pays 4 per cent; offices at St. John and Harbor Grace.

The following are the figures respecting it, Dec. 30th, 1866 :—

Amount on deposit.....	\$663,866	Assets :—	
Deposited during 1866.....	\$107,299	Cash .....	\$39,092
Withdrawn .....	141,638	Debentures.....	459,029
Interest paid or credited.....	\$18,857	Water Company Stock.....	65,000
Surplus profits paid over to the Treasury for the use of the Colony.....	7,200	Mortgages.....	59,026
Number of depositors.....	1,400	Notes discounted.....	15,419
		Real estate.....	2,747
			\$640,323

## BUILDING SOCIETIES.

It is probably the want of a Savings Bank system in Ontario and Quebec which has led to the extraordinary development in these Provinces, especially the former, of what are called Building Societies. Building Societies are of two kinds, Permanent and Terminable. In both these kinds, shares are acquired by the payment of so much per month; their distinctive features being, in general terms, these :—

In Terminable Societies, interest is only paid on invested moneys when the societies are wound up by the expiration of loans made, and then principal and accumulated interest are returned together. Such societies are few, and have not as a rule been prosperous. In them, too, the money for disposal is put up at auction, and the shareholders' necessities being the measure of their biddings, a heavier premium is often paid than the borrowers can afford. In Permanent Societies, on the contrary, shareholders receive dividends half yearly, and the principal once invested cannot be realized except by sale in the open market. A uniform scale of interest is established by these societies, and all borrowers who have satisfactory security to offer stand on the same footing.

The peculiar features of loans made by Building Societies are (1) that at each re-payment a certain portion of the principal is re-paid together with the interest, and (2) that such re-payments can be made monthly or quarterly. Thus, Building Society mortgages are almost always paid off, as the experience of the Canada Permanent, the largest of them, proves; mortgages, when interest only is payable, far too seldom. Indeed, Building Societies have acted as *credit foncier* establishments, and are no doubt destined to continue to play a most important part in assisting in the development of the country.

Many Building Societies have established Savings Bank branches (for details, see the preceding article) and the profits on the investment of savings thus received, above the amount of interest paid, have added to their shareholders' dividends. Savings invested with Building Societies are by law not to exceed a certain proportion of their assets, and as they are a first charge on such assets, the Building Society Savings branches are very safe.

Building Societies are not controlled by Government, except that they are obliged to make returns to the Auditor, of the last of which, for Quebec and Ontario, the following is a summary :—

	Amount of Stock paid up.	Deposits in Savings branches	Cash value of Assets.	Dividend declared.	Secretary.
<i>Permanent Building Societies.</i>					
Quebec Per. Building Society, Quebec....	91,025	.....	138,634	(a)	Louis Lessard.
Montreal do do do Montreal....	184,571	.....	204,120	10 p. cent.	M. H. Gault.
Montreal District Building Society.....	236,385	60,867	343,560	10 "	H. Fauteux.
Permanent Building Society, Kingston....	12,854	.....	16,376	(a)	D. Callaghan.
Frontenac Loan and Invest. Socy., do....	110,420	61,398	179,391	10 p. cent.	Thos. Briggs.
Freehold Building Society, Toronto.....	352,070	80,152	470,243	10 "	C. Robertson.
Union do do do do .....	41,236	10,187	51,489	10 "	W. Pyper.
Commercial Building & Invest. Socy., do....	67,378	32,638	110,855	10 "	J. Rains.
Canada Permanent Building Socy., do....	990,349	294,026	1,479,580	10 "	J. H. Mason.
Metropolitan Building Society, do.....	54,542	9,896	64,609	10 "	J. Fraser.
Provincial Permanent Building Socy., do....	48,110	1,165	50,855	8 "	E. Bradburne.
Toronto Permanent Building Socy., do....	11,939	.....	11,939	(a)	H. Pellatt.
Western Canada Per. Building Socy., do....	151,619	73,162	237,349	10 p. cent.	W. S. Lee.
Oxford Per. Buil. & Sav. Soc., Woodstock....	4,622	.....	4,888	(b)	C. L. Beard.
Hand-in-hand Society, Hamilton.....	5,519	657	6,453	(b)	Amos Fayram.
Huron & Erie Sav. & Loan Soc., London....	150,846	49,641	223,840	9 p. cent.	H. S. Strathy.
Ottawa Per. Building Socy., Ottawa.....	3,127	.....	8,559	(a)	Wm. Hay.
Civil Service Build'g & Sav'g Socy., do....	5,192	.....	5,587	8 p. cent.	A. Harvey.
<i>Terminable Building Societies.</i>					
Stadacona Building Society, Quebec.....	12,126	.....	19,211	.....	W. Miller.
City Building Society, do .....	180	.....	1,314	.....	J. McNider.
Montreal Canadian Buil. Soc., Montreal....	185,825	.....	119,743	.....	L. A. Jette.
City of London Building Socy., London....	86,946	.....	136,780	.....	Wm. Boyer.
Guelph Building Society, Guelph.....	15,734	.....	25,446	.....	Ed. Newton.
Total.....	\$2,722,615	673,789	\$3,910,821		

The assets of the Societies which were \$3,910,821 as above in 1866, were \$3,876,885 in 1865, \$3,232,507 in 1864, and \$2,750,901 in 1863—the first year in which returns began to be made. The assets in 1866 consist of:—

Mortgages, repayable principal and interest together.....	\$2,999,817	Municipal Debentures.—(Continued.)	
Other Mortgage s.....	98,297	Stratford .....	\$ 412
Loans secured by collaterals.....	110,178	Elora .....	1,032
Government Securities.....	38,101	Fergus .....	3,600
Bank Stock, viz :—Ontario.....	4,862	Harbor Debentures, Quebec .....	7,200
Montreal .....	3,592	Canada Landed Credit Company.....	14,572
Upper Canada .....	920	Cash in Bank and in hand.....	242,373
Municipal Debentures, viz :		Arrears .....	164,603
Middlesex.....	1,912	Miscellaneous .....	193,245
Toronto.....	25,495	Total.....	\$3,910,821
Quebec.....	560		

There is a Building Society in St. John's, N.B., Mr. Thos. Main, Secretary. Its position on October 1st, 1867, was :—Capital paid up \$46,603, loans \$70,500, deposits (6 per cent allowed) \$31,167. The Society has considerably increased since its first organization, six years since, and especially since December 1865, when, according to the *Year Book* for 1867, its paid up capital was only \$18,893, and its deposits but \$15,594.

There are two Building Societies in Halifax ; no returns procurable,

There are none in Prince Edward Island or Newfoundland.

(a) These Societies are like Terminable ones in not declaring annual dividends. (b) New Societies not yet having declared a dividend.

## STAMP DUTIES.

Bill Stamps are used in Quebec and Ontario only, and are to be affixed to Bills of Exchange, Drafts and Promissory Notes, as under.

(In computing the duty, it must be borne in mind that any interest payable at maturity with the principal, is to be counted as part of the amount.)

Amount.	Singly.	Duplicate each part.	Triplet each part.
\$25 and under .....	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
Over 25 and not exceeding \$ 50.....	0.02	0.01	0.01
" 50 " " 100.....	0.03	0.02	0.01
" 100 " " 200.....	0.06	0.04	0.02
" 200 " " 300.....	0.09	0.06	0.03
" 300 " " 400.....	0.12	0.08	0.04
" 400 " " 500.....	0.15	0.10	0.05
" 500 " " 600.....	0.18	0.12	0.06

EXTRACT FROM ACT OF 1865.—"The person affixing such adhesive stamp shall, at the time of affixing the same write or stamp thereon the date at which it is affixed, and such stamp shall be held *prima facie* to have been affixed at the date stamped or written thereon, and if no date be so stamped or written thereon, such adhesive stamp shall be of no avail; any person wilfully writing or stamping a false date on any adhesive stamp shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars for each such offence."

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

There have been several changes in matters Telegraphic during 1867. We therefore put our statistics in a new shape.

*Organization of Companies.*—The "Montreal" Telegraph Company purchased, March 1st, 1867, the interest of the "Provincial." The lease of the Nova Scotia lines was, at about the same time, transferred to the "Western Union" instead of the "American" Telegraph Company, and the former ceded to the "New York, Newfoundland and London" Company, August 1st, the control of the Cape Breton portion thereof. The "Western Union" now controls the two New Brunswick Companies also. There thus remain in the Dominion the following Telegraph Companies:—

1. The Montreal Telegraph Company, having lines (a) in Quebec and Ontario and (b) in New Brunswick.

2. The New Brunswick Telegraph Company.

3. The Fredericton and St. John Telegraph Company. } Lines leased by the "Western Union."

4. The Nova Scotia Telegraph Company (lines leased by the Western Union.)

5. The New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company in New Brunswick and in Nova Scotia.

*Miles of Posts and Wire.*—These Companies own the following mileage of posts and wire:—

	Montreal Tel. Co'y.		N. Brunsw'k Tel. Co'y.	F. & St. John Tel. Co'y.	Nova Scotia Tel. Co'y.	N. Y., Nfld & L. Tel. Co'y.		Total.
	In Q. & O.	In N. B.				In N. B.	In N. S.	
Length of Line—Miles	5,000	220	370	130	1,230	40	237	7,227
Miles of Wire used...	6,400	220	500	130	1,480	(a) 40	270	9,040

In addition to this, it may be stated that the Montreal Telegraph Company own the following cables under the St. Lawrence, at Cap Rouge (Quebec)  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; at Bout de l'Île,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; at Prescott,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; at Black Rock (Buffalo) two,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile each; at Sarnia,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Also one at Dalhousie, N. B.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

The New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company own 84 miles of cable between Port au Basque (Nfld.) and Aspy Bay, C. B.; also 10 miles between Cape Tormentine, N. B., and Cape Traverse, P. E. I. (b)

The Nova Scotia Company has two cables of 2 miles each across the Gut of Canso, one at Pugwash,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; and one at Arichat, 1 mile.

The Montreal Telegraph Company, the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, are all busily increasing their net work of lines. The Montreal Telegraph Company now reaches almost every village in Quebec and Ontario. The New York, Newfoundland and London Company is about laying a new submarine cable from Placentia (Nfld.) to Sydney (C.B.). The Nova Scotia lines have been lately brought into communication with the coal mines, and the Western Union Company is now stringing 500 more miles of wire in that Province, for the transmission of its increasing European business, and lines and offices will shortly be established for the benefit of the gold mining districts.

We may here add, that the length of posts and wire in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island is as follows:—

In Newfoundland, 649 miles of posts, 1,216 miles of wire, owned by the New York, Newfoundland and London Company.

In Prince Edward Island, 30 miles of wire and posts, owned by the New York, Newfoundland and London Company, and 20 miles of posts and 50 miles of wire by private parties.

*Offices, Instruments and Messages.*—The numbers of offices open to the public, of sets of instruments in use, and of public messages sent, was as under, in 1866:

	Montreal Tel. Co'y.		N. Brunsw'k Tel. Co'y.	F. & St. John Tel. Co'y.	Nova Scotia Tel. Co'y.	N. Y., Nfld & L. Tel. Co'y.		Total.
	In Q. & O.	In N. B.				In N. B.	In N. S.	
Offices .....	413	8	18	3	44	(a) 2	9	497
Instruments .....	488	(a) 8	25	3	45	(a) 2	13	594
Messages .....	499,757	(a) 6,000	(a) 20,000	(a) 3,000	61,000	(a) 1,000	(a) 10,000	600,757

There is no doubt that, during 1867, the number of messages sent has very much increased, especially on the line of the Montreal Telegraph Company, which has considerably reduced its tariff.

The above messages do not include "through" messages, such as those by the Atlantic cable between Europe and the United States, but are those originating or delivered at different places in the Dominion.

*Connections.*—The Montreal Telegraph Company's lines connect with the New Brunswick lines at Campbelltown, those of New Brunswick with those of Nova Scotia at Sackville, to which place the Montreal Telegraph Company's wires extend, and with the Prince Edward Island cable at Cape Tormentine. The Nova Scotia lines connect with New York, Newfoundland and London wires at Plaster Cove, on the Gut of Canso.

(a) Estimate.

(b) We believe we may lay claim to the Atlantic Cable as, in a great measure, a British American work. From the facts elicited in the debates of the last session of the Newfoundland Parliament, it appears that the idea and plan originated with Mr. Gisborne, a Canadian. The actual length of the cable is 1863 miles, and it was laid in the year 1866.

*Capital and Dividends*—The capital embarked in the construction of Telegraphic lines in the Dominion is shewn by the following table :—

	Capital.	Half-yearly last dividend.
Montreal Telegraph Company.....	\$750,000	5 per cent.
New Brunswick Telegraph Company.....	32,000	4½ “ “
Fredericton and St. John Telegraph Company.....	11,000	4 “ “
Nova Scotia Telegraph Company .....	125,000	(b) 2½ “ “
New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Co'y....	(a) 200,000	(a) 10 “ “
	\$1,118,000	.....

The value of the lines is considerably greater than the above, many of their extensions having been constructed out of surplus earnings. The stock of the principal lines stands, consequently, at a high premium. The value of Telegraphic property in the Dominion is probably nearer \$2,000,000—a considerable investment since 1847, when the Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara and St. Catharines Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company was incorporated, and a simple uninsulated copper wire was put up between the places named!

(a) Estimated; exact figures not known. (b) The Nova Scotia lines are leased for 5 per cent. of the capital.

## RAILWAYS.

The Railway interest in Canada is quite of recent growth. The first line constructed, that from Montreal to Lachine, was opened but twenty years ago; the Grand Trunk and Great Western but ten, while the line that will connect the various Provinces of the Dominion with each other and give unity to their several railway systems is yet to be constructed. The Montreal and Lachine Railway was built of the American gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches. After long discussions in Parliament and elsewhere, the Canadian gauge was subsequently fixed at 5 feet 6 inches. The Prescott and Ottawa, the Grenville and Carillon, and the St. Lawrence and Industrie Railways, nevertheless, are of the narrow gauge; the first named, because it was designed to connect with the American railways at Ogdensburg without change of cars, rather than with the Canadian lines; the others, because they are short roads, wanting no connections or heavy freight traffic. The Montreal and Champlain road, (including the road to Lachine) now under the management of the Grand Trunk, and the Great Western Railway, have the narrow gauge, but for its connection with the Victoria Bridge, three rails are laid. All the rest are of the Provincial medium gauge.

The following are the several lines of Railway, beginning from the West :—

1. *The Great Western Railway.*—This line was built to connect the New York Central Railroad with the Michigan and Illinois lines over Canadian soil, and has always much sought after the through traffic from Chicago to New York. At an early period in its history, when threatened by a diversion of its traffic to the lines on the south shore of Lake Erie, it powerfully aided the construction of a line from Detroit to Grand Haven, so as to control at least the traffic from Milwaukee and Northern Michigan. Within the past year, acting on the same principle, it has laid down a third rail to suit the gauge of the American railways, and by what is called “the Blue line,” passengers are now carried through from New York to Chicago, without change of cars. The Great Western connects at Detroit with the Michigan lines, and has magnificent ferry steamers there which carry a whole train at a time across the river. It connects with the New York Central at Clifton, by means of a Suspension Railway Bridge across the Niagara—a structure which is as great a triumph of engineering art as the Victoria Bridge itself. It connects with the Grand Trunk, principally by means of a branch from Hamilton to Toronto, also by a branch from Harrisburg, through Galt, to Guelph. Another important branch runs from Komoka to Sarnia, on Lake Huron, where and at Hamilton the Company owns fine grain stores and elevators. A short line has also been opened to the Oil regions, at Petrolia.

The traffic on the Great Western Railway, since January, 1865, has been as follows :—

	1865.	1866.	1867.		1865.	1866.	1867.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
January .....	207,783	215,288	212,170	July .....	211,376	217,273	242,808
February.....	151,481	251,131	263,427	August.....	322,183	279,033	336,603
March.....	235,901	367,064	334,234	September...	339,643	267,311	.....
April.....	277,908	309,491	332,098	October. ...	357,625	283,259	.....
May.....	242,280	255,961	335,508	November....	391,636	318,238	.....
June.....	279,125	289,271	231,823	December.....	243,813	211,076	.....
Total hf-years	1,394,478	1,688,206	1,789,260		1,863,276	1,576,196	.....

The latest statement available as to the capital, plant, &c., of the Great Western, is dated February, 1867, and is as follows :—

Cost of road and equipment.....	\$24,777,430	Road open for traffic—miles.....	351½
Total receipts of the year.....	3,364,404	Length of track, including double track, sidings, &c.....	412
Paid during the year for dividend, interest, leases, &c.....	1,747,554	No. of engines owned.....	94
Working expenditure, including renewals of rails, ties, bridges, &c.	1,611,447	“ 1st class cars.....	83
		“ 2nd class “.....	91
		“ freight “.....	956
		“ Timber and platforms cars.....	260

No. of passengers carried .....	756,232	No. of tons of freight carried.....	489,494
“ “ “ one mile..	56,813,982	“ “ “ one mile.	65,349,312
Receipts from do.....	\$1,535,476	Receipts from do.....	\$1,625,651

Number of persons employed in working the line, 2,359; killed by accidents, 13; injured, 13.

2. *The Grand Trunk Railway.*—If the Great Western was originally built to carry western traffic to the Atlantic at New York, the Grand Trunk Railway was built for the opposite purpose of carrying it as far as possible through Canada, and delivering it at the sea board at Montreal, Quebec, Portland, or if necessary, even Boston. The accommodation and development of the local traffic of Canada was also a leading idea of the projectors of this line, which, without derogating from the credit due to the originators of the Great Western, must be called pre-eminently, the Canadian Railway. It is to be regretted, that at the building of the Grand Trunk, the Great Western was not amalgamated with it, as was at first intended, and made its western section. The misunderstanding which then occurred has had grievous consequences—the railways which should have been friends have always been rivals, to the detriment of their shareholders, and thus ultimately to that of the Province as well. The Grand Trunk owns a branch railway from Detroit to Port Huron, opposite Sarnia, so that it competes at Detroit with other lines for the traffic of the West. It has fine ferry steamers at Sarnia, and an unbroken line from this place to River du Loup, below Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, and to Portland, on the Atlantic. The line crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal by means of the Victoria Bridge, and bifurcates at Richmond. The Grand Trunk has recently acquired control over the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, from Goderich to Buffalo, where it has ferry boats connecting with the New York railways. Also of the Montreal and Champlain Railway, which gives it an alternative route to Boston and New York. It has branches from St. Mary's to London, and from Arthabaska to Doucet's Landing, opposite Three Rivers.

The total receipts, since January, 1864, has been as follows:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.		1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
Jany....	401,557	408,837	431,076	432,615	July....	431,929	466,731	500,308	441,752
Feb'y....	393,379	410,573	441,409	427,287	August..	418,231	482,541	502,474	600,799
March..	472,496	472,946	613,257	620,163	Sept....	618,598	747,000	716,720	.....
April....	572,132	663,017	535,457	539,056	October.	495,026	601,020	603,371	.....
May....	424,826	496,160	468,377	444,242	Nov....	472,805	584,426	586,681	.....
June....	570,901	605,807	593,154	580,241	Dec....	587,924	646,473	641,053	.....
Tl. ½ yrs	2,840,201	3,057,402	3,082,633	3,043,604		3,024,513	3,528,791	3,556,607	.....

The statement of the cost, equipment, &c., of the Grand Trunk, for the year ending December 31st, 1866, is as follows:—

Cost of road and equipment, exclusive of the leased lines.....	\$84,235,398	Road open for traffic—miles.....	1,377
Do. Atlantic and St. Lawrence....	5,978,908	Length of track, including double track, sidings, &c.....	1,514
Do. Buffalo and Lake Huron Road	8,000,780	No. of engines owned.....	208
Do. Montreal & Champlain Railway	2,417,688	“ 1st class cars.....	152
Do. Chicago, Detroit & Canada June.	2,169,736	“ 2nd “ “.....	83
	\$102,802,502	“ freight “.....	2,557
Total receipts of the year.....	6,603,073	“ platform and timber cars.....	1,307
Paid during the year for interest, dividends, leases, &c.....	2,145,056		
Working expenditure.....	3,976,200		
Renewal of rails, ties, bridges, &c.	601,897		
No. of passengers carried.....	1,431,195	Tons of freight carried.....	1,021,137
Receipts from do.....	\$2,478,049	Receipts from do.....	\$3,816,987

Number of persons employed in working the line, 5,457; killed by accidents, 56; injured, 86.

3. *The London and Port Stanley Railway.*—This line was built to afford to the City of London, and the rich agricultural country around it, an outlet to Lake Erie. From Port Stanley, its lake terminus, Buffalo, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, &c., are easily accessible.

The receipts of the road, since 1865, have been:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.		1865.	1866.	1867.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
January.....	.....	1,794	2,079	July.....	3,110	3,646	.....
February.....	.....	1,820	2,418	August.....	4,912	3,817	.....
March.....	1,733	2,582	2,359	September...	7,566	3,380	.....
April.....	1,839	2,706	2,578	October.....	4,971	6,412	.....
May.....	2,530	4,091	3,723	November....	3,458	3,932	.....
June.....	2,766	2,165	2,508	December....	2,432	2,712	.....
Total hf-years	.....	15,158	15,665		26,450	23,949	.....

The latest statement respecting the position of the road, is dated January 31st, 1866, and is as follows:—

Cost of road and equipment.....	\$1,032,850	Road open for traffic—miles.....	24½
Total receipts of the year.....	33,191	Length of track, including sidings, &c.....	28
Paid for interest, dividend, &c.....	Nothing	No. of engines owned.....	2
Working expenses.....	26,044	“ 1st class cars.....	3
Renewals of ties, rails, &c.....	Nothing	“ 2nd class “.....	6
		“ freight “.....	28
		“ platform and timber cars.....	14
No. of passengers carried.....	37,098	No. of tons of freight.....	23,291
Receipts from do.....	\$14,855	Receipts from do.....	\$16,328

Number of persons employed in working the line, 38; killed, 1; injured, 1.

4. *The Welland Railway.*—The Welland Railway is one of a class of railways peculiar to Canada, viz.: Grain portage roads, which are called for in consequence of the break in lake navigation caused by the Niagara Falls. The Hon. W. H. Merritt's name will always be associated with the Welland Railway. After having brought about the construction of the Welland Canal, to pass vessels between Lakes Erie and Ontario, he perceived that the cargoes of vessels too large to go through the canal would call for railway accommodation, which would be all the more used, because grain is benefitted by being aired in transferring it by means of elevators from the hold of a vessel to the railway, and again to another vessel. This traffic is what the Welland Railway was designed to do. The Niagara and Erie Railway, from Buffalo to Niagara, now just open, is another of the same class. The Hamilton and Port Dover Railway, not yet completed, is another, so is the Northern Railway, and so, in a measure, is the Sarnia branch of the Great Western.

The total receipts of the Welland Railway, since January, 1864, have been as follows:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.		1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
Jany....	1,317	761	1,114	2,753	July....	12,934	9,797	16,571	2,587
Feb'y....	1,661	2,924	1,485	3,546	Aug....	12,835	11,235	11,781	4,404
March....	2,245	2,411	4,396	4,318	Sept....	10,830	15,825	11,425	.....
April....	2,768	2,426	2,895	2,132	Oct....	6,350	15,487	11,223	.....
May....	4,440	6,218	9,721	6,362	Nov....	4,346	16,529	13,659	.....
June....	10,148	9,230	18,945	1,722	Dec....	2,499	6,647	3,673	.....
Tl. ½ yrs	22,599	24,470	38,609	20,863		50,794	75,540	68,335	.....

The following is the official statement of the length, &c., of the line, dated December 31st, 1866:—

Cost of road and equipment.....	\$1,622,843	Road open for traffic—miles.....	25
Total receipts of the year.....	106,946	Length of track, including sidings, &c.....	30½
Paid for interest, dividends, &c.....	25,000	No. of engines owned.....	5
Working expenses.....	70,051	“ 1st class cars.....	3
Renewals.....	8,500	“ 2nd class “.....	0
		“ Freight “.....	145
		“ platform and timber cars.....	8
No. of passengers carried.....	38,625	No. of tons of freight carried.....	125,650
Receipts from do.....	\$13,699	Receipts from do.....	\$78,323

Number of persons employed in working the line, 52; killed, 0; injured, 1.

5. *The Northern Railway.*—The Northern Railway was built to enable the traffic of the upper Lakes to pass from Lake Huron to Lake Ontario by railway from Collingwood to Toronto, and *vice versa*; also to afford an outlet to the front for the country through which the road runs. To secure the Western traffic it heavily subsidized steamboats to and from Lake Michigan ports, and so involved itself in pecuniary difficulties, but recently, under the able management of Mr. Cumberland, who has sedulously cultivated the local traffic, it has retrieved its position.

The traffic on the line, since January, 1864, has been as follows:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.		1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
Jany....	28,283	26,361	22,614	24,094	July....	43,629	40,097	41,781	49,884
Feb'y....	37,730	25,292	29,741	32,856	August..	31,741	31,465	37,520	59,606
March....	38,591	30,879	47,054	48,754	Sept....	36,968	50,271	50,416	.....
April....	47,724	54,269	43,332	45,432	October..	31,490	46,239	49,763	.....
May....	50,197	48,251	49,281	49,503	Nov....	21,429	46,684	48,274	.....
June....	64,246	64,929	59,641	72,674	Dec....	29,777	29,292	30,378	.....
Tl. ½ yrs	266,771	249,981	252,663	273,313		200,004	244,078	258,137	.....

The official statement respecting the capital, plant, &c., of the Northern Railway, is as under—December, 1866:—

Cost of road and equipment.....	\$5,457,789	Length of road—miles.....	96½
Total receipts of the year.....	512,875	“ track, including sidings.....	112½
Paid for dividends, leases, &c.....	176,623	No. of engines owned.....	18
Working expenditure.....	309,086	“ 1st class cars.....	18
Renewals.....	55,275	“ 2nd “.....	13
		“ freight “.....	114
		“ platform and timber cars.....	222

No. of passengers carried .....	137,379	No. of tons of freight carried .....	187,938
Receipts from do. .... one mile...	4,121,908	Receipts from do. .... one mile	10,488,966
Receipts from do. ....	\$123,956	Receipts from do. ....	\$334,478

Men employed in working the line, 386; killed in 1866, 5; injured, none.

6. *Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, and Peterboro' branch.*—We now come to one of a class of railways of a different character to these previously mentioned. The roads above named, all seek for and obtain more or less "through traffic"; not so the Port Hope line, which depends on local traffic alone. It was built partly to give the fine agricultural country in rear an outlet to the front, but chiefly to enable the lumber which abounds in the back townships to be brought to Lake Ontario. The branch line from Milbrook to Peterboro' was at first owned by an independent company, which had the right of using the rails of the main line from Milbrook to Port Hope; both lines came under one management in January, 1867. This causes some difficulty in carrying back a table of the receipts of the companies far, but the following is a statement from January, 1865:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.		1865.	1866.	1867.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
January .....	4,445	4,216	7,418	July .....	16,429	20,692	30,776
February .....	4,802	7,832	6,024	August .....	19,238	21,458	30,765
March .....	7,679	7,784	7,636	September .....	10,163	19,566	.....
April .....	8,924	8,908	10,284	October .....	19,405	26,243	.....
May .....	16,453	14,577	21,968	November .....	14,855	21,977	.....
June .....	20,116	15,692	26,593	December .....	5,950	10,209	.....
Total hf-years	62,419	59,009	79,953		85,640	120,145	.....

These figures very forcibly show that the district through which the lines run, must be progressing rapidly in population, business and wealth. These railways cost the municipalities a great deal of money, but they would seem to be worth to the district far more than their cost.

The following is the statement of the capital account, length, &c., of the lines:—

Cost of the roads and their equipment .....	\$1,993,580	Length of lines—miles .....	56
Total receipts of the year .....	174,815	Length of track, including sidings .....	58
Paid for dividends, &c., not stated; further surplus over expenses would seem to be .....	94,816	No. of engines .....	8
Working expenses, including renewals .....	80,000	“ 1st class cars .....	6
No. of passengers carried .....	22,020	“ 2nd class “ .....	2
Receipts from do. ....	\$31,903	“ freight “ .....	21
Men employed, 160; killed, 0; injured, 1.		platform and timber cars .....	112
		No. of tons of freight .....	122,398
		Receipts from do. ....	\$140,018

7. *Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora Railway.*—The Cobourg and Peterborough road has long been in an unfortunate position. The bridge by which it crossed Rice Lake on the way from Cobourg to Peterboro' was broken up by the effects of ice some years since, and it has not been rebuilt. In 1865 and 1866, the 14 miles from Cobourg to the Lake were used to bring down lumber, with monthly receipts of from \$2,500 to \$5,000. It has now fallen into other hands, has added Marmora to its name, and expects to do a considerable mineral traffic.

The following are the statistics of its position—1866:—

Cost of road, \$900,000; capital reduced by Act of Parliament to \$100,000; now returned at .....	\$109,000	Length of road open for traffic—miles .....	14
Receipts of the year .....	16,670	“ track, including sidings .....	14
Working expenses .....	13,390	No. of engines and passenger cars .....	1
Renewals, &c. ....	1,200	“ freight cars .....	1
No. of passengers carried .....	513	“ platform “ .....	17
Receipts from do. ....	\$257	Tons of freight carried .....	20,006
		Receipts from do. ....	\$16,413

Number of persons employed, 14; killed, 1; injured, 0.

8. *Brockville and Ottawa Railway*—The Brockville and Ottawa Railway is almost exclusively a lumber road, bringing down timber from the Ottawa country, and carrying up supplies for the lumberers. In both these ways, its traffic is considerable.

The following have been its receipts, since April, 1864:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.		1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
Jany .....	.....	4,175	6,525	6,486	July .....	7,224	6,431	8,625	12,056
Feb'y .....	.....	3,259	5,429	6,704	Aug .....	5,205	10,517	7,700	10,213
March .....	.....	5,006	9,263	6,771	Sept .....	6,600	7,869	10,925	.....
April .....	8,576	8,207	10,433	9,881	Oct .....	8,117	10,216	12,819	.....
May .....	6,436	7,368	8,320	11,745	Nov .....	5,852	8,881	14,175	.....
June .....	5,090	7,431	6,295	11,593	Dec .....	6,424	7,551	10,577	.....
Tl. ½ yrs. ....	.....	35,386	46,265	53,181		39,482	51,465	64,821	.....

The following return shews the position of the line for the year ending December, 1866:—

Cost of road and equipment.....	\$2,647,004	Length open for traffic--miles.....	86½
Total receipts of the year.....	113,202	“ of track, including sidings.....	90
Working expenses.....	62,964	No. of engines owned.....	6
Renewals.....	32,903	“ 1st class cars.....	4
Dividends, &c.....	6,318	“ 2nd class “.....	3
		“ freight “.....	17
		“ platform and timber cars.....	82
No. of passengers carried.....	46,221	Tons of freight.....	1,239,601
“ “ one mile.....	1,239,601	Receipts from do.....	\$63,733
Receipts from do.....	\$40,127		
Hands employed, 126; killed, 0; injured, 2.			

9. *Ottawa and Prescott Railway*.—This is a narrow gauge line, so built to connect by ferry with the American roads, but the disadvantages of its want of connection with the Grand Trunk seem to have more than counterbalanced this. The line was for a long time in pecuniary difficulties, and was lately bought by the Ebbwvale Iron Company, which has spent a good deal of money and is expending more in putting it in thorough order and laying down steel rails.

The traffic since January, 1864, has been:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.		1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
Jany....	5,628	4,369	6,806	6,849	July....	7,076	6,243	8,131	7,059
Feby....	5,014	5,150	6,539	7,781	Aug....	7,472	6,031	7,789	9,519
March....	6,488	6,681	13,887	9,332	Sept....	8,759	8,274	9,122	.....
April....	9,146	8,735	10,482	8,676	Oct....	3,726	9,574	7,003	.....
May....	6,045	5,964	7,362	6,911	Nov....	3,433	8,770	6,570	.....
June....	8,681	6,325	11,145	9,281	Dec....	8,000	10,919	9,587	.....
Tl. ½ yrs.	41,002	36,315	56,221	48,890		38,502	49,811	48,202	.....

The official statement of the cost, length, &c., of the road, December, 1866:—

Cost of road and equipment.....	\$2,008,994	Length--miles.....	54
Total receipts.....	104,735	“ of track, including sidings.....	56
Working expenses.....	68,259	No. of engines owned.....	7
Renewals.....	101,336	“ 1st class cars.....	6
Paid for dividends.....	Nothing.	“ 2nd “.....	6
		“ freight “.....	53
		“ platform and timber cars.....	26
No. of passengers carried.....	46,099	Tons of freight carried.....	28,339
Receipts from do.....	\$56,698	Receipts from do.....	\$39,642
Hands employed, 187; killed in 1866, 2; injured, 0.			

10. *Carillon and Grenville Railway*.—This is a portage railway, 13 miles long, connecting two long navigable reaches of the Ottawa River. Two engines, 2 first class and 3 second class cars, 2 freight, and 3 platform cars do its business. It is closed during the winter. Cost, \$98,761; receipts during the year, \$12,981; working expenses, \$7,051; dividends, \$3,200. Hands employed, 13; no accidents.

11. *Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway*.—This is a line built to connect certain portions of the Eastern Townships with the Vermont Central Railroad, from which it leases its rolling stock. Length, 44 miles, with 3 miles of sidings; cost, \$1,216,000; receipts, about \$60,000; working expenses, estimated \$50,000; passengers carried, 25,000; tons of freight, 30,000; hands employed, 70.

12. *St. Lawrence and Industrie Railway*.—This is a strap-rail road from the St. Lawrence to Jolietto, closed in winter. Cost, \$54,100; length, 12 miles; receipts, 1866, \$7,479; working expenses, \$5,881; passengers carried, 4,828; tons of freight, 2,745; hands employed, 20; no accidents.

13. *The New Brunswick and Canada Railway*.—We regret that we have no later details respecting this Company than those published in our last “Year Book.” The New Brunswick and Canada Railway was built to connect St. Andrews, an open sea port, with Quebec, via River du Loup\* but it has only reached Richmond, near Woodstock, less than one-third of the distance. The people of St. Andrew’s argue that it should be brought into connection with the Intercolonial Railway: Town of St. John, that is too near the frontier for that purpose. In 1865, its length was set down at 88 miles, its cost at \$2,750,000. Its gross receipts were \$53,904; working expenses, \$38,619. It carried 8,033 passengers, and 41,568 tons of freight.

14. *The European and North American Railway* is so called because it was intended to be a link in a chain of roads which should arrest travel from Europe at Halifax, or even at Sydney, or St. John, Newfoundland, and pass it on to the American system at Portland or Boston. It, however, only runs from St. John. N. B. to Point de Chêne, near Shediac. It is a Government work, under the direction of a Board of Commissioners.

The following are its monthly receipts to the latest date to which we have complete returns:—

\* The distance from River du Loup to Richmond is 185 miles.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.		1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
Jany....	9,624	7,344	8,703	8,223	July....	15,503	13,935	15,265	16,030
Feb'y....	8,456	6,614	8,320	7,702	August..	14,032	12,830	13,562	15,518
March....	12,166	8,575	10,393	12,109	Sept....	13,121	12,984	13,245	.....
April....	9,989	9,438	11,315	11,300	October..	12,859	15,220	16,420	.....
May....	11,901	11,443	13,186	14,783	Nov.....	12,556	13,443	14,930	.....
June....	13,267	11,242	13,107	14,074	Dec.....	11,134	12,270	12,650	.....
Tl. $\frac{1}{2}$ yrs	65,403	54,686	65,024	68,196		79,295	80,742	86,172	.....

The official statement of its length, &c., for the year ending December, 1865, is as follows:—

Cost of road and equipment.....	\$4,747,713	Length of road—miles.....	108
Total receipts of the year.....	133,409	“ track and sidings.....	110
Working expenses.....	83,997	No. of engines.....	14
Renewals—about.....	8,000	“ 1st class cars.....	12
Surplus.....	38,502	“ 2nd “.....	6
		“ freight “.....	65
		“ platform “.....	105

No. of passengers carried..... 144,361      Tons of freight carried..... 44,518  
Hands employed, 124; killed, 0; injured, 0.

*The Nova Scotia Railway*, a Government work, runs from Halifax to Windsor, with a branch to Pictou. The statement of the position of the main line, on October 30th, 1866, before the Truro line was finished, was as follows:—

Cost—to date.....	\$4,332,588	Length of road—miles.....	45
Gross receipts for the year.....	199,739	“ “ including sidings.....	47
Working expenses.....	145,572	No. of engines.....	20
Renewals, say.....	20,000	“ 1st class cars.....	10
Surplus.....	34,167	“ 2nd “.....	11
		“ freight “.....	63
		“ platform and timber cars.....	168
No. of passengers carried.....	149,533	Tons of freight carried.....	70,287
Receipts from do.....	\$83,712	Receipts from do.....	\$88,496

Since then the Pictou road has been nearly finished, and the statement at June 30th, 1867, was:—

From Halifax to Truro and Windsor, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Truro to Pictou, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Total, 145 miles.  
Cost of road and equipment.—Halifax to Truro and Windsor, \$4,345,136; Truro to Pictou, \$1,946,893; Total, \$6,292,029.  
Engines, 23; 1st class cars, 14; 2nd do. 8; freight, 82; platform, 170.  
Receipts for 9 months, \$155,098.34; Working Expenditure, \$132,399; Net Revenue, \$22,699.  
Hands employed, 310; killed during 9 months, 3; injured, 4.

#### SUMMARY FOR THE DOMINION.

Combining these figures, we have the following summary for the Dominion:—	
Length of line, all the roads.....	2,495 $\frac{1}{2}$
do. track, including siding.....	2,735 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cost of all the lines.....	\$158,401,595
Gross receipts of the railways for the year.....	11,496,195
Working expenses of the year, including renewals.....	6,575,037
Paid during the year for dividends, interest, leases, &c.....	4,179,237
Locomotives owned, 485; 1st class cars, 310, 2nd do. 374; freight, 4,214; platform and timber, 2,390.	
Number of persons carried, 2,920,000; tons of freight, 2,260,000.	
Hands employed, 9,391; killed, 80; injured, 103.	

#### CANALS.

The Canals of Canada are amongst the most important of its public works.

The most Easterly work is the St. Peter's Canal, leading into the Bras d'Or, Cape Breton; which is designed to accommodate vessels of 22 feet 6 in. beam; not yet completed.

Next comes the Shubenacadie Canal, intended to connect Halifax with the Bay of Fundy by inland navigation. This work will no doubt some day be finished on a proper scale, when it will be of great service to fishermen and small craft generally. It was undertaken by a private company who failed to complete it properly.

The Bay Verte Canal, to connect the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is as yet but projected. No work beyond a survey has been accomplished.

The St. Lawrence navigation is 2,385 miles long, and eight Canals, of which seven are Canadian and one American,—have been built to make it practicable for all its length. The works can hardly be said to be complete, though they have been long in use, for the general desire and the ultimate intention is to enlarge them, so as to admit vessels of 1,000 tons to come from sea into Lake Ontario, if not Lakes Erie and Huron. The following table shows the various distances and the size of the Canal Locks:—

	Natural Chann'l miles.	Canal. miles.	Number & dimensions of locks in ft	Feet of wat'r on sills.	Rise of lockage in feet.
Straits of Belle Isle to head of tide water, Three Rivers) .....	900				
To the Lachine Canal, (Montreal).....	86	see note			
Lachine Canal.....	.....	8½	{ 5 locks } { 200 x 45 }	9 ft.	44½
To Beauharnois Canal.....	15½				
Beauharnois Canal .....	.....	11½	{ 9 locks } { 200 x 45 }	9 ft.	82½
To Cornwall Canal.....	32¾				
Cornwall Canal .....	.....	11½	{ 7 locks } { 200 x 55 }	9 ft.	48
To Farran's Point Canal.....	5				
Farran's Point Canal .....	.....	¾	{ 1 lock } { 200 x 45 }	9 ft.	4
To Rapide Plat Canal.....	10½				
Rapide Plat Canal.....	.....	4	{ 2 locks } { 400 x 45 }	9 ft.	11½
To Iroquois Canal.....	4½				
Iroquois and Galop's Canal.....	.....	7½	{ 5 locks } { 200 x 45 }	9 ft.	15½
To the Welland Canal (head of Lake Ontario) ..	236¾				
Welland Canal (Lake Ontario to Erie).....	.....	28	{ 27 locks } { 150 x 26½ }	10½ ft.	206½ 330
To Sault St. Marie Canal (head of Lake Huron) ..	625				
Sault St. Marie Canal (United States).....	.....	1	{ 1 lock } { 350 x 70 } at top & 61 at bottom	12 ft.	536½ 12
To Fond du Lac, (Lake Superior).....	397				
Total.....	2,312¾	72¾	No. 57.	....	548½

The Burlington Bay Canal (Hamilton) ½ mile, no locks, 138 feet broad, maybe said to be connected with the St. Lawrence navigation.

The Ottawa and Rideau Canals complete a second (interior) line of Navigation from Montreal to Kingston, (on Lake Ontario.) Their united length is 143½ miles, of which the Rideau Canal is 126½. The total lockage is 578½ feet, of which 416½ belong to the Rideau. Of this some 177 feet is fall, the difference rise. The distance by this route from Montreal to Kingston is 249½ miles. It is very desirable that the Canal between Carillon and Grenville, on this line, should be enlarged, so as to afford greater facility for water communication between Montreal and Ottawa.

The St. Ours Lock and the Chambly Canal connect the St. Lawrence and the Hudson. *via* the Richelieu river and Lake Champlain. Distance from Montreal to New York, 456 miles.

Canals are projected to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Huron, as follows:—

1. The Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal, from Montreal, *via* the Ottawa, Lake Nipissing to French River.

2. A Canal by the line of the Trent, taking advantage of the inland lakes.

3. The Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal, by way of Lake Simcoe.

4. The Hur.-Ontario Canal, from Hamilton to Lake Huron, near Port Franks.

One of these, it is difficult to say which, will in all probability soon be undertaken.

The following table shows the dimensions of the largest vessels which can pass through the various locks on these several lines of Navigation; also, through the Champlain and Erie Canals in the United States. The rates of toll on the Canadian Canals are given in another part of the *Year Book*.

	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Draught of water when loaded.	Tonnage.
St. Lawrence Canal.....	186	44½	9	600
Welland Canal.....	142½	26½	10	400
Ottawa Canal.....	95	18½	5	100
Rideau Canal.....	127	31½	5	250
Chambly Canal.....	114	23½	6½	230
United States.—Champlain Canal.....	89	13½	4	70
United States.—Erie Canal.....	102	17½	7	210

NOTE.—A channel 1½ miles long has been dredged through Lake St Peter, so that vessels drawing 20 feet can go up to Montreal. Two locks on the Lachine Canal have 16 feet on the sills, and three on the Welland are 200 x 41 feet.

## SHIPPING.

## I. SHIPPING OWNED IN THE PROVINCE.

It is of exceeding difficulty to state as facts any circumstances connected with the shipping interests of this continent. The subject has never been made one of careful study by any statistic having the sagacity to discover the short comings of the ordinary official returns and the opportunity of having them remedied.

Scarcely had the *Year Book* for 1867 seen the light, when the writer received a communication from Mr. Derby, a United States Commissioner, having special charge of Marine and Fisheries. Mr. Derby found fault with the statement that the tonnage of the United States was given at 1,579,694 tons only, new admeasurement—the figures being given at page 93 in the *Year Book*, copied from page 291 of Secretary McCullough's "Finance Report," 1865," where we find the following:—

*Statement exhibiting the amount of Tonnage of the United States.*

1865—Old Admeasurement.....	3,516,787 tons.
" New ".....	1,579,694 "

Co-incident with Mr. Derby's letter, came a report of Mr. Commissioner Wells, stating that under the old system, the outside measurement of ships was taken, and that in the case of upper Cabin steamers, the depth was taken from the top of the upper cabin roofs! This was sufficient to decide the Editor of the *Year Book* not to make any alteration in his figures until a uniform system should be adopted, and that system one which should admit of a fair comparison with tonnage measured under the British rules. He feels very confident that the array of figures which United States authorities have compiled, and which shew that their tonnage has in some years exceeded 5,500,000 tons (while the tonnage of Great Britain last year was only 5,627,500) are utterly deceptive and unreliable. It may, however, be mentioned that Mr. Delmar, the Chief of the American Statistical Bureau, informed Mr. Derby that on investigation he found the tonnage owned in the United States to be 3,363,479 tons, new measurement, on 31st June, 1866.

Nor can a much more satisfactory statement be made, respecting the shipping of the Dominion.

In Canada, we have indeed a series of tables shewing the tonnage registered and struck off the Custom House lists each year, but there is no datum line from which to commence a reckoning—no statement of the number registered at any given time. And if there were, registration and existence are here two very different things—a vessel may ply without being registered, and may be totally lost without being struck off.

In New Brunswick, the registration of shipping has been much better looked to, but as New Brunswick is a ship-selling Province, the number of ships registered there varies according to the state of the market in England; in a good year, the ships are struck off in consequence of sales. In a hard year they stay on, and unnaturally swell the total.

In Nova Scotia, very few of the ships wrecked, broken up, or sold abroad, were struck off the official lists until this year. The latest returns appear to show that the process has commenced, but the expurgation of them is not complete.

Added to all this, comes the consideration that the measurement of ships is not all on a uniform plan in the Provinces, or even in all parts of the same Province.

The tonnage of the lakes, given in the last *Year Book*, was taken from a register of vessels prepared by Capt. Thomas, for the use of Lake Underwriters. Capt. Thomas has not issued any register for 1867, but the Association of Canadian Lake Underwriters have had a register compiled,\* with a copy of which the writer has been favored.

The totals of this work for 1867, compare as follows with Capt. Thomas's for 1866:—

	Capt. Thomas, 1866.			The Association, 1867.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Tons.	Value.
Steamers.....	121	33,383	\$1,786,700	133	36,816	\$2,282,000
Propellers.....	80	16,044	903,700	77	13,810	751,100
Barkentines.....	50	18,091	542,300	43	15,681	488,400
Brigantines.....	19	4,903	89,700	11	3,476	80,600
Sloops.....	5	285	4,100	.....	.....	.....
Schooners.....	310	44,563	1,040,200	270	43,254	1,130,150
Totals.....	535	117,269	\$4,369,700	537	113,037	\$4,712,250

The difference is not great, and the figures of the Association, which has had the advantage of comparing its returns with Capt. Thomas' book, are probably very near the truth. But though the numbers and values of these vessels, being all those which trade on the lakes and River St Lawrence, engaged in what may be called internal navigation, few of which ever go to sea, may be available for comparison with those of sea-going shipping, the tonnage is American. If we say it is equal to 80,000 tons new British measurement, it is a mere guess.

Coming now to sea-going vessels, we find that there were registered in Montreal, at the end of 1866, under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1864, as owned in Canada:—65 steamers of 15,764 tons, and 142 sailing vessels, of 24,044 tons. Registered in Quebec, of 50 tons, and over, 472 vessels, 83,122 tons of less than 50 tons: 237, of 9,758 tons. Below the Port of Quebec (which extends to Bic) 170 vessels are owned in Canada—all sailing craft, with 12,300 tons.

In New Brunswick, the returns give as the vessels registered on December 31st 1866:—At St. John, 612, of 195,199 tons; at Miramichi, 141, of 15,323 tons; at St. Andrew's, 230, of 22,418 tons—Total, 983, of 233,945 tons.\* Of these 23, of 2,886 registered or 4,673 gross tonnage, are steam vessels.

\* President: Hon. J. H. Cameron. Directors: G. P. Ridout, Esq, Hon. Wm. Cayley, B. Haldan, R. N. Gooch, Wm. Murray, J. Sydney Crocker, Esqs., Hon. John McMurrich, Messrs. Scott & De Grais. Secretary: Capt. R. D. Stupart, R. N. Marine Inspectors: Capts. A. Taylor, Jas. Dick, R. Courneen, J. T. Douglas, and—Crooks.

In Nova Scotia, *par excellence*, the ship owning Province of the Union, there were registered as follows, in the various ports, September 31st, 1866† :—

Port.	No.	Tons.	Value.	Port.	No.	Tons.	Value.
Annapolis .....	45	7,773	\$361,450	Pictou .....	183	37,436	\$1,178,450
Arichat .....	300	21,049	575,164	Port Hawkesbury.	42	2,728	80,860
Baddeck .....	9	393	12,178	Pugwash .....	25	3,284	125,540
Digby .....	207	18,030	606,580	Shelbourne .....	40	4,180	164,500
Guysborough .....	67	3,128	78,424	Sydney .....	112	8,131	375,460
Halifax .....	1,348	94,572	2,767,516	Windsor .....	264	64,458	2,244,208
Liverpool .....	158	16,089	883,650	Yarmouth .....	423	99,937	3,547,760
Lunenburg .....	198	9,582	424,550				
Parrsborough .....	83	10,125	360,257	Totals .....	3,509	400,895	\$13,749,547

The returns do not show how much of this is sail and how much steam tonnage. In fact, almost the whole is sail. Combining all the above data, we have as showing the tonnage owned in the Dominion, at the end of 1866, the following table—not a very satisfactory one—but the best that with existing means of information can be made :—

	No.	Tons New Ad.	Value.
Lake and River Vessels, Provinces of Quebec and Ontario .....	537	80,000	\$4,712,250
Sea-going craft—Province of Quebec .....	1,136	144,989	* 5,799,560
Do New Brunswick .....	983	233,945	* 9,357,800
Do Nova Scotia .....	3,509	400,895	13,749,547
Total .....	6,165	859,829	\$33,619,157

\* Estimated at \$40 per ton.

† TONNAGE REGISTERED in New Brunswick each year since 1854.

	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.
1854 .....	878	141,454	1859 .....	811	134,055	1864 .....	958	233,225
1855 .....	866	138,232	1860 .....	825	147,083	1865 .....	1,019	309,695
1856 .....	892	161,246	1861 .....	813	158,240	1866 .....	983	233,945
1857 .....	857	169,508	1862 .....	814	157,718			
1858 .....	842	139,095	1863 .....	891	211,680			

VESSELS REGISTERED in the various ports of Nova Scotia each year since 1867.

Year.	No.	Tons.	Value.	Year.	No.	Tons.	Value.
1867 .....	1,994	183,697	\$1,731,980	1862 .....	3,498	277,718	\$7,417,805
1868 .....	2,107	185,080	6,471,780	1863 .....	3,539	300,554	8,965,959
1869 .....	not printed		in this year.	1864 .....	3,718	365,533	11,392,857
1860 .....	3,118	234,743	6,096,750	1865 .....	3,898	403,499	13,347,560
1861 .....	3,254	248,061	6,487,490	1866 .....	3,509	400,895	13,749,547

## II. SHIPBUILDING.

Shipbuilding has always been a favourite industry of all the Provinces of the Dominion. The curious in such matters will find on pages 55 and 56 of the *Year Book* for 1867, a statement of the shipping built at each port in Ontario and Quebec since 1850, in Nova Scotia since 1860, and in New Brunswick since 1852.

We content ourselves here with shewing the tonnage built in the Dominion, since 1860, which was as follows :—

Tons built in	Ontario and Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.*	Total.
1860 .....	23,993	41,003	20,684	85,680
1861 .....	33,187	40,523	23,634	97,344
1862 .....	35,028	48,719	39,383	123,130
1863 .....	67,209	85,250	46,862	199,321
1864 .....	* 30,068	92,605	73,038	195,711
1865 .....	63,915	65,474	56,768	186,157
1866 .....	55,674	45,922	53,955	155,551

\* From January to July.

The ports at which the ships built in 1866, together with such other information as the official returns give, are as follows:—

## ONTARIO.

	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.
Brighton .....	1	62	Oakville .....	2	209
Burwell .....	3	399	Ottawa .....	1	50
Chatham .....	2	102	Owen Sound .....	1	22
Dalhousie .....	5	1,244	Pictou .....	3	245
Dover .....	5	213	Sarnia .....	1	17
Dunnville .....	3	329	Saugeen .....	1	100
Hope .....	1	181	Toronto .....	1	34
Kingston .....	7	5,359			
Napanee .....	1	149	Total .....	38	8,693

Of these 2 of 480 tons built at Dalhousie, and 1 of 233 tons built at Kingston, were steamers; the balance, sailing vessels.

## QUEBEC.

	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.
Amherst .....	2	35	New Carlisle .....	3	173
Gaspe .....	3	121	Quebec .....	109	44,783
Montreal .....	14	1869			
			Total .....	131	46,981

Of these, 6 of 453 tons, built at Quebec, were steamers—the rest sailing craft.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.
Annapolis .....	8	1,970	Pictou .....	18	4,695
Aricbat .....	9	909	Port Hawkesbury .....	3	203
Baddeck .....	2	61	Pugwash .....	12	1,497
Digby .....	21	3,062	Shelbourne .....	39	2,237
Guysborough .....	3	125	Sydney .....	6	690
Halifax .....	62	12,070	Windsor .....	31	8,718
Liverpool .....	19	2,515	Yarmouth .....	42	12,372
Lunenburg .....	26	1,503			
Parrsborough .....	8	1,334	Total .....	300	53,955

Of these, 2 built at Halifax and 1 at Pugwash were steamers, tonnage not given—the rest sailing vessels, principally schooners. The value of the whole is given at \$2,388,580.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John .....	86 vessels, 34,717 tons, of which 2 of 585 were steam.
Miramichi .....	23 vessels, 61,570 tons, all sail.
St. Andrews .....	4 vessels, 635 tons, all sail.
Total .....	113 vessels, 45,922 tons.

This shows the average tonnage of the vessels built to be—in Ontario, 229 tons; in Quebec, 353 tons; in Nova Scotia, 179 tons; in New Brunswick, 339.

## III. TONNAGE, INWARD AND OUTWARD.

We give the available statistics on the subject very briefly, and with some reluctance, because of their utter unreliability. The tables show, for the fiscal years ending in 1866:—

	Entered inwards from sea.		Entered outwards for sea.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Canada, i.e., Ontario & Quebec.	1,930	900,365	1,952	890,202
Nova Scotia .....	6,552	973,070	6,139	969,022
New Brunswick .....	4,429	899,292	4,261	960,235
Total .....	12,910	2,772,727	12,343	2,819,509

In addition to this the following tonnage is given as to the Tonnage, exclusive of ferryage, on the Lakes between Canada and the United States:—

	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Canadian .....	16,225	2,236,797	12,844	2,224,419
American .....	7,797	2,257,295	7,770	2,206,990
Total .....	24,022	4,544,092	20,614	4,431,409

We are not at liberty to use the facts in our possession which prove the utter worthlessness of all these figures. The subject is under investigation by a competent Commissioner, and we trust his recommendations will ensure in future years more trustworthy returns. If the above figures, especially those relating to entries from and for sea, were reduced 50 per cent., they would be nearer the truth than at present.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

We may add to the above, that on December 31st, 1866, there were registered in Newfoundland 1,497 vessels of 83,204 tons; average, 56 tons. The vessels built for the last four years were: In 1863, No. 42, tons 1,844; in 1864, No. 49, tons 1,865; in 1865, No. 71, tons 2,010; in 1866, No. 107, tons 3,534. The tonnage entered in 1866, was 1,161 vessels, of 157,004 tons; that cleared 949 vessels, of 139,242 tons.

No later returns are published for Prince Edward Island than these given in the *Year Book* for 1867.

#### THE MARINE OF GREAT BRITAIN, Dec. 1865.

The following is a statement shewing the strength of the marine of Great Britain:—

Employed in	Sail.			Steam.			Total.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
The Home Trade....	11,160	795,434	37,631	552	134,776	8,189	11,712	939,210	45,820
Partly Home and partly Foreign.....	1,663	282,295	10,457	111	43,225	2,005	1,774	325,520	12,462
Foreign Trade.....	7,384	3,629,023	110,501	756	523,698	28,860	8,140	4,152,721	139,361
Total 1865.....	20,207	4,706,752	158,589	1,419	701,699	33,054	21,626	5,408,451	197,643
Increase since 1861.....							113	190,983	1,887

The above table includes vessels of the Channel Islands, but not those of the Colonies.

'Home trade' signifies trade with the coasts of the United Kingdom or "posts between the limits of the river Elbe and Brest."

## MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Montreal Ocean Steamship is so closely identified with the progress of the country that the *Year Book* would not be complete without a notice of it. Among the first Montreal traders, long before the improvement of the channel of the St. Lawrence, were vessels belonging to the family of the Messrs. Allan, and their ships have grown in number and value in a ratio commensurate with the progress of Montreal.

The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company was formed in 1853; the first trip to Canada was made in 1854, but the regular mail service only commenced in 1856. It was then fortnightly, but in 1859 it was made weekly, and so continues.

The individuals forming the Company are now the owners of twenty sailing ships, of an aggregate of 20,000 tons. Of these six are built of iron, the remainder of wood, and they trade to all parts of the world. They keep constantly in their employ about three thousand men, thus being the means of support for about fifteen thousand people, besides the large number of persons constantly engaged in building new vessels and repairing others. The magnitude of this establishment may be a surprise to many in the Colonies and elsewhere, for, taking in their sailing vessels, there are only three or four larger companies in the world, two being the Cunard and the West India Royal Mail Company. The Inman Company is about equal. The capital of the Company in steamships, tenders, lighters, workshops, and plant, may be estimated at \$5,000,000.

The Company's vessels now comprise the following:—

#### MAIL LINE.

Austrian.....2,650 tns.	Peruvian.....2,500 tns.	Nova Scotia.....2,250 tns.	N'th Americ'n.....1,763 tns.
Nestorian.....2,650 "	Hibernian.....2,500 "	Belgian.....2,250 "	Damascus.....1,600 "
Moravian.....2,650 "			

Three new vessels of the larger class are now about to be built.

#### GLASGOW LINE.

St. David....1,650 tns. | St. George....1,430 tns. | St. Andrew....1,430 tns. | St. Patrick....1,200 tns.

The Glasgow Line runs once a fortnight from each side.

The average length of passage made by these steamers compares favourably with any other line in existence, being nearly as follows:—

Mail Line Westward.....10 to 11 days.	Glasgow Line, Westward, Summer...12 to 13 days.
Do do Winter.....12 to 13 "	Do do Winter...15 to 16 "
Do Eastward, Summer.....10 "	Do Eastward, Summer...11 to 12 "
Do do Winter.....12 "	Do do Winter...13 to 14 "

STEAMSHIP REGISTER—LIVERPOOL LINE—Summer Service, 1866.

Steamship.	Left Liverpool.	Arrived at Quebec.	Net Passage.		Left Quebec.	Arrived at Liverpool.	Net Passage.	
			d's	h's			d's	h's
Hibernian.....	Ap. 19, 4.00p.m	May 1, 8.00a.m	10	1.00	Ma. 12, 10.00a.m	Ma. 24, midnight	11	6.30
Peruvian.....	" 26, 7.30 "	" 6, 0.45p.m	9	4.15	" 19, 10.20 "	" 30, 2.00a.m	9	17.10
Moravian.....	May 3, 10.45 "	" 15, 7.45a.m	10	17.00	" 26, 10.15 "	June 5, 6.00 "	9	16.45
Belgian.....	" 10, 8.25 "	" 23, 4.25p.m	11	4.45	June 2, 9.50 "	" 13, 7.10p.m	11	5.40
St. David.....	" 17, 1.00 "	" 30, 5.30a.m	12	3.00	" 9, 0.35p.m	" 23, 1.40 "	12	20.40
Nova Scotian..	" 24, 8.45 "	June 4, 8.25p.m	10	16.00	" 16, 10.30 "	" 26, 10.10a.m	9	16.26
Hibernian.....	" 31, 10.00 "	" 10, 9.30 "	9	16.00	" 23, 10.00a.m	July 2, 10.30p.m	9	8.00
Peruvian.....	June 7, 4.45 "	" 18, 7.15 "	9	11.15	" 30, 10.22 "	" 9, 7.20a.m	8	16.00
Moravian.....	" 14, 9.40 "	" 26, 6.20a.m	10	18.40	July 7, 10.05 "	" 17, 6.30 "	9	17.00
Damascus.....	" 21, 5.00 "	July 7, 3.10 "	12	3.00	" 14, 10.24 "	" 25, 11.05 "	10	23.00
St. David.....	" 28, 8.50 "	" 12, 4.40p.m	13	14.00	" 21, 10.10 "	Aug. 2, 4.50 "	11	17.00
Nova Scotian..	July 5, 4.40 "	" 16, 7.15a.m	10	1.55	" 28, 9.30 "	" 7, 8.30p.m	10	0.20
Hibernian.....	" 12, midnight	" 26, 3.45p.m	9	7.00	Aug. 4, 10.00 "	" 15, 3.80a.m	9	18.30
Peruvian.....	" 19, 3.30p.m	" 30, 1.10a.m	8	11.45	" 11, 9.40 "	" 21, 6.50p.m	10	3.30
Moravian.....	" 26, 8.00 "	Aug. 5, 11.40 "	9	1.05	" 18, 0.36p.m	" 28, 11.30a.m	9	20.00
Damascus.....	Aug. 2, 4.30 "	" 15, 6.30p.m	12	12.00	" 26, 10.16a.m	Sep. 4, 4.30p.m	10	1.45
St. David.....	" 9, 8.00 "	" 21, 9.00a.m	11	9.30	" 29, 10.20 "	" 11, 10.20a.m	10	.....
Nova Scotian..	" 16, 3.30 "	" 27, 5.00 "	10	0.00	Sep. 11, 10.00a.m	" 11, 11.00p.m	10	8.00
Hibernian.....	" 23, 8.00 "	Sep. 3, 5.00 "	9	15.00	" 8, 10.33 "	" 18, 3.30a.m	9	17.00
Belgian.....	" 23, 7.15 "	" 4, 5.45 "	10	19.15	" 15, 10.00 "	" 25, 1.15p.m	9	23.50
Peruvian.....	" 30, 3.05 "	" 9, 2.15p.m	8	22.30	" 22, 10.15 "	Oct. 1, 4.15 "	9	2.30
Moravian.....	Sep. 6, 6.20 "	" 17, 2.40a.m	9	21.20	" 29, 11.40 "	" 8, 6.00a.m	9	3.00
Damascus.....	" 13, 3.10 "	" 27, 6.00p.m	13	18.50	Oct. 6, 1.05p.m	" 23, 7.10 "	16	10.40
Nova Scotian..	" 20, 6.00 "	Oct. 2, noon..	11	1.00	" 13, 10.15a.m	.....	10	6.00
Hibernian.....	" 27, 2.30 "	" 9, 5.30a.m	10	13.00	" 20, 2.00p.m	Oct. 31, 11.00p.m	9	17.00
Belgian.....	Oct. 4, 5.50 "	" 14, midnight	9	18.10	" 27, noon..	Nov. 6, 6.55 "	10	3.05
Peruvian.....	" 11, 1.45 "	" 21, 1.40a.m	8	19.25	Nov. 3, 9.45a.m	" 17 .....	9	16.45
Moravian.....	" 18, 4.45 "	" 30, 10.30a.m	11	6.00	" 10, 9.55 "	" 20, 4.30a.m	9	15.35
Damascus.....	" 25, 10.30 "	Nov. 8, 7.30p.m	13	5.20	" 17, 10.15 "	" 27, 6.55p.m	10	5.00
Nova Scotian..	Nov. 1, 5.00 "	" 14, 4.00 "	12	13.00	" 24, noon..	Dec. 5, 4.30a.m	10	11.30

Winter Service, 1866-67.

Steamship.	Left Liverpool.	Arrived at Portland.	Net Passage.		Left Portland.	Arrived at Liverpool.	Net Passage.	
			d's	h's			d's	h's
Hibernian.....	Nov. 8, 1.30p.m	No. 20, 7.00a.m	11	3.30	Dec. 2, 6.00a.m	Dec. 13, midnight	10	14.00
Belgian.....	" 15, 4.50 "	" 26, midnight	11	4.30	" 8, 11.40p.m	" 20, 11.30p.m	11	20.50
St. David.....	" 22, 4.35 "	Dec. 8, 1.50p.m	15	16.00	" 15, 6.15 "	" 28, 1.30a.m	12	2.15
Moravian.....	" 29, 4.45 "	" 11, 9.00 "	11	7.45	" 22, 11.20 "	Jan. 1, 5.00p.m	9	14.00
Damascus.....	Dec. 6, 8.00 "	" 25, 6.00 "	18	19.00	" 30, 4.18a.m	" 14, 4.18 "	15	7.00
Nova Scotian..	" 13, 4.40 "	" 28, 0.45 "	13	9.40	Jan. 5, 9.30p.m	" 24, 4.00a.m	18	2.00
Hibernian.....	" 20, 6.30 "	Jan. 1, 7.30 "	11	13.00	" 13, 5.00a.m	" 25, 8.00p.m	12	10.30
Belgian.....	" 27, 5.00 "	" 10, 11.00 "	13	10.00	" 20, 8.00 "	Feb. 1, 10.50 "	11	20.30
Peruvian.....	Jan. 5, 12.30 "	" 16, 10.30a.m	10	6.00	" 27, 2.20p.m	" 6, 10.00 "	9	19.00
N. American..	" 10, 2.00 "	" 21, 9.40 "	10	22.40	Feb. 3, 7.20a.m	" 14, 8.30a.m	10	21.00
Damascus.....	" 17, 6.15 "	" 31, 4.00p.m	13	13.00	" 10, 6.50 "	" 22, 6.30a.m	11	17.06
Moravian.....	" 24, 3.35 "	Feb. 15, 2.15a.m	17	17.40	" 17, midnight	" 28, 1.00p.m	10	9.40
Nestorian.....	" 31, 6.30 "	" 17, 5.00 "	15	3.30	" 24, 8.30a.m	Mar. 6, 4.00 "	10	2.30
Belgian.....	Feb. 7, 2.30 "	" 23, 6.30 "	14	21.30	Mar. 3, 8.30 "	" 19, 6.40 "	16	6.10
Peruvian.....	" 14, 4.50 "	" 26, midnight	11	19.00	" 10, 11.45 "	" 25, 10.00a.m	14	19.00
Nova Scotian..	" 21, 1.30 "	Mar. 8, 7.00a.m	13	9.00	" 17, 3.40p.m	" 29, 2.00p.m	11	16.00
N. American..	" 28, 3.05 "	" 11, 4.20p.m	10	14.45	" 24, 12.30a.m	Ap. 5, 5.15a.m	11	20.50
Moravian.....	Mar. 7, 9.45 "	" 19, 1.20 "	11	9.25	" 31, 5.40 "	" 11, 1.00 "	10	16.20
Nestorian.....	" 15, 3.30a.m	" 25, 10.00a.m	9	13.00	Ap. 7, 4.00 "	" 16, 6.00p.m	9	10.00
Belgian.....	" 21, 9.20p.m	Ap. 2, 0.45p.m	11	1.25	" 13, 5.50p.m	" 25, 1.25a.m	11	2.50
Peruvian.....	" 28, 4.15 "	" 10, 1.20a.m	11	22.00	" 20, 10.40p.m	May 2, 1.30 "	10	14.20
Nova Scotian..	Ap. 4, 9.00 "	" 20, 1.50p.m	14	14.50	" 27, 7.00 "	" 9, 11.00p.m	12	0.30
N. American..	" 11, 4.25 "	" 26, 2.50 "	14	2.50	May 4, 9.00 "	" 17, 6.35 "	12	20.20

STEAMERS Arriving at Port of Montreal, from opening of season till date, from sea.

Date.	Steamship.	From.	Tons Reg.	Date.	Steamship.	From.	Tons Reg.
1867				1867.			
May 4..	Moravian.....	Liverpool...	1527	June 27.	Nestorian .....	Liverpool...	1527
" 6..	St. George.....	Glasgow...	990	July 3..	Peruvian .....	" .....	1432
" 9..	Nestorian .....	Liverpool...	1527	" 5..	St. David.....	" .....	1031
" 13..	St. Lawrence .....	London .....	1116	" 8..	St. Andrew.....	Glasgow...	970
" 17..	St. Andrew .....	Glasgow...	970	" 11..	Hibernian .....	Liverpool...	1391
" 18..	Hibernian .....	Liverpool...	1391	" 17..	Nova Scotian.....	" .....	1487
" 21..	Peruvian .....	" .....	1432	" 22..	St. Patrick.....	Glasgow...	879
" 25..	Greek .....	Charante ...	590	" 23..	Moravian .....	Liverpool...	1527
" 30..	Nova Scotian.....	Liverpool...	1437	Aug. 1..	Austrian .....	" .....	1517
June 3..	St. Patrick.....	Glasgow...	880	" 6..	Nestorian .....	" .....	1520
" 4..	North American .....	Liverpool...	1137	" 9..	St. George.....	Glasgow...	990
" 12..	Moravian .....	" .....	1527	" 14..	Thames .....	London .....	1092
" 20..	Austrian .....	" .....	1519	" 16..	Peruvian .....	Liverpool...	1431
" 22..	St. George.....	Glasgow...	990	" 19..	St. David.....	Glas. & Liv.	9031

## STATISTICS of the Colonial and other Possessions of Great Britain, in 1865. From the Imperial Board of Trade Returns.

Possessions.	Area. Sq. Miles.	Population 1861.	Revenue £ stg.	Loans raised included in previous column.	Expendi- ture £ stg.	Loans repaid included in previous column.	Public Debt. £ stg.	Total Imports £ stg.	Bullion and Specie in previous column.	Total Exports £ stg.	Bullion and Specie in previous column.	Tonnage of vessels entered and cleared. Tons.
India (British).....	956,436	143,271,210	45,652,897		46,450,920		98,477,555	49,514,275	21,363,352	69,471,791	1,414,775	4,268,666
Straits Settlements.....	1,095	(b) 282,831	(e) 373,034	94,238	(f) 375,242	148,588		8,576,376		9,693,704		1,797,676
Ceylon.....	24,700	1,892,540	978,492		838,193		450,000	5,022,179	1,723,667	3,595,157	496,002	1,150,840
Mauritius.....	708	310,050	646,731		667,716		900,000	2,141,360	178,554	2,629,510	11,400	603,139
Labuan.....	45	2,373	7,623		7,484			104,190	9,644	(p) 58,536		23,615
Hong Kong.....	29	119,321	175,717		195,376							2,134,164
Australia:—												
New South Wales.....	323,437	358,278	(e) 2,237,334	298,578	(f) 2,314,794	554,278	5,749,630	9,928,595	1,502,633	8,191,170	2,775,185	1,326,182
Victoria.....	86,831	541,800	3,038,338		2,220,747		8,733,445	13,257,537	7,60,010	13,150,748	7,004,586	1,180,324
South Australia.....	383,338	126,330	(e) 1,089,242	113	(f) 809,159	(g) 93,056	4,799,200	2,927,596	72,950	3,129,846	60,410	357,290
Western Australia.....	978,000	15,691	77,943		74,985		1,750			(p) 179,147		104,152
Tasmania.....	26,215	89,977	(e) 338,976	40,825	(f) 353,456	54,001		762,375		880,965		204,494
New Zealand.....	106,259	98,071	(e) 1,525,827		(f) 2,906,332		(i) 4,368,682	5,594,977	317,074	3,713,218	2,293,017	578,645
Queensland.....	678,000	34,885	(e) 631,432	158,970	459,026		1,131,550	2,595,559	44,729	1,153,464	92,938	340,380
Total of Australia.....	2,582,070	1,266,432	8,958,092		9,147,499			35,145,053	2,602,496	30,398,558	12,226,136	4,091,467
Falkland Isles.....	7,600	566	10,551		8,616			(n) 15,040		(p) 17,325		40,302
Natal.....	14,397	152,794	(e) 176,295	5,286	169,214		110,000	(n) 455,206		(p) 210,254		75,813
Cape of Good Hope.....	104,931	(c) 267,096	(e) 856,762	337,717	(f) 879,089	218,574	851,650	2,125,332	14,000	2,297,173	74,178	519,499
St. Helena.....	47	6,360	20,378		20,603			104,382		19,033		140,982
Gold Coast.....	6,000											
Sierra Leone.....	468	(a) 41,497										
Gambia.....	20	6,748	14,759		17,151			(n) 128,808		(p) 138,695		68,841
North America:—												
Canada.....	331,280	2,507,657	2,442,090		2,685,482		12,864,483	(o) 9,295,931	993,432	8,850,240	351,706	2,088,778
New Brunswick.....	27,037	252,047	170,450		189,679		1,249,174	(n) 1,476,374		(p) 1,153,008		1,502,037
Nova Scotia.....	18,679	330,857	260,670		220,471		971,706	(n) 2,576,332		(p) 1,766,139		1,876,261
Prince Edward Island.....	2,173	80,857	45,361		50,634		71,083	(n) 381,015		(p) 291,546		344,498
Newfoundland.....	40,000	(d) 122,038	(c) 139,448	24,394	(f) 156,454	6,075	197,500	(n) 1,404,084		(p) 1,144,375		279,403
British Columbia.....	200,000	11,816	116,106		(f) 141,762	6,400	237,986	(n) 497,734		(p) 7 33,476	578,790	199,869
Vancouver's Island.....	13,000	23,000	(e) 88,894	33,971	(f) 90,278	20,018	40,000	(n) 594,297		(p) 5 120,254	426,198	313,004
Total of North America.....	632,360	3,328,872	£3,254,019		3,534,760		15,631,938	16,225,767		13,359,098		6,564,910

STATISTICS of the Colonial and other Possessions of Great Britain, in 1865. From the Imperial Board of Trade Returns.-(Continued.)

Possessions.	Area. Sq. Miles.	Population 1861.	Revenue. £ stg. (e) 24,496 26,530	Loans raised included in previous column. £ stg. 500	Expendi- ture. £ stg. 35,627 35,614	Loans repaid included in previous column. £ stg. 34,919	Public Debt. £ stg. 500 28,239	Total Imports. £ stg. (u) 200,983 (v) 210,675	Bullion and Specie included in previous column. £ stg. 49,367	Total Exports. £ stg. (p) 4,239 323,770	Bullion and Specie included in previous column. £ stg. 49,367	Tonnage of vessels entered and cleared. Tons. 143,087 71,430
Bermuda .....	24	11,461										
Honduras .....	13,500	25,635										
West India Islands:—												
Bahamas .....	2,921	35,487	84,487		(s) 78,549	34,919	Nil.	1,470,467		2,063,474		267,137
Turk's Island .....	4,372	11,844	11,844		11,919		Nil.	80,549		63,004		90,696
Jamaica .....	6,400	441,255	(e) 295,398	7,930	(s) 314,296	18,556	734,718	1,020,984		912,004		283,855
Virgin Islands .....	57	6,051	(e) 11,854		(s) 11,892		4,129	8,638		8,637		7,116
St. Christopher .....	103	24,440	25,076		22,259			151,394		190,175		59,064
Nevis .....	50	9,822	(e) 7,925	2,000	(s) 8,660	393	4,200	37,176		36,651		14,459
Antigua .....	183	36,412	(e) 40,464	2,590	39,768		41,000	160,571		192,632		46,043
Montserrat .....	47	7,645	3,463		4,002			15,795		20,916		9,792
Dominica .....	291	25,005	13,272		(s) 12,787	1,594	4,526	52,374		53,181		16,176
St. Lucia .....	250	26,705	(e) 12,727	1,000	12,301		6,520	79,758		107,321		18,204
St. Vincent .....	131	31,755	(e) 19,000		(s) 18,441	2,084	1,400	121,145		147,854		31,356
Barbadoes .....	166	152,727	(e) 98,870		(s) 99,384	9,000	9,541	953,335		1,161,161		290,782
Grenada .....	133	31,900	20,342		19,069		9,000	114,111		118,045	55	33,165
Tobago .....	97	15,410	8,759		10,061		2,800	47,487		46,762		11,045
Trinidad .....	1,754	84,438	220,313		222,285		24,526	810,347		830,109		264,196
Total of W. I. Islands.	12,583	233,484	863,794		874,173		1,081,102	5,145,131		5,946,926		1,449,076
British Guiana .....	76,000	248,026	399,372		(s) 300,894	29,212	559,517	(v) 1,359,292		(p) 2,089,639		329,131
Gibraltar .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,462	35,695		33,810							2,227,891
Malta .....	115	136,339	168,374		167,818		204,114	(v) 1,601,004		(p) 1,109,284		2,371,182

a Exclusive of the Military.

b In 1862.

c In 1846.

d In 1853.

e Including amounts raised by loans.

f Including repayments of loans.

g Including interest.

h Exclusively Loans for reproductive Public Works.

i Including for Provincial Governments, 1,331,401 £.

u The Imports of Bullion and Specie are not specified in the Returns from these Colonies.

v The Imports of Bullion and Specie are not specified in the Returns from these Colonies.

p The Exports of Bullion and Specie are not specified in the Returns from these Colonies.

r Exclusive of gold, which in 1860 was estimated at 600,000 £, in 1864 at 1,200,000 £, and in 1865 at 274,700 £.

s Exclusive of gold, amounting in 1865 to 428,198 £.

## IMMIGRATION.

The advantage of a well organized system for inviting emigrants from the various European countries cannot be over estimated, and it is sincerely to be hoped that increased efforts will now be made by all the Provinces to bring numerous settlers to their shores. This is the more important to them because their relative political influence will depend on their population.

The Governments of Canada (Quebec and Ontario) and Nova Scotia have hitherto been the most active in their endeavours to invite settlement.

Canada has for a long period endeavoured to afford to the emigrating classes in Great Britain and several other European countries, correct information respecting the position and resources of the country, the wages obtainable and the cost of living; to give to emigrants on their arrival, the advantage of official and therefore disinterested advice as to the places where employment is to be found, which information is obtained from officials stationed in the principal cities; also to furnish information as to the quantity, quality, and price of Crown lands open for settlement in the various districts. The tax payable by masters of vessels for emigrants on arriving has of late years been reduced, and it is now \$1 per head for emigrants in ships, under the sanction of British officials, and \$1.50 for others. During 1866 and 1867, it has published and circulated extensively in England, a valuable newspaper called "The Canada Emigration Gazette," filled with the information likely to be required by persons desirous of changing their abode from England to Canada.

Nova Scotia has made no organized efforts in this direction until lately. It now grants passages to Halifax through its shipping agents in England on payment of twenty shillings. No head money or tax is levied on emigrants arriving, and a credit of 3 years is given them on the purchase of Crown lands in a tract set apart for them.

In New Brunswick, the Government has occasionally sent a travelling or lecturing agent to Britain, and has published several admirable essays on the resources of the Province. The customs officers keep lists of farms for sale, and assist immigrants with advice.

The officials having charge of Emigration in the Dominion, previous to July 1st, were:—

*Canada*.—A. C. Buchanan, Esq., Chief Agent for Canada, old Custom House, Quebec; F. J. Dore, Esq., Clerk and Editor of the Emigration Gazette; L. Stafford, Esq., Assistant, Grand Trunk Railway Station, Point Levi; J. H. Daly, Esq., Montreal; A. J. Wills, Esq., Ottawa; J. McPherson, Esq., Kingston; J. A. Donaldson, Esq., Toronto; R. H. Rae, Esq., Hamilton; William Dixon, Esq., Canadian Immigration Office, Liverpool, England.

*Nova Scotia*.—H. C. Pineo, Chief Agent, Halifax; Henry Boggs, 8 Crosby Square, London, J. R. DeWolf, Tower Chambers, Liverpool, Alex. Campbell, Sentinel Office, Glasgow, resident agents in Great Britain.

*New Brunswick*.—Robert Shives, Esq., St. John, Chief Emigrant Agent; the Deputy Treasurers at the outposts act as assistant Immigration Officers.

*Great Britain*.—Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners in London, England, by their Agents at the various ports, procure and give gratuitously information as to the sailing of ships and the means of accommodation for emigrants, and, whenever applied to for that purpose, see that all arrangements between shipowners, agents, masters and intending emigrants, are duly and satisfactorily performed. They enforce strict compliance with the provisions of the Imperial Passenger Act, which compel all British vessels taking passengers to have sufficient and proper accommodation and provisions for them. They also afford all the assistance in their power to protect intending emigrants against fraud and imposition, and endeavour to obtain redress when injury has been inflicted upon them. Their officers, in the United Kingdom, are: Commander Lean, R. N., London, 65 Fenchurch Street; Commander Prior, R. N., Liverpool; R. A. Smith, Esq., R. N., Southampton; Captain Stoll, R. N., Plymouth; Captain McKenzie, R. N., Glasgow and Greenock; Captain Kerr, R. N., Cork; Captain Gough, R. N., Londonderry.

The report of Mr. Buchanan for 1866, shews a considerable increase in the emigration to Canada over several previous years. He says, that from 1829 to 1866 inclusive, 1,063,413 emigrants arrived at the port of Quebec, the arrivals since 1856 being given in the annexed table:—

Country whence they arrived.	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866
England .....	10,353	15,471	6,441	4,846	6,481	7,780	6,877	6,317	5,013	9,296	7,235
Ireland .....	1,688	2,016	1,153	417	376	413	4,545	4,949	3,767	4,632	2,230
Scotland .....	2,794	3,218	1,424	793	979	1,112	2,979	3,959	2,914	2,601	2,222
Continent of Europe.	7,343	11,368	3,578	2,722	2,314	10,618	7,728	4,182	7,453	4,770	16,958
Other Ports .....	261	24	214	.....	.....	.....	47	12	.....	6	3
Totals .....	22,439	32,097	12,810	8,778	10,150	19,923	22,176	19,419	19,147	21,355	28,648

Of those arriving in 1866, 27,084 were steerage passengers.

All arrivals are not, however, settlers. To arrive at the number of settlers in 1866, we have the following table:

*Landed at Quebec*.—27,084 steerage passengers, of whom remained in Canada..... 4,303

*Arrived from the United States*:—

By Suspension Bridge and Detroit, to remain in the Province, as per return of the Hamilton Agent.....

By Steamers on Lake Ontario, do. do. as per return of Toronto Agent.... 190

By do and Rail do. do. do. Kingston Agent..... 1,436

By Lake Champlain to Montreal, do. do. do. Montreal Agent.... 196

By Interior routes to Ottawa, do. do. do. Ottawa Agent..... 218

By Canadian Steamers to Portland, do. do. do. Mr. Buchanan..... 935

By various routes, at frontier Customs ports not mentioned above, as per returns of

Collectors of Customs..... 7,279

20,674

The effects brought by the 7,279 last mentioned were valued at \$257,997, so that the effects of the whole 20,674 no doubt amounted to three quarters of a million of dollars, and at \$1000 per head, which is the figure usually assumed, the value to the country of the settlers themselves was \$20,674,000. The amount of immigrant tax collected in 1866 was \$26,857, the expenditure of the Chief Emigrant Agent and his department was \$53,604, viz., \$18,146 for the Quarantine establishment, and \$14,180 spent in direct relief to immigrants, \$12,017 for agents' salaries, \$3,912 for agency expenses, \$3,200 for inspecting physicians, and \$7,419 for general expenditure. A great deal of this expense is incurred in connection with "through passengers" who land on our shores almost destitute, and expect to be forwarded by the Dominion to the Western States.

Mr. Buchanan classifies the 12,010 male steerage passengers who arrived in 1866, as under:—

Farmers, 4,896; Laborers, 3,888; Miners, 942; Tailors, 275; Artists, 121; Carpenters and Joiners, 279; Clerks and Accountants, 236; Shoemakers, 70, besides about 800 mechanics of various trades, and a few of miscellaneous occupations.

The Report of Mr. H. G. Pineo, on the immigration into Nova Scotia during 1866, is most interesting and instructive. The Nova Scotia Government resolved at the commencement of the year to force a large immigration, as the railway works and coal mines seemed to require a great deal of labor. They accordingly offered their British Agents \$10 a head on every able-bodied immigrant sent out by them and landed in the Province. The total number that thus arrived was 932, of whom 119 were women and 117 children. But Mr. Pineo reports that the great majority of them have left the Province for the States, *whither they originally intended going*, and while he says "it is no doubt essential that the most minute and extensive information of the Province, as suitable to agriculturists, "artisans, miners and laborers, should be constantly represented to the British public," he also remarks that "from the experience of this year, it appears that special inducements to miners, "mechanics and laborers tend to bring to the Province a number of undesirable and unworthy "people, of indolent inclinations and vicious dispositions; unthriving at home and prone to think "that any change would be for the better, with no higher wish than to live as comfortably as possible "with the smallest amount of work." It should, however, be noticed that the emigrants were chiefly coal miners, and that the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia was temporarily depressed when they arrived. The farmers and mechanics appear to have settled and done well. Both Mr. Pineo and Mr. Campbell (a special commissioner) recommend that the Government should take steps for clearing small patches of land, building small log houses, and selling the farms, with these improvements upon them, on easy terms of credit, either in Britain to intending emigrants or in the Province to farmers and others on arrival. The cost of the Emigration services of the year was \$19,062, the principal items being: Agents in Great Britain, \$5,580; immigrant depot, \$3,079; loan to Burkner & Co., to facilitate settlement of immigrants, \$2,000; to immigrants on arrival, \$6,957.

The emigrants arriving in New Brunswick, in 1866, numbered 808, of whom 353 are supposed to have gone on to the States, leaving 450 as the increase to the population from this source, as far as ascertained. They came chiefly in steamers from Great Britain, but they are said to be chiefly Irish by origin. The expense of this immigration to the Province was \$1,150, including the cost of advertising in British papers. New Brunswick levies no emigrant tax or head money. No new measures have been recently passed to encourage emigration, but it is thought the new Crown Lands regulations will incidentally have this effect.

We may add, that there is no organized system for introducing emigrants into Prince Edward Island. Very few settlers have gone into that colony for many years past. The "head-duty" payable by masters of vessels bringing emigrants, is \$3 for each statute adult. Neither is there as yet any emigrant agency established by Newfoundland, the policy of the British Government was, until recently, to discourage settlement in that Island, so that the establishments made there have been formed under great difficulties and in the face of many discouragements.

## CROWN LANDS.

The Crown Lands have by the Act of Union been placed under the control of the several Provinces composing the Dominion. Connected as the question of Crown Land policy is with the subjects of settlement and immigration, which again have a direct influence, under the new constitution, on the subject of representation, this step was probably necessary, although it undoubtedly has many theoretical disadvantages which it is to be hoped will not manifest themselves in the practical working of the new system.

### ONTARIO.

At the end of 1866, 25,031,833 acres of lands in Ontario had been surveyed, of which 21,746,655 had been disposed of by sale and free grant. This shewed as progress during the year 275,679 acres surveyed, and 258,313 acres sold.

The lands are divided into Crown, School, Clergy and Indian lands. The proceeds of the sale of Crown lands go into the Provincial revenue, those of the others to special funds created for the support of schools, clergy or Indians.

The value of lands depends of course on their fertility and their proximity to roads and markets. There has been a great deal of controversy as to the fertility of those still open for settlement, and the truth appears to be that while there are no large wild tracts remaining so uniformly fertile as the basin of the St. Lawrence river or the peninsula of Canada West, there is still available an immense area of richly productive land, within isothermals which will allow of the profitable cultivation of wheat and the coarser cereals and corn, and if these fertile lands are indeed in patches or in river valleys, divided from each other by rocky tracts and even hilly ranges, such formations contain rich mineral wealth which will ultimately be the basis of a branch of industry second hardly to agriculture itself.

With some few exceptions, Crown lands are sold by agents resident in various districts, at 70 cents per acre for cash, and \$1 per acre on credit. The emoluments of the agents are:—5 per cent. on the first \$2,000; 2½ per cent. on next \$28,000; and 1½ per cent. on any sum exceeding \$30,000. The following table shews their names, residences, and the acres at their disposal:

Name.	Residence.	Agency.	Acres at disposal *	Price p. aer.
Alexander, John.	Barrie.....	Part of Simcoe.....	.....	75 cents cash, or \$1 by instalments.
Carroll, John.	Peterboro'.....	Part of Peterboro'.....	140,000	
Graham, J.....	Bobcaygeon.....	Part of Peterboro' and Victoria, and Bobcaygeon and Road.....	300,000	
Harris, Wm.....	Admaston.....	Part of Renfrew.....	200,000	
Huber, N. S.....	Berlin.....	Waterloo.....	.....	
Holterman, C. F.	Clontarf.....	Part of Renfrew, Ottawa and Opeongo Road.....	250,000	
Jackson, Wm.....	Durham.....	Grey.....	.....	
Macpherson, Jas.	Kingston.....	Lennox, parts of Frontenac and Addington, and Frontenac Road.....	180,000	
Moffat, J. P.....	Pembroke.....	North part of Renfrew.....	220,000	
McNabb, Alex.....	Saugeen.....	Brace.....	.....	
Oliver, R. J.....	Orikkia.....	North part Simcoe.....	190,000	20c.†
Perry, E.....	Tamworth.....	Parts Frontenac and Addington, and Addington Road.....	200,000	
Roche, G. M.....	Lindsay.....	Part of Victoria.....	115,000	
Ross, Jas.....	Elora.....	Wellington.....	.....	
Sharman, John.....	Stratford.....	Perth.....	.....	
Widder, Chas.....	Goderich.....	Huron.....	.....	
Campbell—.....	Belleville.....	Part of Hastings.....	240,000	
Wilson, Joseph.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Part of Algoma district.....	250,000	

\*When the number of acres is left blank, the amount remaining in the hands of the Crown is inconsiderable. †Cash.

### QUEBEC.

At the end of 1866, there were 25,871,502 acres of land surveyed in this Province and laid off into farm lots, besides 396,947 acres in the Gaspé oil districts surveyed but not sub-divided. Of these 19,234,734 were disposed of, shewing a progress during the year of 305,824 acres surveyed and 191,379 acres sold.

Crown Lands Agents in Quebec receive the same emoluments as those in Ontario. The price of the wild lands is however less, as will be seen by the following table:—

Name.	Residence.	Agency.	Acres at disposal *	Price p. aer.
<i>North of the River Ottawa.</i>				
Bastien, F. X.....	Calumet.....	Part of Pontiac.....	10,000	60 cts
Cameron, G. W.....	Thurso.....	Part of Ottawa.....	235,000	60 "
Farley, Robt.....	Chelsea.....	Part of Ottawa.....	204,000	60 "
Heath, E.....	Clarendon.....	Part of Pontiac.....	180,000	60 "
McBean, M.....	Aylwin, P. O.....	Part of Ottawa.....	257,000	60 "
McMillan, D.....	Grenville.....	Part of Argenteuil.....	101,000	30 "
Rogers, Geo.....	Lakefield.....	Part of do.....	41,000	30 "
Smith, T.....	Allumette.....	Part of Pontiac.....	135,000	60 "
<i>North of the River St. Lawrence.</i>				
Bourgeois, J.....	St. Ambrose.....	Berthier and Joliette.....	49,000	30 "
Bouliane, R.....	Bergeronne.....	Saguenay.....	.....	.....
Cloutier, Thos. Z.	Chicoutimi.....	Chicoutimi.....	437,000	20 "
Daly, A.....	Rawdon.....	Montreal.....	121,000	30 "
Dery, J. P.....	St. Raymond.....	Part of Portneuf.....	28,000	30 "
Dubord, L. A.....	Three Rivers.....	St. Maurice and Maskinonge.....	95,000	30 "
Laporte, J.....	St. G. De Brandon	Berthier.....	25,000	30 "
Lavallée, A. B.....	St. Jerome.....	Terrebonne.....	96,000	30 "
Marcotte, Chas.....	Desehambault.....	Champlain.....	25,000	30 "
Stewart, McLean.	Quebec.....	Quebec.....	.....	.....
<i>South of the River St. Lawrence.</i>				
Deguisse, F.....	Ste. Anne la Poc.	Kamouraska.....	285,000	60 "
Eden, J.....	Gaspé Basin.....	Gaspé.....	120,000	20 "
Farwell, W.....	Robinson.....	Compton and Beauce.....	230,000	60 "
Felton, E. P.....	Sherbrooke.....	Stanstead, Sherbrooke, and Richmond..	100,000	60 "
Fournier, C. F.....	St. J. Port Joli.....	Elgin and Taché Road.....	183,000	30 "
Gauvreau, L. N.....	Ile Verte.....	Temiscouata.....	235,000	60 "
Gagnon, A.....	Arthabaskaville.....	Arthabaska.....	140,000	30 "
Hume, J.....	Leeds.....	Megantic.....	65,000	40 "
Kemp, O. J.....	Frelighsburg.....	Stanstead.....	.....	.....
Labrecque, L.....	Lambton.....	Beauce.....	150,000	40 "
Lamontagne, F.....	St. Gervais.....	Part of Bellechasse.....	92,000	30 "
LeBel, J. T.....	Walton.....	Part of Wolfe.....	200,000	60 "
LeBel, J. A.....	New Carlisle.....	Part of Bonaventure.....	180,000	30 "
Larue, S. V.....	St. Charles.....	Part of Bellechasse.....	50,000	40 "
Lepage, J. B.....	Rimouski.....	Part of Bonaventure.....	320,000	30 "
Rouleau, F.....	St. Claire.....	Dorchester.....	.....	.....
Roy, C. F.....	St. AnneddesMonts	Part of Rimouski and Gaspé.....	102,000	20 & 30
Ross, A.....	Frampton.....	Part of Dorchester and Beauce.....	180,000	30 cts.
Tetu, F.....	St. Thomas.....	Montmagny and part of L'Islet.....	200,000	30 "
Verge, J. R.....	Carleton.....	Bay Chaleur.....	180,000	20 "

\*When the number of acres is left blank, the amount remaining in the hands of the Crown is very inconsiderable.

The quality of these lands is of course variable, but the vacant lands on the south shore of the St. Lawrence are usually as fertile as any that have been settled, while there are many fine river-valleys in the Ottawa district which are very inviting to the farmer.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

In Nova Scotia, Mr. S. P. Fairbanks, the Commissioner of Crown Lands at Halifax, who is not a member of the Government, conducts the business of the Department.

Deputy Surveyors reside in every County, whose duty it is to execute orders issued by their Principal, and to protect Crown property from trespassers; they are furnished with plans of their respective Counties. They are as follows:—

Annapolis. Hugh Kerr, William A. Calnek; Cumberland, Charles D. Roach, Samuel O'Donnell; Colchester, Isaac N. Archibald, Robert L. Byers; Digby, Alpheus Jones, Anselm M. Comeau; Guysboro', Charles Taylor, William Hartshorne; Hants, Benjamin Smith, Geo. F. McDonald; King's, Edward E. Armstrong, George Niely; Lunenburg, Edward H. Solomon; Queen's, Whitman Freeman, Nathan R. Freeman, James F. More; Sherburne, John Firth; Antigonish, Hugh McDonald; Yarmouth, Peter Lent Hatfield; Halifax, William A. Hendry, Charles W. Fairbanks, James Davidson, James D. VanBuskirk, Pictou, James Holmes, Peter Ross; Cape Breton, David McKeen. Inverness, John Murphy, James H. Austin; Richmond, James McKenzie, John James Robertson; Victoria, Angus McKay.

The system of disposing of the Crown Lands, is as follows:—

The applicant presents, in person or otherwise, at the office of the Commissioner, a petition to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying a Grant of a specified number of acres, with a general description of the locality, and at the same time pays into the Office of the Receiver-General a sum of money at the rate of \$44 for 100 acres. The tract that will be granted is limited to 500 acres, except with the special approval of the Governor in Council. No distinction is made in the price between 100 acres and smaller lots. The cost of surveys is paid by the Province. Upon receipt of the petition and money, an order of survey is issued to the Deputy Surveyor of the County to survey and to report every particular descriptive of the lot—whether occupied or vacant, whether improved or otherwise, as well as any objections made to the passing of the grant. The order of survey gives but an incipient right to the applicant—the report is for the information of the office and the Government.

Upon a return of survey and report, a report is drawn up by the Commissioner and submitted to the Executive Committee, consisting of three members of the Government, who decide to whom the grant shall issue, in case the lot is claimed by more than one.

All persons are strictly prohibited by law from entering upon Crown Lands, and cutting the wood without authority. The same law applies to the interfering with the mines or minerals.

The Governor in Council is authorized to order surveys whenever required of large blocks of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres for the accommodation of settlers. This rule is made for the benefit of emigrants who receive licenses to settle without paying any cash. One prosperous Gorman settlement has lately been formed under its operation. The occupant of such lands are entitled, in preference to any others, to become the purchaser of the said parcels of land, at the rate of forty-four cents per acre, on paying the said sum by two equal instalments of \$22, the one half in two years from the date of the license, and the other half at the expiration of the third year, with interest.

The Crown Lands department of Nova Scotia has been quite active for some years past, as many lands have been purchased for the sake of the timber upon them.

The Commissioner's report for 1866, supplies the following statistics:—

Acres applied for.....	102,402	Receipts from sales, &c.....	\$43,513
Do. granted.....	120,691	Disbursements.....	16,987
No. of Grants.....	677	Net proceeds.....	\$26,526

The net proceeds in 1864, were \$18,806; in 1865, \$29,975.

According to the Commissioner there are 11,005,597 acres of land in Nova Scotia proper, and 2,464,640 in Cape Breton; together 13,530,237 acres. Of these, 6,114,944 are granted, and 7,315,292 ungranted lands.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

The report of the New Brunswick Crown Lands Department for 1866 states that the Province contains about 17,347,360 acres, of which 9,674,587 have been already granted or located, so that 7,672,773 acres remain vacant. The surveys are not much in advance of settlement, only about 200,000 acres being surveyed in excess of those sold. The regulations for the sale and settlement of the Crown lands passed in 1861 having been too frequently infringed, a new order, dated Feby., 1867, has been issued. Under the old regulations, persons applied for and secured tracts of 100 acres with the condition that they should become *bonâ fide* settlers, and they were required to clear 2 acres within a year, 5 within five years, to reside on the lot one year, and to perform statute labor on the road leading to or through the land as an equivalent for a money purchase at the rate of 60 cents per acre. The new order is as follows:—

It is ordered in Council, That any person who has procured land under the Labour Act (or his assigns), before the first day of January, 1861, but has not yet resided and improved as prescribed by the Regulations, may apply to have the sale cancelled and the lot advertised for sale by public auction, subject to the payment of the value of existing improvements; and if such person, or his assigns, be the purchaser, fifty per cent. of the labour returned will be credited on the purchase.

It is further Ordered, That all sales before 1st January, 1861, to persons under the Labour Act, and not yet granted, shall be cancelled on the first day of November, 1868, and the lots then become vacant, unless such persons do previously perform the necessary conditions of payment, improvement, and residence, or avail themselves of the privilege above offered.

The equitable interest of the parties (or their assigns) who may have made improvements or performed labour on any of the lots to be sold or forfeited, will in all cases be fully protected against subsequent purchasers; but in no case shall such persons having made improvements on the lands, or performed labour in part or in whole for such lands, have any claim therefor upon the Government of this Province.

The New Brunswick lands continue to be sold by the Deputy Surveyors or Crown Land Agents for each County at monthly auction sales, at an upset price of 60 cents--25 per cent. down, the balance in three equal annual instalments—or 25 per cent. discount on the amount of the purchase if cash be paid for the whole. Under the Regulations of sales for *bonâ fide*

settlement there is no competition; the price is 55 cents per acre: the money to be expended in the opening of roads. Settlers may procure land under the Labor Act, by a petition to the Lieutenant Governor. Settlers by "Labour" are merely required to do work in making their own roads, to the extent of sixty dollars for 155 acres, and to pay the trifling sum of three dollars to the Commissioner who superintends it and renders an account of it to the office. The "grant" or title from the Crown then issues, as soon as it is certified that the party has resided at least one year on his lot, and cleared and cultivated not less than five acres thereof.

In 1866, 33,370 acres of land were sold for \$20,431—average price 55½ cents per acre.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

All the lands on Prince Edward Island having been granted by the Crown, by lot, in one day, to private individuals who were supposed to have claims to the Royal favor, there are no lands in the hands of the Government except a few estates that have been purchased from private owners. During 1866, the colony purchased the Cunard Estates, for £79,500, Island Currency.

Until of late no desire has been manifested by the people of Newfoundland to become owners of its soil, but within a few years past the frequent failure of the fisheries has caused more attention to be paid to the land. Several new lines of road have been made, and Mr. John H. Warren, the Surveyor General, reports, "much fine agricultural land" as being opened up. Only a few acres are annually sold, though \$30,000 to \$40,000 per annum is spent on roads and bridges.

During 1866, an exploration of the Island was made by Mr. Alexander Murray, of Sir William Logan's Staff. Mr. Murray says in his report, respecting the Humber Valley: "Thousands of square miles of country have been laid out in townships, and already partially settled in Canada, either for purposes of lumbering or farming, on the northern shores of Lake Huron and many parts of the Lower Provinces, far inferior in most respects to this region of Newfoundland." Of the land in St. George's Bay, he says: "it is a fine agricultural region, but its present settlement is limited to some straggling farms along the coast." From Mr. Murray's report, we compile the following table of the lands he roughly surveyed:—

Regions.	Sq. miles of Land.	Acres.	Remarks.
Great Codroy River.....	75 ..	48,000	...A large proportion available for settlement.
St. George's Bay.....	192 ..	122,888	.. Do.
Humber arm and river...	429 ..	256,000	..At least one-half were adapted for raising every kind of agricultural produce.

Sq. miles, 696      Acres, 426,850

Probably half the Island is more or less suited for agricultural purposes, and it is to be hoped its admission into the Union, which can hardly be long delayed, will be the means of directing attention to its lands.

#### CROWN TIMBER.

The Woods and Forests, following the fate of the Public Lands, on which they stand, have been handed over by the Dominion to the local governments, and it is likely that in some of the Provinces they can be so managed as to contribute a very large share of the Public Revenue, especially as the pine of the Northern States is becoming exhausted, and the American demand for all kinds of timber is yearly increasing.

#### ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The *Year Book* for 1867 contains a summary of an article by the Hon. James Skead, on the Lumber Trade of the late Province of Canada, from which it appears that the lumbering districts of the country may be divided into eight parts; the Saguenay Valley, 27,000 square miles, the St. Maurice 21,000, the valleys between the Saguenay and the St. Maurice Valley 8,000, between the St. Maurice and Montreal 9,000, the Ottawa Valley 87,761, the valley between Kingston and the Trent 2,350, the Trent Valley, 6,200, besides 65,000 east of the Saguenay, and 60,000 divided into Lakes Huron and Superior. Total 297,711 square miles. About 25 per cent. of the standing pine is available for squared timber: 40 per cent. more for saw-logs; the remaining 35 per cent. is undergrowth, useless or damaged. The average quantity of timber got out yearly are given by Mr. Skead as follows:—

	Cubic Feet.		Cubic Feet.		Cubic Feet.
Oak.....	1,585,856	White Pine.....	17,665,675	Sent to Quebec....	20,833,333
Elm.....	1,438,707	Red Pine. ....	2,566,360	Home Consumption.	20,833,333
Ash.....	149,930			American market..	20,833,333
Birch.....	92,714		24,486,393		
Tamarac.....	987,062	Sawed Planks, 250,000 m. feet		Total.....	86,986,352
		B. M.			

or over one million and three quarter tons.

We refer to the *Year Book* of 1867 for sundry other interesting details, and proceed to give an abstract of the tables in the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1866.

From these we learn that the following amounts were collected in that year by the officers of the Woods and Forests:—

	Sq. miles under licence.	Amount Collected.		Agents.
		Ontario.	Quebec.	
Upper Ottawa Territory.....	18,688	\$89,859	\$100,000	A. T. Russell, Ottawa.
Ontario do .....	1,838	35,623	.....	J. F. Way, Belleville.
Lower Ottawa do .....	3,062	.....	25,730	C. E. Belle, Montreal.
St. Maurice do .....	6,125	.....	23,169	A. Dubord, Three Riv.
Huron & Superior and Peninsula of O.	1,361	43,644	.....	T. R. Nash, Toronto.
St. Francis Territory.....	1,209	.....	7,036	G. J. Nagle, St. Hyac'he.
Saguenay do .....	1,000	.....	5,414	G. Duberger, Chicout'i.
Chaudière and Madawaska Territory.	1,063	.....	4,223	C. Dawson, Frazerville.
Lower St. Lawrence Territory .....	415	.....	2,475	T. Dube, Trois Pistoles.
Baie des Chaleurs do .....	109	.....	1,129	J. N. Verge, Carleton.
Totals.....	34,940	\$169,126	\$169,176	

In addition, slide-dues were collected, on the Ottawa, \$57,093; on the St. Maurice, \$6,391, total, \$63,484. The slides belonging to the Dominion, as public works, the dues will henceforward go to the Dominion—the Crown timber revenues proper to the Provinces.

These revenues are the proceeds of Timber Licenses. The system of disposing of these hitherto has been to sell "timber limits" at auction. Each limit is theoretically ten miles square. The limit holder becomes a tenant to the Crown at the fixed ground-rent bid, and pays, besides, a half-penny per cubic foot of squared timber, or five pence per piece on each standard log, (12 feet long by 21 inches in diameter.) No limits have been sold for some time, and it is not unlikely that the rates may be considerably raised.

In 1866, on the 34,940 square miles thus under license, the following quantities of timber were cut:—1,679,629 white pine saw logs, 297,759 spruce do., 9,345 other do.; 10,890,112 feet of white pine, 1,881,040 feet of red pine, 76,227 feet of oak, 21,599 feet of elm, 8,956 feet of ash, 112,767 of tamarac, 48,593 of birch, 30,840 of basswood, and 7,060 of other woods, besides sundry miscellaneous sorts of lumber. There accrued from these operations \$278,379 as timber dues; \$80,728 as ground rent, and \$4,587 as trespass and interest.

The Cullers at Quebec measured off the following quantities of timber:—

	Pieces.	Feet.		Pieces.	Feet.
Waney White Pine .....	30,304	2,245,154	Birch.....	18,926	350,139
Square " .....	222,480	14,368,370	Maple .....	102	4,180
Red Pine.....	48,933	2,280,167	Beech .....	1	62
Oak.....	27,689	1,836,153	Hemlock .....	2,430	110,922
Elm .....	19,192	954,502	Spruce .....	5	186
Ash.....	2,362	116,214	Walnut .....	866	33,717
Basswood.....	92	4,783	Hickory.....	861	44,679
Butternut.....	28	1,270	Whitewood.....	769	63,703
Tamarac .....	14,517	412,874	Cherry.....	91	3,147

They also culled 1,740,184 standard hundred and counted 2,314,843 hundred of pine deals, besides culling 820,869 hundred and counting 120,205 hundred of spruce deals, and a quantity of plank.

At Montreal, Lachine and Soré, the cullers measured and culled 45,094 pieces = 2,322,801 feet of white pine, besides a quantity of miscellaneous kinds of lumber.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

In Nova Scotia there are no rules under which timber licenses can issue. To procure the right to the lumber the land itself must be purchased from the Crown, and a great deal has been so purchased, especially during the three years last past. To acquire a knowledge of the lumbering industry of this Province, we must therefore resort to the trade and navigation tables, and we find that while the imports are considerably less than \$100,000, the following were the exports in 1864, 1865 and 1866:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Boards, &c.....	\$424,560	\$518,645	\$950,820
Deal Ends and Scantling.....	159,227	24,979	7,481
Fire and Lathwood.....	108,648	97,859	127,251
Laths and Palings.....	939	4,495	2,317
Shingles.....	36,350	22,836	32,042
Spars and Knees.....	19,805	19,510	10,959
Staves, Hoops and Shooks.....	76,374	45,855	59,626
Sweeps and Oars.....	.....	6,776	2,598
Timber.....	29,937	21,630	12,598
Manufactured Woodware.....	24,716	13,449	16,546
Total.....	\$880,556	\$776,634	\$922,248

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick, like Canada, issues licenses to cut timber on the public lands; timber cut without such license is subjected on seizure to a heavy stampage duty. The lumberers apply for the "berths" they require, which are sold by auction after public advertisement, but seldom fetch more than the upset price of \$4 per mile, a rate which has been unchanged since 1852. Purchasers have the option of taking license for one, two, or three years. The Commissioner of Crown Lands, in his report for 1866, strongly recommends an advance to \$10 or \$25, as this latter rate, assuming 90 M. of lumber to be cut annually on the square mile, would only be about 27 cents per M. He would, however, prefer again resorting to the collection of

\* The division of the amount between the two Provinces is estimated.

stumpage duty. Such a duty was collected in the Province until 1844, when it was replaced by an export duty, which still continues, but the frauds which led to the abandonment of the stumpage duty could probably be avoided now.

The Export Duty is levied as follows :—

On Deals and Battens, exceeding 9 feet in length.....	} Per M. feet superficial.. 20 cents.
On Boards, Scantling and Plank, exceeding 9 feet, in length and 5 inches square.....	
On Pine Timber, per ton of 49 cubic feet.....	20 cents.
On Birch, Spruce, Mastis and Spars, do do.....	15 cents.

In 1863, it realized \$61,836; in 1864, \$67,641; in 1865, \$61,903; in 1866, \$65,495. The Commissioner thinks that the lumber used for home consumption, and that made up into Deals, &c., under 9 feet long, and other stuff exported *but not dutiable*, was at least equal in quantity to that which paid duty; so that the Crown realized nothing on half of the lumber cut, except the trifling license for timber berths amounting to \$24,843 in 1866, and \$14,480 in 1865. There being no system of Government culling in New Brunswick, the Trade and Navigation tables supply the best index to the nature of the lumber produced. It may be explained, that although at one time the surface of the Province was one vast field of lumber of the best quality, all the fine white pine within easy reach of the tributaries of the St. John has been already cut, and the attention of lumberers is therefore directed to the coarse pine, still to be had in large quantities, from which sugar box shooks are made (a recent growing trade) and to the black spruce, which in New Brunswick is of large size and excellent quality.

The following were the principal exports of lumber from New Brunswick, in 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866 :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	
				Quantity.	Value.
Boards, Plank & Scant'g, over 9 ft. long, M.	20,553	34,784	47,932	56,506	\$706,255
Do. do. do. not over 9 ft., M.	15,102	19,727	18,727	17,703	119,296
Clap-boards, M.	197	1,604	2,494	3,695	54,248
Deals over 9 feet long, M.	267,618	246,487	247,604	253,400	2,267,967
Do. not over do. do.	20,771	16,170	17,002	17,885	107,563
Laths, thousands.	22,407	15,807	31,539	75,118	100,256
Shooks, box and hd., No.	287,852	304,018	581,120	560,232	280,890
Pickets, thousands.	.....	7,449	7,246	6,257	33,794
Staves, M.	194	977	1,702	380	1,520
Shingles, thousands.	31,302	44,587	94,332	147,952	289,824
Timber,—Birch, tons.	12,614	17,257	14,634	18,333	105,645
Spruce .....	395	1,972	1,436	868	3,042
Pine .....	26,770	19,810	27,174	25,379	237,658

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

There are no wild lumber lands in Prince Edward Island. The mercantile timber has been long exhausted. The deals exported from the Province are first obtained from the adjoining Provinces, and most of the timber for ship-building is bought in the yards of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The timber of Newfoundland has long been supposed to be of small size, and lumbering does not exist as a distinct branch of industry, being only carried on to supply local requirements. In many of the northern and western bays there is now found to exist a considerable quantity of heavy pine and other timber—the pine cutting into boards of from 20 to 30 inches wide. Mr. Murray, of the Geological Survey of Canada, says of the Humber district, in his report for 1867: "This fine tract of country seems to present inducements for enterprise in the quality of its timber. Tamarac is not rare, yellow birch of large dimensions is abundant, white pine and spruce grow in the greatest profusion, frequently of a size and quality not greatly inferior if not equal to the best that is now largely brought into market at Gaspé and other parts of the lower Province of Canada."

## MINES AND MINING REGULATIONS.

The Mines, like the Forests, have passed with the Public Lands into the hands of the Local Governments of the several Provinces of the Dominion. The laws affecting them consequently remain under the control of the Local Legislatures :—

#### QUEBEC AND ONTARIO.

The Mining interests of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are now just beginning to assume large proportions. As yet, however, there has been little legislation on the subject, and but few statistics are procurable.

The Mining Regulations of the Provinces are distinct as regards the precious and the inferior metals.

Mining for the PRECIOUS METALS is regulated by the Act 27 and 28 Vic., cap 9, amended by 29 Vic., cap. 9, (1865.) Under these laws three gold mining divisions have been erected :—the Chaudiere division, (south of Quebec,) R. Pope, Inspector; the St. Francis division, (near Sherbrooke,) J. K. Gilman, Inspector; and the Quinte division, (Madoc,) A. A. Campbell, Inspector.

No person is allowed to mine without a license—either a "Crown lands gold license" for unsold Crown lands, fee \$2 per month, or a "private lands gold license" for private lands, \$1 per month, the miner first obtaining the consent of the proprietor. Under the Crown lands license claims may be worked as follows :—*Alluvial Mines*.—On a river or large creek, 20 feet front by 50 from the water's edge. On a small do., 40 by 50 feet, from centre of stream. In a gully, 60 feet along the same and

from hill to hill. On surface or hill side, 60 feet square. In case of tunnelling, the Inspector may grant a larger claim, or determine the size and place of claims in beds of rivers. *Quartz Mines.*—To each miner 100 feet along lead, by 100 on each side. For companies, 25 feet along lead for every additional miner, but not to exceed 500 feet altogether.

*Quartz Crushing Machines* must be licensed; must keep books and furnish returns; license fee \$5.00 per month. These fees also apply to the De Lery Seignior, the Royalty payable under the De Lery patent having been commuted to this effect.

The principal regulations are, that all licensees shall make returns of their proceedings; and that the discoverer of a gold field is entitled to a free license for one year.

Gold mining in the Chaudiere divisions is now being actively carried on by the De Lery Company, a quantity of gold having been taken out from the alluvial diggings and quartz crushing machines being about to be put in operation at once. Mr. Pope reports that the amount of gold collected in Chaudiere Division from January to 30th Sept. last was about \$24,996, say \$25,000—all taken from Gilbert River, except about \$1,000 taken from various other places, such as Jersey Point, Rivers Famine, Des Plantes, &c. The number of men employed has averaged about 100, only 40 or 50 of whom have been actually engaged in mining. The others were occupied in prospecting and doing preparatory mining work, such as felling timber for timbering the shafts, &c.

In the Quinte division, a great many quartz veins have been prospected, and several hundred tons of quartz are said to be awaiting the starting of the crushers now in course of erection. Five veins of argentiferous galena have been found in this district.

*Mining for the Inferior Metals.*—Each mining tract in unsurveyed territory is to be of blocks of 200 or 400 acres. They must be surveyed by a Provincial Land Surveyor, and paid for at the value \$1 per acre. In surveyed townships, mineral lots are to be sold for \$1 per acre when the lands are held at less than that sum, and for the same price as other lands in townships where they are held for more. Payment must, however, be made in cash.

A great deal has been done since our last in developing the plumhago mines of Buckingham, on the Ottawa.

The iron ore of Marmora is also now being largely exported to the States, and iron smelting on the Gattineau near Hull, is being prosecuted to a considerable extent. Operations are also in progress on the Moisie River where valuable beds of iron sand occur.

The copper ores of the Eastern Townships are being largely worked; inferior locations have been abandoned, and the better class of mines are having capital spent on their development.

Peat digging can hardly be called mining, but in Provinces where there is no coal, it possesses great importance. It has been dug to a considerable extent on a new system near Montreal.

When the mining industry of the country becomes more settled—which we expect will be within a short time—we trust the Governments of Quebec and Ontario will take mining statistics in charge, and so provide material for a proper account of our mineral wealth, as realized by the application of industry.

# NOVA SCOTIA.

The Gold and Coal Mines of Nova Scotia are now one of the chief sources of the wealth of the Province.

*Gold.*—The earliest discovery of gold in the colony, made known to the public, was in 1860. In 1861 the Government formally took possession of the district, and commenced laying off mining lots, of which about a hundred were soon leased. A Gold Commissioner was then appointed, and annual reports began to be issued, the first of which is for 1862. From these we collect the following statistics of the condition and progress of gold mining in Nova Scotia:—

	Average No. of men employed.	No. of Crushing Mills.	Steam power.	Water power.	Quartz, sand and gravel crushed.	Yield per ton.	Gold from alluvial mines.	Total yield of gold.	Maximum yield per ton.	Average yield per man for 12 months at \$18.50 per ton.
					Tons.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	
Year ending Dec. 31, 1862.....	434	30	18	12	6,401	1.01.01	311.00.0	7,275.00.00	25.00.0	\$368.00
Year ending Dec. 31, 1863.....	377	35	25	10	17,001	0.16.02	28.00.0	14,001.14.17	66.00.0	\$206.00
9 months ending Sept. 30, 1864.....	830	35	23	12	15,316	0.19.00	38.11.3	14,563.09.08	103.14.0	\$324.66
Year ending Sept. 30, 1865.....	692	33	23	10	23,835	1.00.21	141.00.7	24,867.05.22	16.10.0	\$664.80
Year ending Sept. 30, 1866.....	668	38	27	11	30,963	0.15.14	36.14.5	24,162.04.13	87.00.0	\$669.00

The "Waverly District" is the most productive, 332 out of the 668 men being employed there, the other districts employing hands as follows: Stormont or "Isaac's Harhour," 34; Wine Harbour, 35; Sherbrooke, 69; Tangier, 28; Montagn, 27; Oldham, 36; Renfrew, 94; others, 13.

The total value of the gold reported as secured during these four years and a half was thus nearly a million and a half of dollars. This is, doubtless, below the truth.

Mr. P. S. Hamilton, of Halifax, the Chief Commissioner of Mines, says, in his report for 1865, "that everything indicates a large increase and profitable extension of profitable gold mining operations in future years." The steady increase of the yield per man would seem to justify this opinion. The Commissioner remarks in 1865, that "the great band of metamorphic rock which extends along the Atlantic coast the whole length of the Province is auriferous, and to such a degree that gold mining there can be carried on with handsome profits." He adds in 1866, that gold mines continued to be worked steadily and satisfactorily, and that "the area over which operations are carried on is yearly extending."

*Coal.*—The growth of the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia is best shewn by the following tabular statement of the tons of coal raised since 1857:—

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1827.....	11,491	1837.....	109,347	1847.....	183,099	1857.....	267,808
1828.....	19,429	1838.....	97,938	1848.....	170,518	1858.....	289,618
1829.....	20,252	1839.....	133,928	1849.....	158,955	1859.....	267,496
1830.....	25,240	1840.....	98,267	1850.....	163,725	1860.....	304,129
1831.....	34,424	1841.....	135,110	1851.....	139,976	1861.....	334,545
1832.....	46,585	1842.....	119,478	1852.....	171,821	1862.....	393,631
1833.....	59,497	1843.....	97,200	1853.....	196,935	1863.....	429,351
1834.....	46,677	1844.....	99,993	1854.....	213,250	1864.....	406,699
1835.....	51,813	1845.....	137,908	1855.....	216,338	1865.....	651,256
1836.....	98,427	1846.....	134,393	1856.....	231,934	1866.....	601,302

Taking the value of coal at the mine to be only \$3.00 per ton in 1865, the product of 1866 represents a value of nearly \$2,000,000.

The last figures in these columns are very remarkable; although 145,744 tons less than in 1865 were shipped to the United States, still the total sale of coal was only 51,552 tons less than the year before, when the Reciprocity Treaty was in full operation, shewing that other markets for Nova Scotia coal are being found—in Quebec, the West Indies and elsewhere.

Respecting Coal Mining, the Chief Commissioner remarks that "its general results have been no less satisfactory than those of gold mining." There were at the date of his last report in 1866, thirty collieries in operation, some only just opened, but with one or two exceptions, all with the best of prospects.

The coal sold in 1866 was from the following mines:—

	Round.	Slack.		Round.	Slack.
Chignecto.....	3,681		Clyde.....	5,949 <sup>2</sup>	6
Joggins.....	7,200	1,101	Glace Bay.....	53,999 <sup>2</sup>	3,905 <sup>2</sup>
Lawrence.....	80	340	Gowrie.....	27,442 <sup>2</sup>	5,882
Maccan.....	2,320		Ingraham.....		
St. George's.....	100		International.....	9,212 <sup>2</sup>	1,508
Victoria.....	1,627		Lingan.....	48,011 <sup>2</sup>	245
Albion.....	173,463 <sup>2</sup>	20,838	Matheson.....	580	47
Acadia.....	9,620	1,270 <sup>7</sup>	Mira Bay.....	7	38
Bear Creek.....	300	303	S. Head Cow Bay.....	927	11
German.....	141	432	Sydney.....	117,500 <sup>2</sup>	1,356
McBean.....			Port Hood.....	2,093 <sup>2</sup>	1,200
McKay.....	101 <sup>2</sup>	75	Richmond.....	739	131
Nova Scotia.....	105	55	Sea Coal Bay.....		92
Acadia.....	35	2	New Campbelltown.....	7,828 <sup>2</sup>	453
Block House.....	88,849	1,065			
Caledonia.....				561,428 <sup>2</sup>	39,873 <sup>2</sup>

The distribution of the coal raised was as follows, comparing 1866 and 1867 to shew the increased export to "other colonies," and other effects of the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty:—

	1866.		1865.	
	Tons Round.	Tons Slack.	Tons Round.	Tons Slack.
Raised.....	618,620	66,146	....	....
Sold for Home consumption.....	87,639	11,988	51,262	8,276
Exported to neighboring colonies.....	95,077	11,583	44,558	8,003
Exported to other countries.....	378,712	16,303	509,775	30,980
Total.....	561,428	39,874	605,595	47,259

No Copper mine was in operation in Nova Scotia in 1866.

The "Acadia Charcoal Iron Works," of Londonderry, was still the only iron mine that is worked in the Province. During the year ending Sept. 30th, 1866, 2,053 tons of Pig Iron were made, of which 1,489 tons were manufactured into 1,394 tons of Bar Iron, leaving 564 tons for shipment in Pigs.

The Statute of Nova Scotia "of Mines and Minerals" provides that quartz mines (gold) shall, in general, be laid off in areas of 150 feet along a quartz lode, by 250 across, in quadrilateral and rectangular shape. Payment in advance on application for a gold mine, \$2. Leases to be for 21 years. One hundred days' labor to be employed annually on each area, unless more than 10 are held by one person, in which case some allowances are made.

Prospecting licenses (gold) cover an area not exceeding 100 acres, and cost 50 cents per acre for the first ten, and 25 cents per acre for the remainder. Bonds must be entered into to recompense private owners for damage done to their lands; also to employ at least one man per day in developing the area.

Quartz mills must be licensed, and keep books open to Government inspection. They must reserve for the Government a royalty of 3 per cent. of the produce of gold.

Licenses to explore for other than gold mines, valid for one year, cover tracts not to exceed 5 miles square, but not less than 2 miles in width, and cost \$20. Bonds are required similar to those given in the case of gold licenses. Licenses to work cover two years. Leases of coal mines must expire on or before 25th August, 1886. Leases of mines other than coal or gold are for 21 years. Royalty is payable quarterly on minerals "in marketable condition"—5 per cent. on all ores and minerals, except gold, iron and coal—8 cents per ton on every ton of iron, and 10 cents per ton on every ton of coal. Returns to be made under oath.

The following is the account of the revenue and expenditure of the Mining Department for 1865 and 1866:—

Receipts.	Twelve Mo., 1865.	Twelve Mo., 1866.	Expenditure.	Twelve Mo., 1865.	Twelve Mo., 1866.
Rents Mining Areas.....	\$4,277.04	\$5,936.86	Salaries & Surveys "Gold"	\$2,006.97	\$2,068.40
Royalty "Gold".....	13,425.16	12,265.13	Returns Rents.....	466.75	170.00
Building Sites.....	34.00	.....	Returns Royalty.....	3,041.26	2,483.69
Prospecting Licenses.....	290.99	566.49	Commission on Royalty....	520.80	669.49
Fuel.....	31.40	.....	Lands.....	936.54	1,219.80
Licenses to Search.....	10,400.00	7,520.00	Stationery and Printing....	934.62	638.00
Licenses to Work.....	1,650.00	3,650.00	Office Expenses.....	81.25	569.55
Royalty "Coal".....	43,645.08	46,939.75	Return Licenses to Search.	800.00	780.00
			Return Licenses to Work....	.....	200.00
			Surveys.....	686.97	315.86
			Law Expenses.....	107.00	.....
			Gen'l Expenses, Salaries, &c	2,707.72	7,432.42
			Balance.....	61,463.79	60,331.02
Totals.....	\$73,753.68	\$76,878.23	Totals.....	\$73,753.67	\$76,878.23

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

There have been no new developments in mining in this Province since the issue of the last *Year Book*, to which we refer for a description of the Albert Mine and Albertite (gas coal) the mineral there produced, also for an account of the Antimony Mines, which are believed to be rich in silver also.

The following are the latest rules and regulations for granting licenses:—

*On Granted Lands.*—1st. Every Mining License to be exempted from payment of Royalty for five years from its date.

2nd. The Rent of Royalty upon Coal to be one shilling per chaldron, (with the exception of that to be raised from lands formerly under lease to Berton, Maynard and Syphers, where the rate is to be two shillings per chaldron.) Upon Shale sixpence per chaldron, and upon all Metallic Ores, except Gold and Silver, 2½ per cent. upon the value thereof when raised or dug.

3rd. On payment of a fee of five dollars, License to be granted to the owner of the soil, or his assignee, for Coal or Shale for a period not exceeding twenty-five years, and for other Minerals for a period not exceeding fifty years.

4th. The Rent or Royalty to be paid quarterly on the first of February, May, August, and November, in each year after the fifth, to the Receiver General or Agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. The statements on which such payments are to be made are to be on oath.

*On Crown Lands.*—(Licenses on which are periodically sold by auction.)

1st. Every Mining Lease to be exempted from payment of Royalty for five years from its date.

2nd. That the right of Mining within a tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty-five years, be put up at a fixed rate of one shilling per chaldron on Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly in each year after the fifth.

3rd. That the upset preference price for each lot be five pounds.

4th. That the preference money be paid, and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other lots will be offered if required, in like manner.

5th. That the Lease contain a clause of renewal, or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the Lessee or his Assigns.

6th. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Mineral to the value of four hundred dollars per mile from his ground within any one year after four years from date of said lease, and so on annually during the continuance of the lease, the same shall become forfeited.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

There are no mines of any kind in Prince Edward Island.

In Newfoundland, mining industry is fast developing. The last *Year Book* contains a detailed account of all the principal works then in operation. This year the Union Copper Mine (Mr. Bennett's) was worked by 170 men.

Another Copper Mine has been opened on Trump Island, said to be very rich, owned by Francis Taylor and others. The work will be prosecuted vigorously next year. The "Waterford Mine," in Bonavista Bay, owned by Michael Carroll, is said also to be rich in Copper. It has not yet been worked to any extent.

Mr. Alex. Murray, of the Geological Survey of Canada, again visited the island in 1866-67, and though not reporting so favorably on its Coal prospects as was expected, shews it to be very rich in a great variety of other minerals.

## THE FISHERIES.

The Fisheries, formerly under the management of the Crown Lands Department, have not been transferred with Lands, Forests and Mines to the control of local governments, but have been placed under the direction of a Minister of the Dominion. And rightly, for they are not only of consequence to the Dominion at large, but Imperial interests are involved in their management.

There is no doubt whatever that the most valuable sea fisheries in the Atlantic are close by the shores of the Dominion, viz.: those on the Banks of Newfoundland, the St. George's Banks in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Bay of Fundy. It is known that there is no mackerel left on the shores of the United States, while the cod, the herring, and other valuable fish in commerce never go south of the cold waters which surround our coasts. All the maritime nations of the world have consequently endeavored to secure rights of fishery in our waters, endeavors often supported by armed forces and resulting in sanguinary wars.

France and the United States have been the most anxious to establish themselves in our preserves, and a very bitter feeling against the French exists in Newfoundland, and against the United States fishermen in Nova Scotia and parts of Quebec, on account of their real or pretended encroachments.

The United States rights are (since the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty) defined by the Convention of 1818, which gives them the right of fishing on the coasts of Newfoundland, Labrador, and the Magdalen Islands, but expressly precludes them from taking or curing fish within three miles of the coasts, bays, and harbors of the other Provinces.

During the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty, this three mile limitation was abandoned in consideration of the right of free entry for our products into United States markets. It revived with the repeal of the Treaty, but, pending another adjustment of the matter, the Imperial and Colonial Governments have agreed to allow American vessels to fish within these limits on payment of a license fee of 50c. per ton—which most of them pay rather than risk confiscation—not as an equivalent for value, since if this were to be the case, the fee should be from \$5 to \$10 per ton, but rather as an acknowledgment of our sovereign rights. It is not to be expected that this arrangement will be other than temporary.

The right of licenses issued to American fishing craft in 1866 was as under :—

By Canada (Quebec and Ontario).....	10 vessels, paying	\$296.00
“ New Brunswick .....	1 “ “	13.00
“ Nova Scotia.....	354 “ “	9,368.50
“ Prince Edward Island.....	89 “ “	3,339.35

Total..... 454 vessels, paying \$13,016.85

65 of the vessels licensed by Nova Scotia, and 21 of those licensed by Prince Edward Island, were afterwards spoken in Quebec waters.

The value of the fisheries is undoubtedly very great indeed.

I. *Value to the United States.*—There have often been between 400 and 500 United States fishing craft in the Gulf of St. Lawrence alone, with a tonnage of over 30,000, manned by over 6,000 men, taking fish to the value of over \$1,000,000.

In the Statistics of Massachusetts for 1865, we find the following return :—

Vessels Employed.	Tonnage.	Quintals of Cod.	Barrels of Mackerel.	Returns.
In Whale Fishing.....	70,420	...	....	\$6,618,670
In Cod and Mackerel do.....	117,146	384,165	283,000	4,832,218

The Cod and Mackerel fisheries were almost exclusively carried on in British waters, and Mr Derby, the U.S. Fishery Commissioners says, at page 46 of the report, that “ Massachusetts has annually fitted out less than half the tonnage engaged in the Cod and Mackerel fisheries.”

The writer, moreover, finds that in the book of Statistics of Massachusetts, a serious error occurs. The value of the catch of vessels from one of the most important fishing towns is not carried out into the total ; and if it were, the above figures would swell up to nearly \$3,000,000. Doubling this for the other States we shall have \$16,000,000 as the annual value of the U.S. Cod and Mackerel fisheries,—three-fourths of which are taken in British waters. Mr. Derby's estimate is \$12,000,000, but he bases it upon the erroneous Massachusetts figures.

II. *Value to the Provinces.*—It is not easier to arrive at the value of the fish caught by the fishermen of the Provinces than it is at that caught by those of the States, but the following figures are not far wrong, certainly not more than 20 per cent. wide of the truth :—

Value of produce of the fisheries, both for export and local consumption, for the year 1866—

Province of Nova Scotia.....	\$3,478,000
“ New Brunswick.....	867,000
“ Quebec.....	1,017,000
“ Ontario.....	901,000

Total for the Dominion..... 6,263,000

Add Newfoundland (seals excluded,) estimate..... 4,440,000

“ Prince Edward Island (estimate)..... 134,000

Total for British America (Atlantic side).... \$10,837,000

These figures include the produce of the salmon rivers of the Province of Quebec, which have for some little time been made the subject of special attention by the officers of Government. A system of leasing the salmon rivers has been adopted, under which the fishing becomes the exclusive property of the lessees. The fly fishing above tide water, and the net fishing at the mouths of these rivers, are let separately, and although the object sought is rather, in the first place, the multiplication of the fish under the influence of protection, the revenue is nevertheless considerable and annually increasing.

The amount collected from fishing licenses and fines in 1855 was \$9,267.

The owners of vessels built in Canada, licensed by the Superintendent of Fisheries or Collectors of Customs, and employed in fishing for seals, codfish, mackerel, herring or whale, receive bounties of

1. Three dollars a ton for 3 months' consecutive fishing.
2. Three dollars and a half a ton for 3½ months' do.
3. Four dollars a ton for 4 months' do.

But no vessel can receive bounty for more than one voyage per annum.

Vessels to be entitled to bounty must be manned as under :—

Vessels of from 20 to 40 tons.....	8 men.
“ 40 to 60 “.....	10 “
“ 60 to 80 “.....	12 “

Tonnage is calculated according to 22 Vic, c. 86, sec. 53. In 1866 54 vessels were licensed, and received as bounties \$3,174.

\* The U.S. Census returns of 1860 are as inaccurate as ours of 1861. They give \$1,103,148 as the value of Cod and Mackerel caught by Maine, Massachusetts and Connecticut fishermen. Our tables give \$4,440,000 for Newfoundland ; \$2,562,000 for Nova Scotia ; \$383,233 for New Brunswick ; \$272,532 for Prince Edward Island ; and adding an estimate for Lower Canada of \$703,000, the writer arrived at \$8,392,767 as the value of sea fish caught in the Provinces in 1860. (See Prize Essay on the Reciprocity Treaty, 1865.)

## GAME AND FISHERY LAWS.

## QUEBEC AND ONTARIO.

Of late years much attention has been devoted to the enforcement of the Game and Fishery Laws of Quebec and Ontario, and the Acts relating thereto have been repeatedly amended in accordance with the suggestions of the Fish and Game Clubs of Montreal and Quebec, and the experience acquired by the officers of the Fisheries Department.

The close season for Deer or Fawn, Elk, Moose or Caribou, in *Ontario*, begins on the 1st January, and ends on the 1st September. They are not allowed to be trapped or taken by any traps or snares whatever. The close season for Wild Turkey, Grouse, Partridge or Pheasant, is between the 1st February and the 1st September; for Quail, between 1st February and the 1st October; for Woodcock, 1st March and 15th July; and Wild Swan, Goose, Duck, Widgeon or Teal, 1st April and 1st August. The law also provides that no Beaver, Muskrat, Mink, Sable, Otter, or Fisher, shall be trapped or killed between the 1st May and the 1st November.

It is unlawful to fish for, catch, buy or sell the following fish in *Quebec* between the dates named: Speckled Trout, 20th September and 1st April; White Fish, in any way, between the 19th November and 1st December, and by net between 30th May and 1st August. The close season for Bass, Pike, Pickerel (*doree*), and Maskinonge, is regulated by Order in Council, to suit different localities.

The close season for Red or Grey Deer, Moose, Elk, Reindeer and Cariboo in *Quebec*, is from 1st February to 1st September; for Woodcock or Snipe, 1st March to 1st August; Grouse, Partridge, Ptarmigan or Pheasant, 1st March to 20th August; Wild Swan, Wild Goose or Wild Duck of the kinds known as Mallard, Gray Duck, Black Duck, Wood Duck, Teal, Widgeon, or any other kind of Wild Duck, 20th May to 20th August; Muskrat, 10th May to 1st March.

It is also unlawful to fish for, catch, buy or sell any of the following fish between the dates named in *Quebec*: Salmon, 31st July and 1st May, (fly surface fishing is, however, permitted between 30th April and 31st August; Trout or Lange, 15th September and 15th December; Bass and Pickerel (*doree*), Pike and Maskinonge, 30th April and 1st June.

It is also unlawful to kill or snare any birds whatsoever, excepting Eagles, Falcons, Hawks, Wild Pigeons, Kingfishers, Crows and Ravens, in *either Quebec or Ontario*, between the 1st March and the 1st August in each year. This clause was added to the Game Law a few years ago, for the purpose of protecting insectivorous birds, and has already had the effect of greatly increasing their number. Several years ago, scarcely a bird could be seen in the orchards near Montreal; but last spring and summer they were very numerous, and did much towards exterminating the hordes of caterpillars which were overrunning them.

The Fish and Game Clubs of the two cities named, annually make valuable reports on the condition, &c., of the Fish and Game, and offer additional rewards from their own funds for the conviction of offenders against the provisions of the law.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

The New Brunswick laws provide that no moose shall be killed between 1st February and 1st May—penalty \$40.00; no herrings taken in their spawning grounds in the Bay of Fundy between 15th July and 15th October—penalty \$20.00; no salmon taken in nets later than August 31, or by the rod later than September 15th, or at any time between Saturday's sunset and Monday's sunrise.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Chap. 92 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia provides that no person shall kill any partridge, snipe or woodcock between 1st March and 1st September under a penalty of \$2.00 for each offence. No one shall kill any moose or cariboo between 15th February and 1st September, nor a cow-moose between 1st January and 1st September. The flesh must be carried out of the woods within three days if in September or October, and fourteen in other lawful months. No one person may kill more than five moose or cariboo in one season, nor shall any hunting party kill more than five at one hunt. No one is allowed to kill pheasants. No one may kill the otter, mink or muskrat between 1st May and 1st November—penalty \$3.00. It is altogether forbidden to kill the smaller kinds of birds: robins, swallows, sparrows, &c., and birds of song—penalty \$1.00 for each bird killed.

Chapter 95 provides that no salmon shall be taken in any river west of Halifax, between 31st July and 1st March, nor in any river running into the Bay of Fundy or east of Halifax between 15th August and 1st March, nor in salt water later than October 20—penalty \$40.00. There are no laws respecting trout. There are enactments prohibiting spearing and regulating the netting of river fish.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The game laws of Prince Edward Island prohibit the killing of partridges between 1st March and 1st October, and salmon in the fall.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

There is only one Game Law in this island, entitled "An Act for the Protection and Breeding of Wild Fowl and Game." It prohibits the killing, taking, purchasing, selling, or possessing of Partridges from the 20th February to the 25th August, and applies a similar prohibition in the case of Snipe, or any other wild or migratory birds frequenting for the purpose of incubation (except wild Geese,) from the 1st April to the 20th August.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

It is unlawful to buy or sell or exhibit for sale any Deer or Elk between 1st March and 1st August; or any Grouse, Prairie Fowl or Partridge, or to destroy or collect their eggs, between 1st March and 10th August. Fine, \$50 or 3 months' imprisonment.

## CURRENCY AND COINAGE.

## ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

By the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Cap. xv., the dollar is defined to be one fourth of a pound, the cent one hundredth of a dollar, the mill one tenth of a cent; and it is declared that any statement as to money value may be made either in pounds, shillings and pence, or in dollars, cents and mills.

The Public Accounts have been kept in dollars and cents since 1858.

The pound currency, usually called "Halifax currency," although it is not the currency of Halifax, is "one hundred and one grains and three hundred and twenty one thousandths of a grain, Troy weight, of gold of the standard of fineness prescribed by law for the gold coins of the United Kingdom on the first day of August, 1854." And "any gold coins of the standard of fineness aforesaid which Her Majesty directs to be struck at the Royal Mint," are a legal tender in proportion to their weight.

The pound sterling (Victoria Sovereign) which contains 0.91,666 of pure gold, and weighs 123.3 grains is therefore declared equal to and legal tender for £1 4s. 4d., or \$4.86½.

The gold Eagle of the United States coined before July 1834, is legal for \$10.66½ or £2 13s. 4d., but if coined between that date and 1st January 1852, or as long after as the standard of fineness fixed by the laws of the United States be not changed, then only for \$10.00 or £2 10s. 0d. The gold coins of the United States being "multiples or halves of the said Eagle," are legal for proportionate sums.

Other foreign gold coins may be, but have not been made legal by proclamation.

British silver coins "of the fineness fixed by law on 1st August, 1854, and of weights bearing respectively the same proportion to the value to be assigned to such coins in this Province which the weights of the silver coins of the United Kingdom bore on the said day to the value assigned to them in the United Kingdom shall, by such names as Her Majesty may assign to them in Her Royal Proclamation, declaring them lawful money of this Province, pass current and be a legal tender at the rates assigned to them respectively in such proclamation." Until otherwise ordered these silver coins "shall pass current in this Province for sums in currency equal, according to the proportion hereinbefore fixed, to the sums in sterling for which they respectively pass current in the United Kingdom."

Thus the British shilling is a legal tender for \$0.24½.

No foreign silver coin is lawful money; and British silver is only legal tender to the extent of \$10.

The copper coins of the United Kingdom are a legal tender to the amount of twenty cents or one shilling currency; the penny for two cents, and subdivisions thereof in proportion.

The pence and half-pence still current in Canada were imported by the Banks. The Government has within the last few years imported both silver and bronze coins; twenty, ten and five cent pieces of silver, and one cent pieces of bronze. The following statement shows the amount of the importation, the whole of which was taken by the Banks of the Province at par, with the exception of \$4,000 in cent pieces, sold to the Province of New Brunswick:—

• CANADIAN COINAGE, forwarded from the Royal Mint, London:—

1858. 16th Oct...	30 Boxes	20 cent pieces...	\$ 50,000 00	\$ 75,000 00
	Silver.	10 " " ...	10,000 00	
		5 " " ...	15,000 00	
1858. 20th Dec...	107 Boxes	20 " " ...	96,078 40	265,738 05
	Silver.	10 " " ...	111,640 20	
		5 " " ...	58,019 45	
1860. 22nd May..	485 Boxes	1 " " ...	96,903 88	96,903 88
	Bronze.			
Total.....			\$437,641 93	\$437,641 93

In general practice, both American quarters and British shillings are taken in shops in Canada for twenty five cents, goods being "marked up" accordingly, and tradesmen frequently give a premium for Bank Bills.

American silver has therefore been imported in large quantities, and several million dollars worth of it are in circulation in the Province.

In Post Offices and Banks, Canadian coin is the only silver taken at its face value, the consequence of which is that almost all our silver coin is locked up in the vaults of the several Banks.

The paper money of Canada has been until of late exclusively issued by the Banks (see article on Banks) and is of the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$4, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

The New Brunswick legal dollar is the same as that of Canada, bearing the same relation to the English sovereign. The Bank notes are of denominations as low as \$1, and are considered equal to gold.

The coins imported by the Province are of the same denominations as those of Canada; viz: 20, 10 and 5 cent pieces, of silver, and 1 cent of bronze. The Government made two importations—the first of \$30,011.00 in shillings; \$15,012.90 in six pences; \$5,002.75 in three pences, and \$3,000.00 in cents. The second was of \$44,985.35 in silver coins in about the same proportion, and of \$9,980.87 in copper. Total face value \$107,992.87, total cost £9,872 17s. 11d. sterling.

These coins are now the common metallic currency of the Province, the American silver quarter being taken for 20 cents only, and the British shilling being legal only as 24 cents, which is below their intrinsic value, and therefore drives them out of circulation.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

The sovereign of the United Kingdom is equal to five dollars in the currency of Nova Scotia. The doubloon, if not less weight than 415 grains and containing not less than 360 grains of pure gold is \$16.

The Peruvian, Mexican, Columbian and old Spanish dollars, of the full weight of 416 grains and containing not less than 373 grains of pure silver are legal for 4s. 2d. sterling or \$1.04. The silver coins of the United Kingdom are legal tender, to the extent of \$10, at the following rates.

Bronze Cents.....	\$2,400	Silver 20 Cent Pieces....	\$20,000	Silver 5 Cent Pieces....	\$3,992
Two Dollar Gold Pieces..	\$9,600	“ 10 “ “ ....	8,000		

The above article is repeated from the *Year Book* for 1867, and requires no alteration save that in place of "Canada" one should read "Quebec and Ontario." The assimilation of the currency of the Provinces composing the Dominion is no easy task for the Legislature. The writer believes, however, that the Nova Scotia dollar should be adopted as our standard. Of course this would depreciate all legal values in Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick in the proportion of 5 to 4.8666, &c., so that the statute must provide that creditors might add 2.74 per cent. to their accounts. The inconvenience of doing this would, however, be balanced by the immediate cessation of "the silver nuisance." The British shilling would at once become legal tender for 25 cents, and the American quarter would be so nearly 25 cents in value that even the Banks would hardly refuse to take it on deposit. The reason for adopting the American dollar as our standard vanished when the United States, by making paper a legal tender, made that value fluctuate. The pound sterling, on the contrary, is a definite value, adopted in most of the British dominions. It has been suggested that the half-sovereign should be made the basis of our decimal system, and the plan no doubt possesses certain advantages. Thus we should have the sovereign=\$2.00, the half-sovereign or "gold"=\$1.00, the florin=\$0.20, the shilling or "silver"=\$0.10, the penny or "copper" about \$0.01. Our mint would then be able to mint coins which, like those of Victoria (Australia), would be legal tender in England. And if Britain ever came into the proposed European Monetary Union, the law changing the £ sterling would answer for Canada too.

## ELECTIONS—THE FRANCHISE, &amp;c.

## CANADA.

The Parliament of the Dominion consists of the Queen, a Senate of 72, appointed by the Crown for life, and a House of Commons of 181 members chosen by the people. The members of this Parliament are locally apportioned as follows :--

	Senators.	Members of the House of Commons.
For Ontario.....	24	82
“ Quebec*.....	24	65
“ Nova Scotia.....	12	19
“ New Brunswick.....	12	15

The number of Senators is fixed (except that six additional Senators may be appointed by the Crown); that of members of the House of Commons is to vary according to the population ascertained at each decennial census, Quebec retaining the same number. Thus, supposing the calculation in our article on the census to be correct, the House of Commons will be thus constituted after 1871 :—Ontario 98, Quebec 65, Nova Scotia 18, New Brunswick 15, total 196. Term of election, 5 years, unless the House be sooner dissolved. Sessions annual. The property qualification is: for Senators, the possession of \$4,000 real and personal estate over and above all liabilities; for members of the House of Commons in Ontario and Quebec, £500 stg. of real estate; in New Brunswick the possession for six months previous to the issue of the writ of election of \$1,200 of real estate; in Nova Scotia “a legal or equitable freehold estate in possession, of the clear yearly value of eight dollars (\$8.00),” or the candidate must be “qualified to be an elector.”

The following are electors: in Ontario and Quebec, every male subject, being the owner or occupier or tenant of real property of the assessed value of \$300, or of the yearly value of \$30, if within cities or towns, or of the assessed value of \$200 or the yearly value of \$20, if not so situate. In New Brunswick, every male subject of the age of 21 years, not disqualified by law, assessed for the year for which the register is made up in respect of real estate to the amount of \$100 or of personal property or personal and real amounting together to \$400, or \$400 annual income. In Nova Scotia, all subjects of the age of 21 years, not disqualified by law, assessed for the year for which the register is made up in respect of real estate to the value of \$150, or in respect of personal estate or of real and personal together to the value of \$300.

Voting in Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia is open, on enquiry by the Returning Officers, after the person desirous of voting has by reference to the registration list established his right to vote. In New Brunswick votes are taken by ballot.

The Executive, called the “Privy Council,” consists of 13 members.

## ONTARIO.

The Local Legislature of Ontario consists of a Lieut. Governor appointed by the Dominion, and one house only, of 82 members, called the Legislative Assembly; limits of constituencies the same as for the Commons of Canada; qualifications of members and electors the same as above. Term 4 years, unless sooner dissolved; sessions annual.

## QUEBEC.

The Local Legislature of Quebec consists of a Lieut. Governor appointed by the Dominion, a nominated Legislative Council of 24, and a Legislative Assembly of 65. Limits of constituencies the same as for the Senate and Commons respectively. Qualification of Senators, members and electors, the same as for the Dominion. Term of Parliament, 4 years, unless sooner dissolved. Sessions annual.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

The Local Legislature of Nova Scotia consists of a Lieut. Governor appointed by the Dominion, a nominated Legislative Council of 20, and an elective Legislative Assembly of 53. Term, 4 years unless dissolved; sessions annual. Qualifications as for the Dominion Legislature above.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Local Legislature of New Brunswick consists of the Lieut. Governor, appointed by the Dominion; a nominated Legislative Council of 22, and a Legislative Assembly of 40 members. Qualification of senators, Assembly-men and electors the same as for the Dominion. Duration of Parliament, 4 years, unless sooner dissolved. Sessions annual.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island consists of 30 members, elected for four years, unless Parliament be sooner dissolved. The Legislative Council consists of 13 members, elected for eight years; half returning every four years, but being eligible for re-election. Qualification: for members of the Assembly, the possession of free or leasehold estate worth \$160 above encumbrances; for members of the Legislative Council, no qualification is required.

Electors for members of the Lower House, are all male subjects of 21 years of age, owning property valued at 40s., Island Currency, (\$6.40,) per annum, or who are by law liable to statute labor. As by 25 Vic., cap. 2, almost every man is so liable, the suffrage may be called universal. Electors for members of the Upper House, must own lease or freehold property valued at £100 Island Currency, or \$320.

The Executive Council consists of nine members. One only, the Colonial Secretary, holds departmental office. His salary is \$1,120 per annum; the other members of the Executive receive no pay.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland consists of 30 members, elected for four years, unless Parliament be sooner dissolved. The Legislative Council is limited to 15 nominated members.

The qualification for members of the Assembly, is property exceeding \$2,000 in amount or value, or a net annual income of \$400. The qualifications for electors is to have occupied a dwelling-house as owner or tenant for two years immediately preceding the day of election.

The Executive Council consists of seven members.

\* The Senators of Quebec are nominated one for each of 24 territorial districts in which their property qualification must be.

## MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

The following are the Members of the Legislatures of the Dominion and of the several Provinces:—

## THE PARLIAMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

*Governor General.*

The Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY VISCOUNT MONCK, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—Residence, Rideau Hall, Ottawa.

*The Queen's Privy Council for Canada.*

The Hon. Sir JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, K.C.B., Minister of Justice and Attorney General.  
 The Hon. ETIENNE CARTIER, Minister of Militia.  
 The Hon. SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY, C. B., Minister of Customs.  
 The Hon. ALEXANDER TILLOCH GALT, Minister of Finance.  
 The Hon. WILLIAM McDUGALL, C. B., Minister of Public Works.  
 The Hon. WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, C. B., Minister of Inland Revenue.  
 The Hon. ADAMS GEORGE ARCHIBALD, Secretary of State for the Provinces.  
 The Hon. ADAM JOHNSTON FERGUSON BLAIR, President of the Privy Council.  
 The Hon. PETER MITCHELL, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.  
 The Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Post-master General.  
 The Hon. JEAN CHARLES CHAPAIS, Minister of Agriculture.  
 The Hon. HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN, Secretary of State of Canada.  
 The Hon. EDWARD KENNY, Receiver General.  
 (Clerk, W. H. Lee; Assistant do., W. A. Himsworth.)

## THE SENATE.

*Province of Ontario.*

Senators.	Post Office Address.
Hon. John Hamilton .....	Kingston
" Roderick Matheson.....	Perth
" John Ross.....	Toronto
" Samuel Mills.....	Hamilton
" Benjamin Seymour.....	Port Hope
" Walter H. Dickson.....	Niagara
" James Shaw.....	Smith's Falls
" Adam J. F. Blair.....	Guelph
" Alexander Campbell.....	Kingston
" David Christie.....	Paris
" James Cox Aikins.....	Richview
" David Reesor.....	Markham
" Elijah Leonard.....	London
" William MacMaster.....	Toronto
" Asa A. Burnham.....	Cobourg
" John Simpson.....	Bowmanville
" James Skead.....	Ottawa
" Dav. L. Macpherson.....	Toronto
" George Crawford.....	Brockville
" Donald Macdonald.....	Toronto
" Oliver Blake.....	Waterford
" Billa Flint.....	Belleville
" Walter McCrea.....	Cantham
" Geo. William Allan.....	Toronto

*Province of Quebec.*

Senators.	Post Office Address.
Hon. James Leslie.....	Montreal
" Asa Belknap Foster.....	Waterloo
" Joseph Noel Bossé.....	Quebec
" Louis A. Olivier.....	Berthier
" Jacques O. Bureau.....	St. Remi
" Charles Malhiot.....	Pointe du Lac
" Louis Renaud.....	Montreal
" L. Letellier de St. Just.....	Rivière Ouelle
" Ulric Joseph Tessier.....	Quebec
" John Hamilton.....	Hawkesbury
" Charles Cormier.....	Plessisville
" Ant. J. Duchesnay.....	St. Catharines
" David Edward Price.....	Chicoutimi
" E. H. J. Duchesnay.....	St. Marie Beauce
" Leandre Dumouchel.....	St. Theres de B'ville
" Louis Lacroste.....	Boucherville
" Joseph F. Armand.....	Rivière des Prairies
" Charles Wilson.....	Montreal
" William H. Chaffers.....	St. Cesaire
" Jean B. Guévrement.....	Sorel
" James Ferrier.....	Montreal
Sir Narcisse F. Belleau.....	Quebec
Hon. Thomas Ryan.....	Montreal
" John S. Sanborn.....	Sherbrooke

*Province of Nova Scotia.*

Senators.	Post Office Address.
Hon. Edward Kenny.....	Halifax
" Jonathan McCully.....	Halifax
" Thos. D. Archibald.....	Sydney, C. B.
" Robert B. Dickey.....	Amherst
" John H. Anderson.....	Halifax
" John Holmes.....	Pictou
" John W. Ritchie.....	Halifax
" Benjamin Weir.....	Halifax
" John Locke.....	Shelburne
" Caleb R. Bill.....	King's County
" John Bourinot.....	Sydney, C. B.
" William Miller.....	Halifax

*Province of New Brunswick.*

Senators.	Post Office Address.
Hon. Amos E. Botsford.....	Westcock, Westmoreland.
" Edward B. Chandler.....	Dorchester
" John Robertson.....	St. John, N.B.
" Robert L. Hazen.....	St. John, N.B.
" William H. Odell.....	Fredericton
" David Wark.....	Richibucto
" William H. Steeves.....	St. John, N.B.
" William Todd.....	Charlotte
" John Ferguson.....	Bathurst
" Robert D. Wilmot.....	Belmont, Sunbury
" Abner R. McClellan.....	Hopewell, Albert County
" Peter Mitchell.....	Miramichi

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## Province of Ontario.

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Addington...	E. Lapum.....	Napanee.	Middle's, E.R.	Crowell Wilson..	London.
Algoma.....	W. Simpson.....	Bruce Mines.	" W.R.	A. P. Macdonald.	Glencoe.
Bothwell.....	David Mills.....	Bothwell.	Monck.....	L. McCallum....	Stromness.
Brant, N.R....	J. Y. Bown, M.D.	Brantford.	Niagara, t'wn	Angus Morrison.	Toronto.
" S.R....	Hon. B. B. Wood.	"	Norfolk, N.R.	A. Walsh.....	Simcoe.
Brockville, t'n	Jas. Crawford...	Brockville.	" S.R.	P. Lawson.....	Port Dover.
Bruce, N.R....	Alex. Sprout....	Southampton	Northumber-	land, E.R....	Joseph Keeler... Colborne.
" S.R....	Francis Hurdon.	Kincardine.	" W.R.	Hon. J. Cockburn	Cobourg.
Cardwell.....	T. R. Ferguson...	Cookstown.	Ontario, N.R.	J. H. Thompson.	Carmington.
Carleton.....	J. Holmes.....	Bell's Corn'rs	" S.R.	Thos. N. Gibbs..	Oshawa.
Cornwall, t'n.	Hon. J. S. Mac-	donald.....	Ottawa, City.	Jos. M. Currier.	Ottawa.
Dundas.....	J. S. Ross.....	Iroquois.	Oxford, N.R.	T. Oliver.....	Woodstock.
Durham, E.R.	F. H. Burton....	Port Hope.	" S.R.	E. V. Bodwell...	Ingersoll.
" W.R....	Ed. Blake.....	Toronto.	Peel.....	Hn. J. H. Cameron	Toronto.
Elgin, E.R....	S. W. Dobbie....	Stratfordville	Perth, N.R....	J. Redford.....	Stratford.
" W.R....	J. H. Munroe....	Wardsville.	" S.R....	R. Macfarlane...	"
Essex.....	J. O'Connor.....	Windsor.	Peterboro ER	P. M. Grover....	Norwood.
Frontenac....	J. Kirkpatrick..	Kingston.	" WR	Chas. Perry.....	Peterboro'.
Glenarry.....	D. A. Macdonald	Alexandria.	Prescott.....	J. Hagar.....	Pictogenet.
Grenville, S.R.	Walter Shanly...	Montreal.	Pr. Edward..	Walter Ross....	Picton.
Grey, N.R....	Geo. Snider.....	Owen Sound.	Renfrew, N.R.	John Rankin....	Cobden.
" S.R....	Geo. Jackson....	Bentnick.	" S.R.	D. McLachlin...	Arnprior.
Haldimand...	D. Thompson....	Indiana.	Russell.....	J. A. Grant, M.D.	Ottawa.
Halton.....	John White.....	Milton.	Simcoe, N.R.	T. D. McConkey.	Barrie.
Hamilton, c'y	Charles Magill..	Hamilton.	" S.R.	W. C. Little....	Dover Hill.
Hastings, NR	McKenzie Bowell	Belleville.	Stormont....	Samuel Ault....	Aultsville.
" E.R.	Hon. Robt. Read.	"	Toronto, E..	James Beatty...	Toronto.
" W.R.	Jas. Brown.....	"	" W.	R. A. Harrison..	"
Huron, N.R..	Jos. Whitehead..	Clinton.	Victoria, NR	John Morison...	Woodville.
" S.R....	Wm. C. Cameron.	Goderich.	" S.R.	G. Kempt.....	Lindsay.
Kent.....	Ruf. Stephenson.	Chatham.	Waterloo, NR	I. E. Bowman....	St. Jacob's.
Kingston, c'y	Hn. Sir J. A. Mac-	donald, K. C. B.	" S.R.	J. Young.....	Galt.
Lambton.....	Alex. Mackenzie.	Sarnia.	Welland.....	T. C. Street....	Chippewa.
Lanark, N.R.	Hn. W. McDougall	Ottawa.	Well'gton, NR	G. W. A. Drew...	Elora.
" S.R.	Alex. Morris....	Perth.	" S.R.	D. Stirtion.....	Guelph.
Leeds & Gren-	ville, N.R....	Francis Jones...	Went'wh, NR	J. McMonies...	Waterdown.
Leeds, S.R....	John Crawford..	Kemptville.	" S.R.	Joseph Rymal...	Barton.
Lennox.....	R. J. Cartwright.	Kingston.	York, E.R....	James Metcalf...	Toronto.
Lincoln.....	Hn. J. R. Benson	St. Catharines	" N.R....	James P. Wells..	King.
London, City.	Hn. John Carling	London.	" W.R....	Hon. W. P. How-	land.....
Middle's, N.R.	Thos. Scatcherd.	"			Toronto.

## Province of Quebec.

Argenteuil...	Hn. J. J. C. Abbott	Montreal.	Lévis.....	J. G. Blanchet...	Lévis.
Bagot.....	— Godron.....	St. Rosalie.	L'Islet.....	P. Pouliot.....	L'Islet.
Beauce.....	E. C. Pozer.....	Quebec.	Lotbiniere...	H. G. Joley.....	Quebec.
Beauharnois.	M. Cayley.....	Beauharnois	Maskinonge.	G. Caron.....	St. Leon.
Belleville...	N. Casault.....	Quebec.	Megantic....	Geo. Irwin.....	Quebec.
Berthier....	A. H. Paquet...	St. Cuthbert.	Missisquoi..	B. Chamberlin...	Durham.
Bonaventure.	T. Robitaille...	New Carlisle.	Montcalm....	Jos. Dufresne...	St. Juliennc.
Brome.....	C. Dunkin.....	Knowlton.	Montmagny..	Hn. J. O. Beauvion	Montmagny.
Chamby.....	M. Benoit.....	St. Hubert.	Montmorency	" Jos. Cauchon.	Quebec.
Champlain...	J. J. Ross.....	Ste. Anne de	Montreal Ctre	Thos. Workman.	Montreal.
		la Perade.	" East	Hon. G. E. Cartier	"
Charlevoix..	S. X. Cimon.....	Malbaie.	" West	" T. D. McGee...	"
Chateauguay	Hon. L. H. Holton	Montreal.	Napierville..	Sixte Coupal...	Lacolle.
Chicoutimi &			Nicolet.....	Jos. Gaudet....	Gentilly.
Saguenay...	P. A. Tremblay..	Chicoutimi.	Ottawa, Co..	A. Wright.....	Ironside, Hull
Compton....	J. H. Pope.....	Cookshire.	Pontiac.....	Ed. Heath.....	Port. du Fort
Dorchester..	Hon. H. L. Lange-	Quebec.	Portneuf....	J. T. Brousseau	Quebec.
	vin.....		Quebec Ctro.	G. H. Simard...	"
Drummond &			" East	P. G. Hurt.....	"
Arthabaska.	M. Sénécal.....	Pierreville.	" West	Thos. McGreevy.	"
Gaspé.....	P. Fortin.....	Quebec.	" County	Hn. P. J. O. Chau-	veau.....
Hochelaga...	Hon. A. A. Dorion	Montreal.	Richmond &		"
Huntingdon..	" John Rose...	"	Wolfe.....	W. H. Webb....	Melbourne.
Iberville....	M. Bechard....	Iberville.	Richelieu...	— McCarthy....	Sorel.
Jac. Cartier.	G. Gauchier....	St. Geneviève	Rimouski...	Geo. Sylvain...	Bic.
Joilette.....	F. B. Godin....	Joliette.	Rouville....	M. Cheval.....	St. Hilaire.
Kamouraska.	(Disfranchised)		St. Hyacinthe	— Kierskowski...	St. Charles.
Laprairie...	A. Pinsonneault	Laprairie.	St. Johns...	F. Bourassa....	Lacadie.
L'Assomption	L. Archambault.	L'Assomption	St. Maurice.	— Desaulniers,	
Laval.....	T. H. Bellerose.	St. V. de Paul		M. D.....	Yamachiche.

## Province of Quebec.—(Continued)

Constituents.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituents.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Shefford .....	Hon. L. S. Huntingdon .....	Waterloo.	Terrebonne..	L. R. Masson....	Terrebonne.
Sherbrooke ..	Hon. A. T. Galt.	Sherbrooke	Three Rivers	C.B. de Niverville	Three Rivers
Soulanges ...	L. Masson .....	Coteau Lan'g	Two Mount's	J. B. Daoust....	St. Eustache
Stanstead....	Chas. Colby .....	Stanstead.	Vaudreuil ...	D. McMillan....	Rigaud.
Temiscouata..	Chas. Bertrand..	Isle Verte.	Verchères ...	F. Geoffrion....	Verchères.
			Yamaska ....	Moise Fortier....	St. David.

## Province of New Brunswick.

Albert.....	John Wallace....	Hillsboro'.	Restigouche..	Hon. J. McMillan	Campbelton.
Carleton .....	C. Connell .....	Woodstock.	St. John Co. "	J. H. Gray....	St. John.
Charlotte ....	Boulton .....	St. Stephen.	" City .....	S. L. Tilley....	Fredericton.
Gloucester ...	T. Anglin .....	St. John.	Sunbury .....	Chas. Burpee....	Sheffield.
Kent .....	Renaud .....	Buctouche.	Victoria .....	Costigan .....	Grand Falls.
Kings .....	Geo. Ryan .....	Kings.	Westmoreland	Hon. A. J. Smith	Dorchester.
Northumb'd.	J. M. Johnson....	Chatham.	York .....	Chas. Fisher...	Fredericton.
Queens .....	J. Ferris .....	Queens.			

## Province of Nova Scotia.

Annapolis ...	W. H. Ray .....	Antigonish.	Hants .....	Hon. Jos. Howe..	Halifax.
Antigonish ..	Hugh McDonald.	Sydney.	Inverness ....	H. Cameron....	Port Hood.
Cape Breton..	Jas. McKeagney.	Londonderry.	Kings .....	W. H. Chipman..	Cornwallis.
Colchester ...	A. W. McLellan..	Halifax.	Lunenburg....	E. M. McDonald.	Halifax.
Cumberland..	Hon. C. Tupper,	Clare.	Pietou .....	J. W. Carmichael	New Glasgow
	C.B.	Guysboro'.	Queens .....	James Forbes...	Liverpool.
Digby .....	A. W. Savary....	Halifax.	Richmond....	W. J. Croke ....	Halifax.
Guysboro' ...	Stewart Campbell	Halifax.	Shelburne ....	Thos. Coffin....	Shelburne.
Halifax .....	A. G. Jones .....	"	Victoria .....	Wm. Ross .....	St. Annes.
" .....	P. Power .....	"	Yarmouth ....	Thos. Killam....	Yarmouth.

## LOCAL LEGISLATURES.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

## Lieutenant-Governor.

Major-General HENRY WILLIAM STISTED, Toronto..

## Executive Council.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Attorney-General.	Hon. Stephen Richards, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Hon. Matthew Crooks Cameron, Secretary and Registrar.	Hon. E. B. Wood, Treasurer.
Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture.	(Robert G. Dalton, Clerk.)

## THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Constituents.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituents.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Addington...	E. J. Hooper....	Newburg.	Huron, N.R.	R. Gibbons .....	Goderich.
Algoma.....	F. W. Cumberland	Toronto.	" S.R.	W. T. Hays .....	"
Bothwell....	A. McKellar....	Chatham.	Kent .....	John Smith .....	Chatham.
Brant N.R.	H. Finlayson....	Paris.	Kingston City	M. W. Strange....	Kingston.
" S.R.	Hon. E. B. Wood	Brantford.	Lambton....	J. B. Pardee .....	Sarnia.
Brookville, t'n	W. Fitzsimmons.	Brookville.	Lanark, N.R.	D. Galbraith....	Almonte.
Bruce, N.R.	Donald Sinclair..	"	" S.R.	W. M. Shaw .....	Perth.
" S.R.	Ed. Blake .....	Toronto.	Leeds and Gr'ville, N.R.	H. D. Smith....	Merriekville.
Cardwell....	T. Swinarton....	Bolton's Mills	Leeds, S.R.	J. Stevenson....	Newboro'.
Carleton .....	K. Lyon .....	Ottawa.	Leeds, S.R.	J. C. Rykert....	Napanee.
Cornwall, t'n	Hon. J. S. Macdonald..	Cornwall.	Lincoln .....	Hon. Jno. Carling	St. Catharines
Dundas.....	Simon Cook .....	Morrisburg.	London City..	J. C. Rykert....	London.
Durham, E.R.	A. T. H. Williams	Port Hope.	Middlesex, E.R.	Jas. Evans .....	"
" W.R.	McLeod .....	Bowmanville	" N.R.	J. S. Smith .....	McGillivray.
Elgin, E.R.	D. Lutton .....	New Sarum..	" W.R.	Currie .....	Glencoe.
" W.R.	Nicol McColl....	Iona.	Monk .....	Geo. Secord....	"
Essex .....	S. Wigle .....	Amherstburg	Niagara, T'n	D. Robertson....	Queenston.
Frontenac...	Sir Hy. Smith, Kt.	Kingston.	Norfolk, N.R.	Jas. Wilson....	Waterford.
Glengarry....	Jas. Craig .....	Cornwall.	" S.R.	S. McCall .....	Vittoria.
Grenville, S.R.	M. Clark .....	Prescott.	Northumber-land, E.R.	John Eyre .....	Brighton.
Grey, N.R.	T. Scott .....	Owen Sound.	" W.R.	Alex. Fraser....	Cobourg.
" S.R.	A. W. Lauder....	Toronto.	Ontario, N.R.	Thos. Paxton....	Port Perry.
Haldimand..	J. Baxter .....	Cayuga.	" S.R.	Dr. McGill....	Oshawa.
Halton .....	W. Barber .....	Georgetown.	Ottawa City..	R. W. Scott....	Ottawa.
Hamilton, E.Y.	J. M. Williams..	Hamilton.	Oxford, N.R.	Geo. Perry .....	Drumbo.
Hastings, N.R.	G. H. Boulton...	Sterling.	" S.R.	A. Oliver .....	Ingersoll.
" E.R.	H. Corby .....	Belleville.	Peel .....	John Coyne....	Brampton.
" W.R.	Ketch, Graham	"	Perth, N.R.	A. Monteith....	Stratford.

## House of Assembly—Ontario.—(Continued.)

Constituents.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituents.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Perth, S.R.	Jas. Trow	Shakespeare.	Victoria, N.R.	A. P. Cockburn.	Orillia.
Peterboro ER	G. Read	Keene.	"	S.R.J. Matchett	Omamee.
" W.R.	G. Carnegie	Peterboro'.	Waterloo, N.R.	Moses Springer	Waterloo.
Prescott	J. Boyd	Vankle'k Hill	" S.R.	I. Clemens	Galt.
Prince Edwd.	A. Greeley	Pictou.	Welland	W. Beaty	Thorold.
Renfrew, N.R.	J. Supple	Pembroke.	Wellington, N.R.	R. McKim	Tp. of Peel.
" S.R.	J. L. McDougall	Renfrew.	"	S.R. Peter Gow	Guelph.
Russell	W. Craig	L'Orignal.	"	C.R. A. D. Ferrier	Fergus.
Simcoe, N.R.	W. Lount	Barrie.	Wentworth, N.R.	R. Christie	Flamboro' W.
" S.R.	T. R. Ferguson	Cookstown.	" S.R.	W. Sexton	Ancaster.
Stormont	Wm. Colquhoun	D'kinson's Lg.	York, E.R.	H. P. Crosby	Markham.
Toronto, East	Hn. M.C. Cameron	Toronto.	" N.R.	Hn. J. McMurrich	Toronto.
West	J. Wallis		" W.R.	T. Graham	Woodbridge.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

*Lieutenant-Governor.*

The Hon. Sir NARCISSE FORTUNAT BELLEAU, Knight.—Quebec.

*Executive Council.*

Hon. Pierre Joseph Olivier Chauveau, Secretary and Registrar, and Minister of Public Instruction.  
 Hon. Gédéon Ouimet, Attorney General.  
 Hon. Christopher Dunkin, Treasurer.  
 Hon. Joseph Octave Beaubien, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Hon. Louis Archambeault, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.  
 Hon. J. B. DeBoucherville, Pres. Leg. Coun.  
 Hon. George Irvine, Solicitor General.

(George Manly Muir, Clerk.)

*Legislative Council.*

Divisions.	Councillors.	Post Office Address.	Divisions.	Councillors.	Post Office Address.
Alma	Not yet nominated.		Mille-Isles	Hon. J. B. De Boucherville	
Bedford			Moutarville		
De la Durantaye			Repentigny		
De la Vallière			Rigaud		
De Lanaudière			Rougemont		
De Lorimier			Sauvel		
De Salaberry			Stadacona		
Grandville			Shawinigan		
Gulf			The Laurentides		
Inkerman			Victoria		
Kennebec			Wellington		
La Salle					
Lauzon					

*Legislative Assembly.*

Constituents.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituents.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Argenteuil	S. Bellingham	Montreal.	Laprairie	— Therien	
Bagot	— Gendron	St. Liboire.	L'Assomption	Maj. Mathieu	Lachenaie.
Beauce	C. H. Pozzer	Quebec.	Laval	J. Bellerose	St. Vincent de Paul.
Beauharnois	E. Langevin	St. Thimothée	Levis	Dr. Blanchet	Levis.
Bellechasse	Dr. Pelletier	St. Charles.	L'Islet	P. Verrault	St. Jean.
Berthier	Dr. Moll	Berthier.	Lotbinière	H. J. Joly	Lotbinière.
Bonaventure	J. Hamilton	New Carlisle.	Maskinonge	C. Caron	St. Leon.
Brome	Hon. C. Dunkin	Knowlton & Quebec.	Megantic	Hon. G. Irvine	Quebec.
Chambly	— Jodoin	Boucherville.	Missisquoi	J. S. Brigham	Philipsburg.
Champlain	Dr. J. J. Ross	St. Anne de la Perade.	Montcalm	E. Dugas	
Charlevoix	C. Clement	Eboulements.	Montmagny	L. Blais	St. Thomas.
Chateauguay	Dr. Laberge	St. Martine.	Montmorency	Hon. J. Cauchon	Quebec.
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	P. A. Tremblay	Chicoutimi.	Montreal C're	Wm. Carter, Q. C.	Montreal.
Compton	James Ross	Lingwick.	" East	Hon. G. E. Cartier	"
Dorchester	Hn H. L. Langevin	Q'bec & Ot'twa	" West	A. W. Ogilvie	"
Drum & Arth.	E. J. Hemming	Drum'ndv'le.	Napierville	P. Benoit	
Gaspé	P. Fortin	Laprairie.	Nicolet	J. Gaudet	Gentilly.
Hochelega	L. Beaubien	Montreal.	Ottawa Co.	Dr. Church	Aylmer.
Huntingdon	J. Servier	Hemmingford	Pontiac	J. Poupore	Chichester.
Iberville	Dr. Mollour	Iberville.	Portneuf	Dr. Larue	Cap Santé.
Jac. Cartier	Le Cavalier	St. Laurent.	Quebec C'tre	G. H. Simard	Quebec.
Joliette	Dr. Lavallée		" East	J. P. Rheaume	"
Kamouraska.	(Disfranchised.)		" West	John Hearn	"
			Quebec Co.	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau	"

## Legislative Assembly—Quebec.—(Continued.)

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Richmond & Wolfe.....	Picard.....	Wotton.	Soulanges....	D. A. Coutler...	Cedars.
Richelieu.....	J. Beaudreau....	Sorel.	Stanstead.....	.....	.....
Rimouski.....	J. Garon.....	Rimouski.	Temiscouata..	E. Mailloux....	Ste. Arsène.
Rouville.....	Robert.....	.....	Terrebonne..	J. A. Chapleau ..	Montreal.
St. Hyacinthe	Bachard.....	.....	Three Rivers..	C.B. deNiverville	Three Rivers.
St. Johns.....	F. Marchand....	St. Johns.	Two Mount's..	Hon. G. Ouimet.	Mont'l & Q'bec
St. Maurice..	L. Desaulniers..	Three Rivers.	Vaudreuil....	A. C. D. L. Har-	.....
Shefford.....	Bessette.....	Waterloo.	wood.....	.....	Vaudreuil.
Sherbrooke..	R. bertson....	Sherbrooke.	Vercheres....	Dr. Craig.....	.....
			Yamaska....	M. Senecal.....	Pierreville.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

## Lieutenant-Governor.

Major-Gen. CHARLES HASTINGS DOYLE.—Fredericton.

## Executive Council.

Hon. John McAdam, Commissioner Public Works.	Hon. D. Wark, Receiver-General.
Hon. A. R. Wetmore, Attorney-General.	Hon. J. A. Beckwith, Provincial Secretary.
Hon. C. R. Skinner, Solicitor-General.	Hon. B. L. Veridge, } Board of Works.
Hon. R. Sutton, Surveyor-General.	Hon. A. DesBrisay, }
	Hon. W. P. Flewelling, without office.

## Legislative Council.

Names.	Post Office Address.	Names.	Post Office Address.
Hon. T. S. Saunders, Pres.	Fredericton.	Hon. William Todd.....	St. Stephen.
" E. B. Chandler.....	Dorchester.	" A. McL. Spely.....	Saint John.
" Wm. B. Kinnear.....	Saint John.	" Francis Rice.....	Edmonston.
" Geo. Minchin.....	Fredericton.	" J. J. Robinson....	Campo Bello, Char-
" Chas. Harrison.....	Maugerville.		lotte Co.
" Jas. Davidson.....	Hiramichi.	" Charles Perley....	Woodstock, Carleton.
" J. H. Ryan.....	tudholm.	" Muirhead.....	Chatham.
" Wm. Hamilton....	Dalhousie.	" R. Young.....	Caraquette.

## House of Assembly.

County.	Members.	Post Office Address.	County.	Members.	Post Office Address.
York.....	D. Hanington....	Shediac.	Queens.....	W. S. Butler....	Grand Lake.
" .....	J. Lewis.....	Hillsborough.	Sunbury.....	J. Glazier.....	Lincoln.
" .....	H. Dow.....	Fredericton.	" .....	W. E. Perley....	Blissville.
" .....	J. A. Beckwith..	" .....	Carleton.....	W. Lindsay.....	Woodstock.
" .....	A. Thomson.....	Douglas.	" .....	J. E. Hartley....	" .....
Saint John..	J. Pickard.....	Fredericton.	Northumb'nd	Geo. Kerr.....	Chatham.
" .....	Hon. A. R. Wet-	St. John.	" .....	R. Sutton.....	" .....
" .....	more.....	.....	" .....	W. Kelly.....	" .....
" .....	C. N. Skinner....	.....	" .....	J. Gough.....	" .....
" .....	J. Quinton.....	Carleton.	Kent.....	— Caie.....	.....
Westmr'land.	B. Botsford.....	Moncton.	" .....	McInerney.....	Kingston.
" .....	A. McQueen.....	Baie Verte.	Gloucester..	J. Meahan.....	Bathurst.
" .....	A. Landry.....	Shamrock.	" .....	A. DesBrisay....	Dalhousie.
Charlotte...	J. McAdam.....	St. Stephens.	Restigouche..	J. Montgomery..	" .....
" .....	A. Hibbard.....	St. George.	Albert.....	— Peck.....	Hopewell.
Kings.....	N. P. Flewelling.	Clifton.	" .....	— Bliss.....	Hillsboro'.
" .....	J. Flewelling....	Hampton.	Victoria.....	B. Beveridge....	Tobique.
Queens.....	R. T. Babbitt....	Up. Guysboro	" .....	— Hebert.....	Edmonston.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

## Lieutenant-Governor.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. W. WILLIAMS, of Kars, Bart., K.C.B., &amp;c., &amp;c.

## Executive Council.

Hon. Hiram Blanchard, Attorney-General.	Hon. James McNab, Treasurer.
" P. C. Hill, Secretary.	" Samuel Creelman, Comr. of Mines.

## Legislative Council.

Name.	Post Office Address.	Name.	Post Office Address.
Hon. R. Mollison Cutler.	Guysborough.	Hon. Archibald Patterson	Tatmagouche.
" Staley Brown.....	Yarmouth.	" Samuel Chipman...	Cornwallis.
" M. Byles Almon.....	Halifax.	" McKean.....	Mabou.
" Alexander Keith.....	Halifax.	" Peter Smyth.....	Port Hood
" Henry Gesner Pineo.....	Wallace.	" John McKinnon.....	Antigonish.
" J. McNab.....	Halifax.	" W. S. Heffernan ..	Guysboro'.
" R. A. McHeffey.....	Windsor.	" D. McN. Parker.....	Halifax.
" J. Creighton.....	Lunenburg.	" Jas. Fraser.....	New Glasgow.
" W. C. Whitman.....	Annapolis.	" Samuel Creelman..	Musquodoboit.
" Freeman Tupper...	Liverpool.		

## House of Assembly.

Constituencies.	Names.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Names.	Post Office Address.
Annapolis...	J. C. Troop.....	Bridgetown.	Kings.....	D. M. Dickie....	Canning.
" .....	D. C. Landers.....	" .....	" .....	E. L. Brown.....	Horton.
Colechester...	Robt. Chambers.	Truro.	Lunenburg..	Jas. Eisenhaur..	Mahone Bay.
" .....	T. F. Morrison.....	Londonderry.	" .....	M. B. DesBrisay	Chester.
Cumberland.	Amos Purdy.....	Wallace.	Pictou.....	R. S. Copeland..	Merigomish.
" .....	H. G. Pineo.....	Pugwash.	" .....	M. J. Wilkins...	Pictou.
Cape Breton.	J. Ferguson.....	N. Sydney.	" .....	Dr. Murray.....	" .....
" .....	N. L. McKay.....	" .....	Queens Co..	H. W. Smith....	Liverpool.
Digby.....	W. B. Vail.....	Digby.	" .....	D. Freeman.....	" .....
" .....	— Doucette.....	Clare.	Richmond...	E. P. Flynn.....	Aricbat.
Guysborough	Jno. J. Marshall	Guysboro'.	" .....	J. Hooper.....	" .....
" .....	Jno. A. Kirke....	" .....	Shelburne...	R. Robertson...	Shelburne.
Halifax.....	H. Balcan.....	Halifax.	" .....	Thos. Johnson...	" .....
" .....	J. Cochran.....	" .....	Antigonish...	D. McDonald....	Antigonish.
" .....	Jer. Northup.....	" .....	" .....	J. McDonald....	" .....
Hants.....	W. Laurence.....	Maitland.	Victoria.....	John Ross.....	St. Annes.
" .....	E. Young.....	Falmouth.	" .....	W. Kidston.....	Baddeck.
Inverness...	Hn. H. Blanchard	Halifax.	Yarmouth...	J. K. Ryerson...	Yarmouth.
" .....	A. Campbell.....	Port Hood.	" .....	W. H. Townsend	" .....

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

## Lieutenant-Governor.

His Excellency GEORGE DUNDAS, Esq.

## Executive Council.

Hon. George Coles, President.	Hon. A. A. McDonald.	Hon. G. W. Howlan.
" Joseph Hentley.	" R. P. Haythorne.	" A. Laird.
" W. W. Lord.	" H. J. Calbeck.	" B. Daves.

Clerks—George Coles and Charles DesBrisay, Esqs. Assistant—W. DesBrisay, Esq.

## Legislative Council.

District.	Names.	District.	Names.
Queen's County:		King's County, Continued:	
Charlottetown & Royalty.	Hon. Ed. Palmer.	2nd District.....	Hon. A. A. McDonald.
1st District.....	" D. Montgomery,	" .....	" D. Gordon.
" .....	President.	Prince County:	
2nd District.....	" J. Balderston.	1st District.....	" W. W. Lord.
King's County:		" .....	" James Yeo.
1st District.....	" P. Walker.	2nd District.....	" A. Anderson.
" .....	" Jas. Dingwell.	" .....	" Jas. Muirhead.

Clerk—John Ball, Esq. Black Rod and Sergeant-at-Arms—H. Palmer, Esq

(Address the whole, Charlottetown, P. E. I.)

## House of Assembly.

Speaker—Hon. JOS. WIGHTMAN.

Queen's County:		2nd District..	Ed. Rieley, — McCormack.
Charlottetown.	F. Brocken, J. J. Jenkins.	3rd .....	" L. C. Owen, Jos. Nightman.
1st District..	P. Sinclair, — Cameron.	4th .....	" S. Prowse, K. Henderson.
2nd .....	" H. J. Calbeck, W. S. McNeill.	Prince County:	
3rd .....	" Geo. Coles, F. Kelly.	1st District..	G. Howlan, H. Bell.
4th .....	" James Dunean, B. Davies.	2nd .....	" J. Yeo, David Ramsay.
King's County:		3rd .....	" Geo. Sinclair, Jos. Arseneaux.
George Town.	J. H. Haviland, R. McAulay.	4th .....	" C. Howatt, A. Laird.
1st District..	Jos. Hensley, E. Kicham.	5th .....	" C. McLennan, D. Green.

Chief Clerk—John McNeill, Esq.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

(Newfoundland is a sufficient Post Office address for all the following.)

*Lieutenant Governor.*

His Excellency ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Esq.

*Executive Council.*

Hon. F. B. T. Carter, Attorney-General.  
 " John Kent, Receiver-General.  
 " John Hayward, Solicitor-General.  
 " Law. O'Brien, President of Council.

Hon. Ambrose Shea.  
 " Nicholas Stabb.  
 " John Bemister, Colonial Secretary and Clerk to Executive Council.

*Legislative Council.*

Hon. Ed. Morris.  
 " Nicholas Stabb.  
 " Robt. Kent.

Hon. J. S. Clift.  
 " Edward White.  
 " P. G. Tessier.

Hon. Jas. Cormack.  
 " Jas. O. Fraser.  
 " John Winter.

Hon. Geo. Emerson, Q. C., Clerk, &c.

*Legislative Assembly.*

St. Johns, East. J. Kavanagh, Hon. J. Kent,  
 R. J. Parsons.  
 " West. P. Brennan, T. Talbot, H.  
 Renouf.  
 Harbor Grace. J. Hayward, W. S. Green.  
 Carbonear. J. Korkc.  
 Harbor Maine. G. J. Hogsett, C. Furey.  
 Port de Grave. Hon. R. J. Piusent, Q. C.  
 Bay de Verde. Hon. J. Bemister.  
 Trinity. S. Rendell, F. J. Wyatt, R.  
 Alsop.

Bonavista. J. H. Warren, J. T. Oakley,  
 J. T. Burton.  
 Twil'gate & Fogo. T. Knight, W. V. Whiteway.  
 Ferryland. Thos. Glen, M. Kearney.  
 Placentia & St.  
 Mary's. Hon. A. Shea, P. M. Barron,  
 T. O'Rielley.  
 Burin. E. Evans, Hon. F. B. T. Carter.  
 Fortune Bay. T. R. Bennett.  
 Burgeo & La Poile. D. W. Prowse.

John Stuart, Clerk.

## MILITIA.

The Militia organization of the Dominion will probably soon be made uniform, so that nothing more than a sketch of the existing systems of the separate Provinces is here required.

## ORGANIZATION.

In Quebec and Ontario, formerly Canada, there are two Militia Acts: the Act cap. 2, 27 Vict., styled the "Militia Act," relating to the Service and Non-Service Militia, and to the Militia generally,—the Amendment Acts are cap. 10, 27 and 28 Vict., and cap. 6, 29 Vict.; and the cap. 3, 27 Vict., styled the "Volunteer Act," relating solely to the Volunteer Force,—the Amendment Acts are cap. 10, 27 and 28 Vict., and cap. 12, 29 and 30 Vict.

There are three Forces in the Militia: the Volunteer, Service, and Non-Service.

The "Volunteer" is composed of corps raised by voluntary enrolment; the "Service," of all male persons, with special exceptions, between the ages of 18 and 45, periodically enrolled by ballot; the "Non-Service," of all male persons, with special exceptions, between the ages of 45 and 60, and of those between 18 and 45 not taken by ballot for any Service Militia Battalion.

Boards of Examiners, composed of officers of Her Majesty's Regular Army and of the Volunteers, sit the first Tuesday in every quarter at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and London, for the examination of candidates for commissions or promotion in the Volunteer Force, and of granting certificates thereof.

To enable parties to qualify for commissions in the "Service" Militia, Schools of Military Instruction are established at Quebec and Montreal in Lower Canada, and at Kingston and Toronto in Upper Canada. The certificates granted are of two classes—First and Second. The Second, which must be first obtained, qualifies for a Company Officer's commission, and carries with it a gratuity of

fifty dollars and travelling expenses, according to a mileage allowance scale. A First class qualifies for a Field Officer's commission. Each School is attached temporarily to a regiment of Her Majesty's regular army, stationed at the city where the School is held, and the Cadets, while at the School, are under the "Queen's Regulations for the Army."

The certificates from the Board of Examiners for Volunteers are somewhat similar to those granted for the Service Militia, but there is no pecuniary allowance.

The greater portion of the officers in the Volunteer service have already passed this Board, and the morale and the bearing of the force have been greatly improved thereby.

Two Schools of Gunnery have been established, under the direction of officers of H. M. army, at Montreal and Toronto, which give certificates of proficiency in Gunnery and Artillery drill.

There is also a School of Cavalry at Toronto, under the superintendence of the 13th Hussars.

In New Brunswick the Militia is divided into four classes:

CLASS A consists of Volunteers or Active Militia.

CLASS B of unmarried men and widowers without children, between the ages of 18 and 45.

CLASS C of married men and widowers with children, between the ages of 18 and 45.

CLASSES B & C occasionally assemble for muster.

CLASS D, Sedentary Militia, comprises all the male inhabitants of the Province, (with a

few exceptions.) between the ages of 45 and 60. They are enrolled as the Act prescribes, but are not called upon to muster.

In *Nova Scotia* the Militia, which consists of all males, except clergy, &c., between sixteen and sixty, is divided into two classes, the first of which consists of those between sixteen and fifty-five. The Commander-in-chief may order each company to assemble once a year for enrolment; penalty for non-attendance \$2.00; and he may call out the militia for any number of days, not exceeding 28 in a year, for drill; but no man is required to attend squad or company drill for more than two hours in one day, nor to travel more than four miles to attend squad drill, 12 miles

for company drill, or 20 miles for battalion muster. Militia men on duty pass free by railway, across ferries and bridges, and are free from arrest on civil process.

The Commander-in-Chief may authorize the formation of volunteer corps in the several regiments, but not without the sanction of the Commanding Officers of the militia regimental district.

In the event of war, the militia are called into active service by ballot.

The Lieutenant-Governor of *Nova Scotia*, before the Union, was not only theoretically, but actually Commander-in-chief, and no interference with his duties in that capacity was attempted by the ministry of the day.

#### NUMBER.

The numbers of the Volunteer and Militia forces in the various Provinces are as follows:

The volunteer force of the two Provinces numbers 2,023 officers and 31,171 men.

In *Ontario* the volunteer force consists of 3 squadrons and 8 separate troops of Cavalry; 6 field batteries; 2 brigades and 11 batteries of Garrison Artillery; 1 Naval company; 42 battalions and 15 separate companies of Infantry and Rifles.

Of the Service Militia there have been balloted 61 battalions, giving 48,496 men.

In *Quebec* the volunteer force numbers 2 squadrons and 6 separate troops of Cavalry; 2 field batteries; 2 brigade and 1 battery of Garrison Artillery; 2 companies of Engineers; 18 battalions and 19 independent companies of Infantry and Rifles.

The ballot for the Service Militia gave 40,545 men, in 51 battalions.

Common to *Quebec* and *Ontario* are, in addition, (1) the Grand Trunk Railway brigade, a magnificent force of 1 company of Engineers, 2 battalions of Artillery and 3 of Rifles; total, 36 companies. (2) the Civil Service Rifle regiment—6 companies.

In *New Brunswick* there were in class A, according to the last procurable report of the Adjutant-General, 1,791 volunteers, officers and men, being 4 troops of Cavalry, 8 batteries of Foot Artillery, 1 company of Engineers, 1 battalion of 6 companies and 16 separate companies of Infantry.

Classes B & C are reported to consist of 18,480 and 16,932 men respectively, contained in 22 regiments, divided into 42 battalions.

In *Nova Scotia* the Adjutant-General's report for 1866 states, that the volunteers consist of 1 company of Artillery and Rifles, 1 battalion 5 cos.) and separate companies of Rifles, numbering 62 officers and 940 men.

The Province is divided for Militia purposes into four districts. The Militia in each county is formed into regiments, companies and squads, and numbers 58,031 men, of whom 45,767 were trained for five days during the year.

#### COST.

The cost of the Militia organization of the several Provinces of the Dominion was as follows, during the three last years.

The enormous increase since 1864 is almost entirely due to the preparations for and cost of repelling the Fenian marauders. The volunteer force is, however, now well armed with the Snider-Enfield, and in a position to render real service at a day's notice.

	Q'bec & Ontario.	New B'wick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
1864.....	564,190	10,385	(a) 50,000	624,575
1865.....	756,933	31,226	81,000	869,159
1866.....	1,640,555	148,809	138,652	1,928,016

(a) Estimate.

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

The principal officers of Militia are:—  
Commander-in-chief: the Governor-General.  
Minister of Militia: the Hon. G. E. Cartier.

For *Quebec* and *Ontario*: Adjutant-General, P. L. Macdougall, Col.; Deputy Adjutant-General for Ontario, W. Powell, Lieut.-Col.:

Quartermaster-Gen. and Superintendent of Stores, Thomas Wily, Lieut.-Col.

For *New Brunswick*: Adjutant-General, J. Maunsell, Lieut. Col.

For *Nova Scotia*: Adjt.-General, R. Bligh Sinclair, Col.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Militia organization of P. E. Island is so imperfect that no statistics of value can be given.

In *Newfoundland*, the annual vote for the maintenance of the force is \$1,200. Uniforms are provided at the expense of the government.

The Governor is Commander-in-chief; Major Henry Renouf, Deputy Adjt.-General.

There are 4 companies of Rifles, forming 1 battalion at St. John, and 1 company of Rifles at Harbor Grace.

The officers names are: Lieutenant.-Colonel Charles Mesham, Major Henry Renouf, Adjt. Capt. Robert Dicks.

No. 1 Company: Captain Henry J. Stabb, Lieut. Charles S. Pinsent, Ensigns Thomas Brown and John Roach.

No. 2: Capt. Mathew Walbank, Lieut. —, Ensign William Thorburn.

No. 3: Captain Thomas Stabb, Lieutenant Nicholas Stabb, Ensign Charles Bowring.

No. 4: Captain Robert John Parsons, jun. Lieut. Henry Dryer, Ensign —.

No 1 Harbor Grace Rifles: Capt. Hon. John Heyward, Lieutenant Henry T. Moore, Ensign Robert Munn.

# PATENTS OF INVENTION.

Patents for Canada will, no doubt, soon be issued at Ottawa only, and cover the whole territory of the Dominion. But until legislation takes place on the subject, they continue subject to the regulations made in each colony before the union.

The system of granting patents in all the Provinces differs from that of the United States, in that no close examination is made at the seat of government here as to whether the patent applied for is really for a new invention, the question being left for a jury in the ordinary courts in case of dispute. The laws being about to be changed, we give no resumé of them, referring the curious in such matters to the *Year Book* for 1867.

The patents issued in all the Provinces of British America since our last publication are as follows :—

## ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

*Between Sept. 1st, 1866, and Sept. 1st, 1867.*

- Alexander, Alexander Gale, Hamilton, Means and Apparatus for Generating Hydro-carbon Vapors and continuing an uniform flow thereof.
- Do. do., Method of Generating or Increasing the power of Hydro-carbon Gas.
- Alexander, Thomas, Hamilton, Apparatus for Generating Hydro-carbon Vapors.
- Anetil, Eusebe, St. Anne de La Pocatière, and Anetil, F. X., A Printing Press.
- Anderson, Charles F., Stanstead, A Washing Machine and Ironing Table combined.
- Do. do., A Lamp Chimney Cleaner and Household Convenience.
- Aubin, Aimé Nicholas Napoleon, Belœil, Au Apparatus for Lighting Villages or Towns by means of Air or Hydrocarburetted Steam.
- Atherton, Calvin, Union, (Township of Yarmouth), Atherton's Union Carriage Springs.
- Ayres, Parley Jabez, Peterborough, Ayres Magic Auger-Handle.
- Do. do., A Tire Upsetting Machine.
- Baines, Hugh, Toronto, A Steel-cased Axle and Shaft with Steel-bushed Wheels and Bearing for all kinds of Rolling Stock and Machinery.
- Baker, Francis, Kilbride, A Rotary and Non-exhaust Steam Engine.
- Baker, George James, Oakville, Method of Fastening Buckles in Harness, Bridles, Reins, Martingales and Stirrup Leathers, and for the Fastening of all other Straps used about Harness.
- Barclay, Robert, Paris, An Improvement in Sewing Machines.
- Do. do., A certain Improvement in the Construction of Sewing Machines.
- Barnes, Jacob, Oakville, A Box Stove or Furnace with Tubulated Smoke and improved Heat Conductors, with Open Draft Regulator and Atmospheric Pressure Pump.
- Barry, Charles Walker, Montreal, An Apparatus for Generating Heat and Light by the Decomposition of Coal or other Oils.
- Do. do., An Improved combined Gas Stove and Furnace.
- Barrett, Michael, Toronto, An Art for the Revivification of Sulphuric Acid spent in the Refining of Coal Oil.
- Batchelder, Greenleaf W., Montreal, An Improved Hay Press.
- Beecher, William Fordyce, Brockville, Improved Radiator.
- Bemis, Benjamin Bowman, Village of Wintbourne, Bemis's Canadian Grain Dryer.
- Bertrand, Jean Baptiste, Quebec, A Lever Apparatus for changing the position of the rabbet of doorways or other openings.
- Bethune, Donald, Port Hope, Self-acting Railway Brake.
- Bevan, Owen Theophilus, Petrolia, A forced and Crude Petroleum Steam Generator.
- Bigelow, Silas, Lindsay, The Extension Pulley Water Wheel.
- Bishop, Thomas Barnes, Montreal, A Vulcanized Rubber Heel Cap for Boots and Shoes.
- Do. do., A new and useful India Rubber Cushion or Elastic Horse Shoe.
- Boole, Leonard Hoffman, Ottawa, Boole's Drying Machine.
- Do. do., Manner of Preserving Eggs in a granulated, or compact form.
- Borden, Elias W., Bedford, Double Action Churn.
- Bowman, William, London, A Crude Petroleum Burner.
- Bradley, William Harden, Maldinand, Au Improved Cultivator.
- Brinzer, Casper, Yorkville, A Chair and Step Ladder combined.
- Brush, George S., Montreal, A Double Acting Steam Pump.
- Brooks, Mott Billings, Brockville, Brook's Patent Ribbon Roller and Self Measuring Machine.
- Brown, George Augustus, Belleville, A Spring Reach Carriage.
- Brunton, William Youngman, London, A Founder's Facing or Dust.
- Bruton, Charles Frederick, Napanee, An Improved Flannel Cloth and Yarn Mixture.
- Buchanan, James Ray, Colchester, Buchanan's Well Sinker and Tubular Well.
- Buntin, Alexander, Montreal, Improved Machinery for Pulping Wood for the Manufacture of Paper.
- Do. do., An Invention known as Hemrich Valters Machine for Pulping Wood for the Manufacture of Paper.
- Burke, John, Belleville, An Improvement in Breech-loading Fire Arms.
- Burn, Richard, Ottawa, Sword Shot.
- Cain, Samuel, Assignee of, Windsor, An Improved Motion for Vertical Saw.
- Campbell, Oliver, Compton, A Water Wheel and Curb.
- Carnie, John, South Dumfries Tp., A Hot Air Furnace.
- Carter, Henry, Tp. of Malahide, Carter's Combined Ditching and Sod and Turf Cutter.
- Chase, James, Brookliu, A Shingle and Heading Sawing Machine.
- Do. do., A new, useful, and Improved Barrel Head Turner.
- Chatterton, Richard Dover, Cobourg, A new mode of propelling Vessels by means of a Machine or Apparatus named, "Chatterton's Hydro Momentum Propeller."
- Christie, Miss Mary Hercules, Toronto, A Minged Pan and Sifter combined.
- Clapham, James Henry, Quebec, A Drilling and Pumping Machine.
- Clay, William Thomas, Thornhill, Clay's Canadian Bolt Feed for Grist and Merchant Mills.
- Clench, Leon Moses, St. Mary's, Silent Motion and Oscillating Feed Attachment for Sewing Machines.
- Cliff, George, Sarnia, A new, useful and Improved Self-acting Hand Loom.
- Clute, Charles Clark, Picton, Apparatus for purifying and enriching Common Illuminating Gas.
- Codd, Donald, Ottawa, An Improved Corn Sheller.

- Collet, Martin, Toronto, Collet's method of Slaughtering and Preserving Meat.
- Collins, Thomas Coxon, Assignee of Frederick Oakley, Toronto, An Improved Burglar-alarm and Door-fastener combined.
- Cook, Frederick, Oil Springs, Apparatus for burning, as a fuel, Petroleum, or Fluids made from it.
- Do., of Lambton, Oil Refiner, An Improvement in Apparatus for burning Petroleum, and fluids made from it.
- Copeland, Jos., Yarmouth, The Copeland Gate.
- Corbin, Charles Ingersoll, East-Oxford, tp., A certain improvement on the Revolving Horse-Rake.
- Crandell, Benjamin, Borelia, A Self-acting Brake on the front wheels of a Waggon.
- Crane, John, Woodstock, Crane's Self Adjusting Truss.
- Crevier, Toussaint, and Poitras, Edouard, Montreal, Improvements in Refrigerators.
- Do. do., Improved Hot Air Furnace.
- Cryderman, Ezra Benson, Darlington, An Invention for the purpose of Extracting Honey from the Comb.
- Cummings, Matthew, Bridgewater, Dog-power Washing Machine.
- Cummings, John, and Harrington, Hiram, Zorra, An Improved Threshing-Machine.
- Daly, Joseph Henry, Montreal, For the introduction of improvements in Railway Wheels and Tyres, and in casting the same, and other articles requiring a hard surface, combined with strength and toughness.
- D'Arcy, George Joseph, Oil-Springs, A new mode of extracting Gas, Lubricating Oil, Burning Oil and Tar from Shale Rock.
- Davidson, Thomas, Montreal, Bottom or Top of Sheet Metal Vessels.
- Davis, Thomas, Portsmouth, Friction Wedge Power.
- Davis, James William, Galt, A Mould Board called "The Maple Leaf."
- Dewe, John, Toronto, A Stamp Improver.
- Dimon, Henry Wood, Charlotteville, Dimon's Self-acting Waggon Brake.
- Dobbins, Wm. C., Bridgeport, A Cultivator.
- Dond, Bernard Sproul, Pakenham, A Hand Grain Rake.
- Do. do., An improved Sleigh Break.
- Do. do., An improved Composition Cement.
- Do. do., A Patent Loading Waggon for facilitating loading hay, grain, and articles in Bulk.
- Duffy, Charles, Collingwood, A Spring Bed Bottom.
- Dunn, Luther, St. Davids, (Assignee of.) A machine for the Edging, Cutting and Marking of Leather Belting and other material.
- Do. do., A machine for the stretching of leather to be used for belting, and in Saddlery and Harness Making.
- Duncan, John, Port Dover, An improved Hay Elevator.
- Dunning, William Justus, Demoestville, A Suction and Force Pump.
- Durrant, Rev. John, A cleaner for Lamp Chimnies and Glass Globes.
- Dutton, Walter, Ingersoll, A method of Cutting and Crimping Boots and Shoes for Men, Women and Children, called "The Dutton Boot."
- Eakins, John Henry, Enniskillen, An improvement in the valves used in pumping Oil-wells.
- Ensley, John Israel, London, A method of fastening Hoops.
- Evans, Wm. C., Kingston, A Mineral Cement.
- Fell, Thomas Mara, and Fell, Ambrose Geo., Montreal, Improvements in the Manufacture of White Lead.
- Ferl, Peter Henry, Windsor, A vertical deep water Fishing Machine.
- Findlay, Robert, Windsor, An improved double Acting Pump.
- Forfar, Thomas, East Flamboro, A Churn, to be called "The Dairy Churn."
- Forster, Archibald McDonald, Hamilton, Anticrustation Powder for Boilers.
- Foye, Benjamin Birdwood, Toronto, A new and useful Automatic Repeater for use in Telegraph Lines.
- Fraser, Hugh, and Perrin, Abram, Clarksburg, An oscillating Planking Screw.
- Galvin, Bartholomew Clifford, Ottawa, A Portable Switch and Railway Engines and Car lifter combined.
- Gauvreau, Louis Pierre, Quebec, Gauvreau's Orleans Hydraulic Cement.
- Gill, William, and Duff, James, Toronto, A machine for the safer and better management of Steam Boilers.
- Glendallen, William, North Oxford, A Spinning Wheel.
- Graham, Simon Peter, Springfield, An Iron Buggy Body.
- Green, James Adam, Hamilton, An improved method of Casting Iron Arms for Waggon Axle-trees and the nuts used in connection therewith.
- Gzowski, Casimir Stanislaus, and Macpherson, the Hon. David Lewis, (by Special Act, Cap 162, 29th and 30th Vic.,) Certain improvements in treating certain Ores and Alloys, and in obtaining Metals and other products therefrom.
- Do. do., Certain improvements in treating certain Ores and Alloys, and in obtaining Metals and other products therefrom.
- Hall, James Johnson, St. Marys, Spirit Gas.
- Do. do., Hall's Illuminating Oil.
- Hamilton, William, Toronto, Improvement in the Fastening of Nuts on Railway and other Bolts.
- Harding, George, Toronto, Certain new and useful improvements in Traps for Water Closets &c.
- Harris, Philip Pearson, For Introducing a Machine for refining and deodorizing Crude Petroleum Oil.
- Hartley, William, Mount Forest, Certain improvements in the Sawing Machine.
- Hector, Thomas, Ottawa, An improved Hoe.
- Henwood, Reginald, Brantford, The Air-tight Sewer Guard.
- Henderson, Joseph Clinton, Brockville, Henderson's Patent Rail Joint.
- Do. do., Radiator or Dumb Stove.
- Hendry, Thomas, Whitechurch, An improved Plough.
- Hibbard, Ashley, Montreal, Ciree Belting.
- Do. do., An improvement in the manufacture of Ciree Belting.
- Hibbard, Henry Nobles, Point Albino, Hibbard's improved Tube-Well.
- Hill, Robert, Nobleton, Certain additional improvements in the side gearing for Threshing Machines.
- Hillman, Abimelech, Stratford, A Self-acting Car Coupler.
- Hodges, James, Bulstrode, Improvements in the manufacture of Iron, Copper, and other Metals by incorporating their ores when in a pulverized state, with or without a flux with pulped peat as a fuel for smelting or reduction.
- Hodgens, Thomas Daniel, London, Hodgen's improved fastening for thimble Skeins for Wagons.
- Holwell, Wm. James Shee, Quebec, An Elastic Roller Switch spring for sliding windows in Railway Cars, Houses, &c., with self adjusting and screw adjusting appliance for regulating pressure of Roller.
- Hopkins, Robert, East Williams, The Victoria Oil Lamp.
- Horner, Michael, Markham, An improved Self-shutting Gate.
- Horskin, Horatio, Stanbridge, A Coupling for attaching Shafts to Vehicles.

- Hoskings, Gilbert Marcus, London, A foot morticing Machine.
- Houlgrave, John, St. Catharines, A Spring Bed Bottom.
- Houston, John, Barnston, A Rocking Churn.
- Hughes, Charles, Montreal, A Portable Self Connecting Fence.
- Hulbert, Samuel, Prescott, Certain improvements in the Agricultural Plough.
- Hunt, Robert, Plattsville, Hunt's Reverse Twist Spinning Gear.
- Hunter, Thomas, A Creasing and Sleeking Machine for Leather work.
- Huntly, Francis Stevens, Toronto, A Farm and Stock Gate.
- Ince, Thomas Henry, Toronto, The Agricultural Fertilizer.
- Inglis, Joseph James, Brantford, Inglis' Fire-proof Cement for Roofing and Side Walks.
- Jamieson, William, Lochiel, A Machine for lifting and removing Stones.
- Jellet, Robert Patterson, Belleville, A Telescopic Jointed Gun.
- Johnson, John, Toronto, Process or method for rendering unexplosive Benzole and other Hydro-carbon liquids, and for generating and illuminating gas therefrom.
- Do. Do., The Cotton Packed Safety Lamp.
- Jones, John, Kingston, A Horse-Hay Fork.
- Jull, Orange, Orangeville, A Grain Cleaner.
- Kennedy, Alexander John, Blenheim, An Improved Waggon Jack.
- Kennedy, Charles E., Hatley, Tinsmith, A Sap Heater.
- Keuney, Israel, Woodstock, A Seat for Buggies and other Vehicles.
- Do. do., The Paragon Washboard.
- Kirkwood, Alexander, Ottawa, A kind of Paper called "Melilotus Paper."
- Kreighoff, Ernest, Toronto, Improvements in Spring Mattresses, Sofas and Chairs, applicable to articles provided with Elastic Stuffing.
- Laborgie, Louis, Buckingham, An Improvement in the Art of purifying Ores.
- LaMain, Charles, Hamilton, A Cultivator.
- Lamb, John, Ottawa, A new Water-Wheel.
- Lawlor, Richard, Hawkesbury, Churn and Butter Worker.
- Lawrie, Thomas, Hamilton, A Compound Adjustable Revolving Grain Drying Machine.
- Lazier, John, Belleville, Improved Domestic Spinner.
- Lemon, Wm., Lynden, A Method of Altering the Enfield Rifle, or any other muzzle-loading Rifle into a Breech-loader.
- Leckie, Robert, and Macfarlane, Thomas, Actonvale, An Improvement of Sulphuric Acid, Hydrochloric Acid, Sulphate of Soda, Gold, Silver, Copper, Oxide of Copper, of Nickel and of Cobalt.
- Leckie, Robert, Actonvale, An Improvement in the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Metals, Copper, Nickel and Oxide of Cobalt.
- Lewis, Coridon, Salford, A Dairy-man's Churn.
- Lewis, Richard, Melbourne, ship carpenter, An Economical Gate Hanging.
- Lockhart, Robert, Walkerton, A Hub and Felloe Boring Machine.
- Do. do. A self centring Face Set for the use of Wheelwrights.
- Lockman, Christopher, Hamilton, A Sewing Machine.
- London, Robert, Bothwell, Improvement in Construction of Steam Boilers and Engines, to control the Draught and to dispense with the Blast-pipe, in combination with the new invention by one J. G. Shirts, for the use of Petroleum as fuel.
- Lucas, Robert Land, Trafalgar, A Farm and Railway Elevating Gate.
- Lyons, Robert Charles, Simcoe, An improvement in Rolls for the Rolling of Steel-headed Railway Nails.
- Lyons, Robert Charles, Simcoe, An improved Rail Pile.
- Lyons, Charles, Simcoe, A Steel-headed Railway Rail, also a method by which Steel can be welded on or in the Head of a Railway Rail so that it cannot be loosened and rendered useless until the head is actually worn down.
- Mackenzie, Daniel, Belleville, A Gas Generator and Carburetter.
- McCarty, George, Barrie, A Foot Warmer and Lantern combined.
- McBean, John, Corunna, The Improved McBeth Pavement.
- McDowell, Daniel, Montreal, An Apparatus for Cleaning Flues of Steam Boilers.
- McEvilla, William, Village of Roxton Falls, A Pocket Watch Safe.
- McGarry, James, Drummondville, Certain improvements for Carburetting air.
- McGill, George W., Fort Erie, McGill's Metallic Fastener.
- McIntyre, John, Windsor, A Lateral Saw.
- McLennan, Alexander, Lancaster, The Javelin Hay Fork.
- Magoon, Aaron, Stanstead, An improved Rotary Harrow.
- Do. do. A Lime Kiln.
- Manning, Samuel Howe, London, An improved Land Roller.
- Marais, Felicite, Montreal, English Cleansing Fluid of F. Marais.
- Marks, Joseph, Montreal, An improved Compound Self-packing Balance Glove Valve.
- Marritt, John, Aurora, Marritt's Aurora Flax Puller.
- Do. do. An Economic Knife Cleaner.
- Marston, William Philip, Toronto, Improvements in Breech Loading Rifles, specially adapted to the altering of Muzzle Loading Rifles.
- Mather, John, Gatineau Mills, A Slab Cutter.
- Meilleur, Antoine Auguste, Montreal, An improved Refrigerator.
- Membership, Frederick, Ernestown, The Expert Axle Oiler.
- Merriam, Charles Roland, Sherbrooke, A Sap Spout.
- Merrill, Horace, Ottawa, A Slab Cutter.
- Meyer, Edward B., Quebec, Improvements in Drilling Machines.
- Miller, John Robert, Stratford, An improved Plough Mouldboard.
- Mills, Mortimer Birdsill, Sparta, A Triangle Churn.
- Milne, James, Innisfil, A Coupling for Railway Cars.
- Moore, Cyrus, Brantford, A Lubricating Grease.
- Do. do. A Lubricating Oil.
- Moore, Honble., Philip H., A method of Manufacturing Peat into Coal, by process of Steam, under Special Act, Cap. 151, 29 and 30 Vict.
- Morse, William, Trafalgar, A Gate.
- Muir, William, Toronto, For the introduction of Compounding or Combining Mineral Coal with Mineral Oils, Petroleum and other Hydro-carbon substances, or the residue thereof after distillation for producing an Illuminating Gas by the process of Heat.
- Munger, John Girty, Colchester, An Adjustable Friction Roller Farm Gate.
- Nichol, Thomas, Chatham, A Breech Loading Rifle.
- Notman, William, Montreal, An Art of taking Photographic Pictures representing Winter Scenes, by artificial means, with or without figures.
- Oakley, Frederick, Toronto, An Egg and Cream Beater.
- Oliver, John Price, and William Malott Drake, Kingsville, A Quilting Frame.
- Otley, Thomas M., Fort Erie, An improved Feed Cutter.

- Paton, James B., Waterloo, O., A Knife and Scissors Sharpener.
- Patterson, Peter, Toronto, A Concave Tire and Tire Coupling.
- Payne, Moses A., Yarmouth, Moses A Payne's Force Sand Pump.
- Pendleton, Harvey Smith, Dereham, A Cement or composition of matter for covering Roofs, forming Pavements, &c.
- Do. do., The Art of making Butter from the Liquids separated from the solids during the process of manufacturing Cheese.
- Do. do., The Canadian Dish Washer.
- Perry, Edward, Montreal, Pivot Hinge.
- Phrayne, Jonathan Beaumont, Montreal, A Self-adjusting Carriage Step.
- Pierce, George Henry, Richmond, A Fire Proof Mastic Cement for Roofing, &c.
- Piper, Edward Spenser, Toronto, The Archimedean Ventilator and Smoke Conductor.
- Powell, Charles, Newton Brook, Improvements to Pumps and Hose attachments to Pumps.
- Pratt, Moses, Windsor, A Grain Separator.
- Pritchard, Henry C., and Latham, Samuel, Toronto, A Shoe Trimmer.
- Rainer, Joseph Frederick, Whitby, Rainer's new Elliptic Piano.
- Raymond, Jonathan B., Yarmouth, Metallic Belting.
- Reid, Charles, St. Catharines, A Stove Pipe Shelf.
- Reece, John, Stanstead, A Pegging Machine.
- Reynolds, Lorenzo Dow, St. Catharines, Renovating Fluid.
- Roberts, Mathew Lyman, Smithville, An Improved Plough.
- Robinson, John Smith, London, A Composition of matter which is an Improved Method of Deodorizing Petroleum or Rock Oil.
- Do. do., An Improvement in the Improved Method of Deodorizing Petroleum or Rock Oil's.
- Rodden, William Henry, Toronto, An Improved system of Piping for Water Cisterns.
- Rogers, Robert, Montreal, Gas Stove Furnace and Range.
- Rose, B. H., Assignees of, An improvement in the Cross Cut Saw and the Buck Saw respectively.
- Rotton, Otto, Kingston, A method of applying Cement within Closed Barrels or other Vessels.
- Do, do, The Non-destructive Vapor Still.
- Do, do, The Spray Still.
- Do, do, The Double Exhaust Conical Still or Evaporator.
- Do, do, The Accephaloid Still.
- Rowe, John Henry, King, The Improved Self-returning Spindle Carrier, or Champion Splaning Wheel.
- Rowe, Edward, Lyn, Pump Gearing.
- Rykert, George Zachariah, Grantham, The Grantham Gate.
- Sawyer, Horace, Eaton, An improvement in the Manufacture of the Extract of Tan Bark and other materials.
- Scholfield, Harmon Stevens, Brockville, A Blotter and Eraser combined.
- Schomberg, Henry Alexander, Toronto, Improvements in a combined Mop and Scrubber, made by one Alna Clematus Bacon.
- Scott, George, Montreal, An improved Bedstead Fastener.
- Slater Erastus, Toronto, An Extension Ladder.
- Smith, Charles Joseph, Brantford, An Improvement in Fire Grate Bars for Furnaces.
- Smith, Richard, Sherbrooke, An Improvement in Machines for the Manufacture of Paper.
- Smith, Robert, Toronto, Certain Improvements in the Construction of Amalgamating Tables for Separating Gold from Pulverized Ore and in the Apparatus connected therewith.
- Spencer, Elihu, Ottawa, An improvement in the manner of inserting India Rubber Elastic into Leather Boots and Shoes.
- Stephens, Robert Erratt, Owen Sound, A Breach Loading Fire Arm called the Stephens Gun.
- Stevens, Samuel, Belleville, An Improvement in Distilling Petroleum.
- Do. do., Improvements in Cheese Vats.
- Stevenson, Michael, St. Marys, A Double-hole Hand Drilling Machine for Rail Road Iron.
- Stoakes, John Taylor, St. Bernard de Lacolle, A new Lateral Acting Self-coupling Buffer for Rail Road Cars.
- Stuart, William, Osnabruck, A Self Cleaning Plough Coulter.
- Summers, William, Woodbridge, Improvements in Grain Crushing or Chopping Mills, and in the methods of making the fluted Iron Rollers for the same.
- Sutton, Hughbert James, London, Solidified Oil or Lubricating Grease.
- Taft, Andrew B., Montreal, An Improvement in the Nicholson Pavement.
- Taylor, Charles, Bonaventure, Stone and Quartz Breaker.
- Taylor, Francis Daniel, Montreal, Improvements in Machinery for Crushing and Pulverizing Quartz and other Ore-bearing substances.
- Taylor, Homer, Montreal, An Apparatus for Generating Heat by the Combustion of Crude Petroleum.
- Tench, William Eastwood, Clifton, Pump Apparatus for Superseding Bags in Artesian Wells.
- Thompson, Robert, Oro, A Log Elevator.
- Thompson, William, Toronto, Apparatus for Carbonating Illuminating Gases.
- Thomson, James Edward, Toronto, An Improved Seal Lock.
- Thomson, George Montayn, Ottawa, The Roller Hay Press.
- Utley, Maurice Howell, Montreal, A Vacuum Electro Apparatus for the Treatment and Cure of Diseases.
- Van Buskirk, William Campbell, St. Thomas, A Draining Plough.
- Van Camp, Lewis, Berlin, An Improvement in Instruments for the application of fluid for the production of Topical Anesthesia, called "Van Camp's Patent Spray-tube."
- Vernon, John M., Montreal, A Composition for Coating Wood, Cloth, Metals, Stone, Brick, making lining for Journal Boxes, Roofing, Pavements, Side Walks, &c.
- Vickers, William, Blanchard, Yeoman, A Swivel Gate.
- Wagner, Alexander H., Windsor, Wagner's Statatable Outward Opening Door for Churches and Public Buildings.
- Walbank, Samuel Seddon, Ingersoll, A Coal Oil and Petroleum Deodorizer.
- Walker, Levi, Kincardine, Walker's Economie Water Power.
- Wallis, Elias, Elgin, A Farmer's Labour SAVING Machine.
- Wark, James, Montreal, An Apparatus for producing Steam in Boilers by the use of Coal Oil or Crude Petroleum as Fuel.
- Warner, Joel Sylvester, Prescott, A Composition by which House Ashes and Pot-ash may be converted into Pearl-ash.
- Warren, Samuel Russel, Montreal, Miniature Organ.
- Do, do, An improved Organ Wind Chest Slide.
- Watson, John, Guelph, An improvement in the Turbine Water-wheel.
- Do, do, An improved Brick Machine.
- Watt, George, Beauharnois, A Double Action Hinge.
- Wellis, Thomas, Blanshard, An improved Horse Rake.

Wiard, Norman, Ancaster, Improvements in the Means of Preventing and Indicating and Correcting the Super-heating of Steam in Boilers, and for Promoting an Equality of Temperature in the parts for the more Economical Working thereof, and for the Prevention of Explosions.

Wilkes, George Samuel, Brantford. An improvement in Mowing and Reaping Machines.

Wilkinson, Thomas, Assignees of, Brantford, Matter for Illuminating or other purposes.

Wilson, Arthur Gates, Kingsey, An improvement in the manufacture of Carriage and Harness Trimmings.

Wilson, James, Nelson, The Central Application Non-Friction Valve.

Wilson, John Midien, Ottawa, A Repeating Suction and Force Pump.

Wilson, Thomas L., A Steam Jet Cupola for Smelting Metals.

Willson, Alfred, Bell Ewart, A Self-acting Car Coupler and Uncoupler (in case of accidents) and Hand Uncoupler.

Wood, Henry, Montreal, Improved Retainer Boiler and moveable Furnace for treating or disintegrating vegetable matter, bleaching, &c., and for desulphurising and amal-

gamating all kinds of Ores, Minerals, &c., all under pressure or in vacuo.

Do. do., An Improvement in the Manufacture of Fibre from Indian Corn or Maize Plant, Fibrous Grasses, Canes, Bamboos, Seeds and other fibrous vegetable matter.

Do. do., Improvements in the Manufacture of Fibre and Paper Stock from Fibrous Vegetable matter, for the purpose of obtaining Fibre for the manufacture of Textile Materials, &c., and Paper Stock by treatment with Chemicals and Steam, and for bleaching the same.

Do. do., An Improvement in the Manufacture of Paper Stock, from Straw, Flag, Grass and other fibrous vegetable matter.

Do. do., An Improvement in the Manufacture of White Lead from Metallic Lead, Litharge and Ores of Lead.

Wood, Melvin, Yarmouth, The Quakeress Churn.

Woodward, Henry, Montreal, An Apparatus for Carburetting Coal Gas.

Wyatt, Mathew T., Quebec, A Butting Machine.

Do. do., Butting, Splitting, and Lath-making Saw Bench.

Wynn, Henry, London, A new and useful Wynn's Fountain Pen.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Allan, Wm. H., Fryburg, State of Maine, A method of Leaching Tan Bark.

Angell, Albert, Newburg, N. Y., A Machine for Pulling Rice.

Appley, Alex., Gorham, Cumberland Co., State of Maine, A method of preparing Bark for Shipping.

Barber, Harvey P., Fredonia, Chautaugua, N. Y., A Sawing Machine.

Barlow, Ashbel, P., A new Motion to Upright Saws.

Berryman, C. G. and Gallagher, B., St. John, N. B., An Improved Skate.

Blacktin, Chas., St. Stephen, Charlotte, N.B., An Animal Trap.

Do. do., Another Animal Trap.

Boynton, A. W., Hartford, Conn., Felting Garments.

Brand, Nathan, Ilion, N. Y., Manufacture of Hoos.

Chubb, Thos., J., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y., A Steel direct from the ore.

Clark, Wm., Valatie, Cumberland, N. Y., A Self-adjusting Check and Reins.

Cumming, Jer. P., Brampton, Peel, and Loudon, Robt., Bothwell, Bothwell, O., A Vapor Generator and Burner.

Devlin, Patrick S., Jersey City, Hudson, N. Y., An Improved Journal of Axle Boxes.

Drury, Chas., St. John, N. B., A Roller Hay Press.

Elliott, Harrison, Florenceville, Carleton, N. B., Improvement in manufacturing Barrels.

Ehrhardt, Louis H. G., Boston, Mass., Explosive Compounds.

Evans, Nathaniel J., jun., Boston, Mass., Lacing Boots.

Fields, Samuel T., Worcester, Worcester, Mass., Wooden Eaves and Troughs.

Goodman, Wm., St. John, N. B., A Ship Windlass.

Do. do., Another Windlass.

Gregory, Chas. C., Fredericton, N. B., Paddle-wheels.

Hale, Chas., Bangor, Maine, Manufacturing Extract of Bark.

Do. do., Concentrating do.

Hannen, Henry, Philadelphia Pennsylvania, Manufacture of White Lead.

Hardy, Cyrus H., Charleston, Mass., Manufacture of Soap.

Hayford, Axel, and Stout, Ambrose, Belfast, Waldo, Maine, A Hay Press.

Hineckley, Jonas, Norwalk, Ohio, A Knitting Machine.

Jacob, Geo., Douglas, York, N. B., Preventing Cattle breaking into fields.

Jameson, John P., New York City, N. Y., A Crimping Machine.

Kinney, H. B., Leonardsville, N. Y., A Hay Fork.

Liscom, Levi, Boston, Mass., Construction of Bridges.

Merrill, Rufus, S. Irasburg, Vt., Lamps.

Miller, Jas., Upton, Bagot, Q., Manufacturing Extract of Bark.

Miller, Warren, P., San Francisco, California, An Improved Saw Tooth.

McKenney, Alindo, Woodstock, Carleton, N. B., Lacing Boots, &c.

McLean, Hugh, Bangor, Maine, A Churn.

Reynolds, Wm. K., St. John, N. B., Steel Locomotives.

Sargeant, W., Calais, Maine, A Shingle Machine.

Stiles, Geo. C., Salisbury, Westmoreland, N. B., A Spinning Wheel.

Taylor, John B., St. John, N. B., A Spinning Machine.

Tilghman, Benj. C., Philadelphia, Penn., A new mode of manufacturing Paper.

Tyler, Alanson, P., A Non-explosive Lamp.

Vandenburg, G. E., New York City, N. Y., Artificial Stone.

Von Tienson, Ernst, New York City, N. Y., Self-detaching Car Couplings.

Wakefield, Jas. A., Cherryfield, Maine, Improved Friction Feed Rollers.

Wood, H., Montreal, Q., Manufacture of Paper and Fibre Stock.

NOVA SCOTIA.—(From Sept 1st, 1866, to date).

Bateman, T. W., Improved Skate.

Batty, John and Jos., Steering Apparatus.

Cook, George, Gold Amalgamator.

Cleveland, F. W., Winnowing Machine.

Cleveland, F. T. W., Improved Churn.

DeWolf, T. R., Carriage Sled.

Dustan, W. B., Machine for tightening Wood Saws.

Foley, John W., Improved Churn.

Hind, Henry Y., (F.R.G.S.), Gold Amalgamator.

Hodgson, Thaddeus, Iron Worker.

## NOVA SCOTIA.—(Continued.)

Hodgson, Thaddeus, Improvement in fitting Saws.	Patterson, J. T., Knee Copying Press.
Do., Photograph Camera Stand.	Rose, Daniel C., and Stewart, J., Imp. Plough.
Langille, Calvin, Steering Apparatus.	Seeley, Chas. Wm., Bramble Knife.
Parrott, Wm. P., and Bordman, John J., Gold Crusher.	Tait, James, Improved Block.
Do. do., Amalgamating Machine.	Taylor, Charles, Saw Sharpener.
Patten, Jos. F., Washing Machine.	Vanhorn, Jas., Lever Churn.
	Weddletown, J. T. B., Improvements in mode of fitting Sails of Vessels.
	Wilson, Benj. C., Improve't in Gold Crusher.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—None.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.—(All issued in Sept., 1866.)

Bolton, Francis John.....	} Improvements in Electric Telegraph Machines.
Thompson, Wm. D. C. L., England..... Do., and Varley, Cromwell Fleetwood	

## COPYRIGHTS.

The same remarks apply to Copyrights as to Patents. The following is a list of those issued since our last publication:—

## QUEBEC AND ONTARIO.

*Printed Books, Pamphlets, Sheets, Maps or Charts, Musical Compositions and Photographs, secured between 1st Sept., 1866, and 1st Sept., 1867.*

PRINTED BOOKS.—Code Civil du Bas Canada—Messrs. Beauchemin & Valois, Montreal. Catechism of English Grammar—G. W. Grote, Stamford O. "Jacques et Marie"—Napoleon Bourassa, Montreal. A Handy Book of Commercial Law—Messrs. Robert Sullivan and Chas. Moss, Toronto. Histoire des Abenakis—L'Abbé J. A. Marault, Parish of St. Thomas de Pierreville. Quelques Considerations sur les Rapports de la Société Civile avec la Religion et la famille—L'Abbé L. Lafleche, Three Rivers. A Key to the Elements of Book-keeping—Adam Miller, Toronto. Mercantile Agency Reference Book for the British Provinces; Supplementary to Vol. III., 1867—E. Wiman, Montreal. Nouveau Traité de Géométrie et de Trigonométrie, &c.—Chas. Baillargé, Quebec. The Volunteer's Active Service Manual—G. Mercer Adam, Toronto. Shenae's Work at Home—Margaret Robertson Sherbrooke. New System of Exchange Tables—G. E. Desbarats, Ottawa. The Annual Volunteer and Service Militia List of Canada—Lt.-Col. Thos. Wiley, Ottawa. Cours d'Histoire du Canada—Aug. Côté, Quebec. First Canadian Arithmetic—H. L. Whitecomb, of Jerseyville, Co. Wentworth. The Municipal Manual for Upper Canada—R. A. Harrison, Toronto. Practical Suggestions on Mining Rights and Privileges in Canada—A. M. Hart, Montreal. Traité Théorique et Pratique d'Analyse Grammaticale, &c.—Napoléon Lacasse, Quebec. The Canadian Conveyancer and Hand-book of Legal Forms—J. Rordans, Toronto. Songs of a Wanderer—Carroll Ryan, Ottawa. The Mercantile Agency Reference Book for the Dominion of Canada, July, 1867, Vol. IV., also Pocket Edition—E. Wiman, Montreal. The Canadian Bee-keeper's Guide—J. H. Thomas, Brooklyn. The Importer's Guide—R. Campbell and J. W. Little, Montreal. Annuaire de Ville Marie, &c.—L. A. H. Latour, Montreal. Campbell's First Book of Reading Lessons: British American Series—James Campbell & Son, Toronto. Sequel to First Book of Reading Lessons—do. Second Book of Reading Lessons—do. Third Book of Reading Lessons—do. Fifth Book of Reading Lessons—do. Sixth Book of Reading Lessons—do. The Civil Code of Lower Canada, with Index—Dawson Bros., Montreal.

PAMPHLETS.—Index to Civil Code of Lower Canada—M. O. Hart, Montreal. Découverte, du Tombeau de Champlain—M. M. Les Abbés Laverdière et Casgrain, Quebec. A Short Treatise on the Milk Weed or Silk Weed and the Canadian Nettle, by Alex. Kirkwood—Hunter, Rose & Co., Ottawa. The Canadian Fruit Culturist—James McDougall, Montreal. Novena in honor of Peter and Paul—Major L. A. H. Latour, Montreal.

PRINTED SHEETS.—"Cask Book"—John Rowlands, Kingston.

MAPS OR CHARTS.—A Chart of Chemistry—A. H. Kollmyer, Montreal. Scott & Rice's System of Glove Manufacturing by hand-measurement—Scott & Rice, Hamilton.

MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS.—Volunteer's Farewell, by Woodlawn—A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto. Grand Canadian Military March—E. Gledhill, Toronto. I am Waiting for the Serenade—E. Gledhill, Toronto. Canadian National Anthem: God Bless Our New Born Nation—Michael Byrne, H. M. S. "Aurora," Quebec. This Canada of Ours, by E. H. Ridout—A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto. The Civil Service Galop—R. H. Browne, Ottawa.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—The Lord's Prayer Picture, by D. T. Brown—L. Cowles, Montreal. The Fenians—Elias Gray. H. E. Baines, Lt. Royal Artillery—J. P. Fortin, Quebec. Monument in Honor of the Volunteers who Fell at Ridgeway, June 2d, 1866, designed by Charles E. Zollikoffer—E. Spencer, Ottawa. Monument Érigé au Souvenir des Victimes de 1837-8, dans le Cimetière Catholique de Montréal—A. Bazinet. Eglise de Recollets de Montréal, Batic en 1706, Demolie en 1867—A. Bazinet. Photographie de Mosaïque de prêtres de Diocèse de Quebec—Madame J. B. Livernois, and M. Louis Bienvu, Quebec. The Rev. Father Flavien Durocher—T. Gastonguay, Quebec. M. Le Grand Vicair Trudeau—Antoine Bazinet.

## NEW BRUNSWICK, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.—None.

## NOVA SCOTIA.—(Between June, 1866, and June, 1867.)

Staples' Chart of Writing, Western Empire Series, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, by N. Thomas Boone, Curate of Windsor.

# CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION.

CHARTERS GRANTED to Incorporated Companies. Province of Canada. \* from 1st June, 1866, to 30th June, 1867, being 43 in number, with an aggregate capital of \$486,000.

	Capital.	Place of Operation.	Date.
	\$		1866.
The British American Bank Note Company.....	100,000	Montreal and Ottawa	June 16
The City of London Oil .....	6,000	London.....	" 15
Upper Ottawa Steamboat .....	25,000	City of Ottawa.....	" 15
The Springfield Petroleum .....	4,000	Malahide Township. ....	" 15
The Raceyvale Petroleum .....	6,000	Orford Township.....	" 15
The Lowell Petroleum .....	50,000	Orford Township.....	" 18
The Queen Petroleum .....	5,000	Orford Township.....	July 6
The Ambitious City Petroleum .....	5,000	Mosa Township.....	" 18
The Hurontario Petroleum .....	18,000	Brampton Village....	" 16
The Provincial Petroleum .....	6,000	Mosa Township.....	" 16
The Canada Screw .....	100,000	Dundas.....	" 20
The Moisie .....	1,000,000	Moisie.....	" 31
The Hamilton Manufacturing .....	25,000	City of Hamilton.....	Aug. 1
The Brampton Oil .....	10,000	County Lambton....	" 8
The Detroit and Tilsonburg Oil .....	80,000	Dorcham Township. ....	" 17
The Prince Albert Slate and Mining .....	200,000	Melbourne Township ..	" 18
The Caledonia Springs Hotel .....	58,000	Caledonia Springs....	" 17
The Montreal Petroleum Mining .....	200,000	Montreal.....	July 24
The North Shore Transportation .....	26,000	Lake Erie.....	Sept. 20
The Sandwich Petroleum Oil .....	20,000	Sandwich.....	Aug. 17
The Farmers' & Mechanics' Rock Oil .....	4,000	Enniskillen.....	Nov. 12
The Huntington Mining .....	600,000	Bolton Township.....	" 15
The Hamilton Compress'd Air Treatment .....	12,500	Hamilton City.....	" 24
The Canada Plumbago .....	200,000	Buckingham Townsh'p ..	Dec. 12
The Lake Memphremagog Navigation .....	40,000	Lake Memphremagog ..	" 12
The Oxford Land and Petroleum .....	16,000	County of Lambton....	" 12
The Ingersoll Petroleum and Mining .....	16,000	Enniskillen Townsh'p ..	" 20
			1867.
The Ottawa and Rideau Forwarding .....	500,000	Ottawa River.....	March 16
The Canada Peat Fuel .....	125,000	County Napierville....	Feb. 28
The Dundas Woollen Manufactory .....	125,000	Dundas.....	April 6
The Aniline Petroleum & Refining .....	200,000	Enniskillen Township ..	" 17
The Independent Petroleum .....	500,000	Zone Township.....	" 18
The Montreal Printing & Publishing .....	75,000	Montreal.....	" 25
The Quebec & Gulf Ports Steamship .....	100,000	Quebec.....	" 28
The Glenmorris Cheese Manufacturing .....	2,000	Glenmorris .....	May 13
The Madoc Gold Mining .....	30,000	Madoc.....	" 21
The Canada Chemical Manufacturing .....	20,000	London Township....	" 21
The Canada Cheese Manufacturing .....	10,000	County of Oxford....	" 5
The Bedford Cheese Manufacturing .....	3,000	Village of Bedford....	" 17
The Ottawa Printing & Publishing .....	6,000	Ottawa.....	June 4
The Provincial H'ware Manufacturing .....	50,000	Kingston & Montreal ..	" 25
The Ottawa & Whitehall Navigation .....	150,000	Ottawa.....	" 29
The Star Oil .....	100,000	Enniskillen.....	" 29

\* These charters are granted under a general Act. There is no similar system for granting charters in this manner except in Quebec and Ontario.



## TARIFFS OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

## CANADA.

(Sanctioned 15th August, 1866.)

## DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

(All goods not hereinafter enumerated are subject to 15 per cent duty.)

## A

Acids of every description except Acetic Acid and Vinegar.....	Free
Acetic Acid, &c., Vinegar (pkgs 15 per cent).....	5 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ gal
Advertising Pamphlets.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Agricultural Societies' Seeds of all kinds, Farming Utensils and Implements of Husbandry, when especially imported by, for the encouragement of Agriculture.....	Free
Alcohol.....(packages 15 per cent).....	70 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ gal
Ale, Beer and Porter in casks do.....	7 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ gal
Do in bottles, 4 quart or 8 pint bottles to the gallon.....(packages 15 per cent).....	5 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ gal
Do for Officers' Mess.....	Free
Almonds and Nuts of all kinds.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Alum.....	Free
Anatomical Preparations.....	Free
Anchor.....	Free
Angora Hair, unmanufactured.....	Free
Animals of all kinds from B. N. A. Provinces only.....	Free
Antimony.....	Free
Antiquities, collections, of.....	Free
*Apparatus, Steering.....	Free
Apparel (Wearing) and other personal effects and Implements of Husbandry (not merchandise) in actual use of persons coming to settle in the Province.....	Free
Apparel (Wearing) of British subjects dying abroad.....	Free
Argentine, Albata, and German Silver, and Plated-ware, all kinds, manufactured.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Argol.....	Free
Arms for the Army and Navy, and Indian Nations.....	Free
Articles for the public use of the Province.....	Free
“ “ use of the Governor General.....	Free
“ “ use of Foreign Consuls, who such Consuls are subjects or citizens of the country they represent, and not engaged in trade or commerce.....	Free
Asb—Pot, Pearl and Soda.....	Free
Atlases, not elsewhere mentioned.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent

## B

Bagatelle Boards and Billiard Tables.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Bark, Tanners'.....	Free
Bark, Berries, Nuts, Vegetables Wood, and Drugs, used chiefly in dyeing.....	Free
Barley Meal.....(packages 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent).....	25c $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs
Barley.....do.....	10c $\frac{1}{2}$ bush
Barilla or kelp.....	Free
Beans.....(packages 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent).....	10c $\frac{1}{2}$ bush
Bean Meal.....do.....	25c $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs
Bear and Bigg.....do.....	10c $\frac{1}{2}$ bush
Bear and Bigg Meal.....do.....	25c $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs
Beer in Wood.....do.....	5c $\frac{1}{2}$ gal
Beer in Bottles.....do.....	7c $\frac{1}{2}$ gal
Billiard Tables, Bagatelle Boards, when imported directly by and for the use of Regimental Corps serving in Canada.....	Free
Belt, duck and Hose duck.....	Free
Berries used chiefly in dyeing.....	Free
Blackening.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Bleaching Powder.....	Free
Books, being reprint of British Copyright Works (see clause).....	Free
[CLAUSE—XXII Vic., Cap. II, Sec. 2.—“But this Act shall not affect the Copyright Act, 13 and 14 Vic., Cap. 6, or any duty imposed under it.”]	
Books, printed, all kinds, except Copyrights and Books in course of printing in Canada.....	Free
Books, Maps and Charts, imported not as merchandise but as the personal effects of persons arriving in Canada to become bona fide residents of the Province.....	Free
Books, printed, Periodicals and Pamphlets, not being foreign reprint of British Copyright works: not Blank Account Books; not Copy-books; not Books to be written or drawn upon; not School or other Books printed in this Province.....	Free
Boots and Shoes [Leather].....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Boot Felt.....	Free
Book, Map and News Printing Paper.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Bone, manufactured.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Bonnets, Hats and Caps.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Bibles, Testaments and Devotional Books.....	Free
*Binnacle Lamps.....	Free
Biscuit and Bread from Great Britain and B. N. A. Provinces.....	Free
Boiler Plate.....	Free

Bolting Cloths.....	Free
Borax.....	Free
Bookbinders' Tools and Implements.....	Free
Bracelets, Braid, &c., made of hair.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Brandy.....(packages 15 per cent).....	70 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ gal
Brandy for Officers' Mess.....	Free
Bran and Shorts.....(packages 15 per cent).....	25c $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs
Brass and Copper, manufactured.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Brass in bars, rods or sheets.....	Free
Brass Tubes or Piping when drawn, or Iron.....	Free
Brass or Copper Wire and Wire Cloth.....	Free
Brass in scraps.....	Free
Brass and Tin Clasps, Slides, and Spangles, for the manufacture of Hoop Skirts.....	Free
Brimstone, roll or flour.....	Free
Bristles and Hog's Hair of all kinds.....	Free
Britannia Metal Ware.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Brooms and Brushes of all kinds.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Broom Corn.....	Free
Buckwheat.....(packages 15 per cent).....	10c $\frac{1}{2}$ bush
Buckwheat Meal.....do.....	25c $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs
Bulbs and Roots, other than Medicinal.....	Free
Bullion.....	Free
Bullion and Coin.....	Free
Burr Stones, wrought or unwrought, but not bound up in Mill-stones.....	Free
Bases, Casts, and Statues of Marbles, Bronze, or Alabaster; Paintings and Drawings, as works of art; specimens of Sculpture; cabinets of Coin; Medals, Gems and all collections of Antiquities.....	Free
Butter.....(packages 15 per cent).....	4 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
*Bunting.....	Free

## C

Cabinets of Coins.....	Free
Cables, iron chain.....	Free
Do Hemp.....	Free
Do Grass.....	Free
Cabinetware or Furniture.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Cards, playing.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Candles and Tapers, of Tallow, Wax or any other material.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Canada Plates, Tinned Plates, Galvanized Iron and Sheet Iron Galvanized Spikes & Bolts.....	Free
Caoutchouc or India Rubber or Gutta Percha, unmanufactured.....	Free
Caoutchouc or India Rubber, manufactured.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
*Canvas, Sail, Nos. 1 to 6.....	Free
Caps, Hats, and Bonnets.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Carriages.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Carriages of travellers and Carriages employed in carrying merchandise (Hawkers and Circus Troops excepted).....	Free
Carpets and Hearth Rugs.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Cashmere, manufactured.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Castings, all other, Iron.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Cement, Marine or Hydraulic, unground.....	Free
Cement, Hydraulic, ground and calcined.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Cheese.....(packages 15 per cent).....	3 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Chandeliers and Gas Fittings.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Charts and Maps, imported not as merchandise but as the personal effects of persons arriving in Canada, to become bona fide settlers in the Province.....	Free
Charts, Maps, and Atlases, not elsewhere mentioned.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Chinaware, Earthenware, and Crockery.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Chinaware, Officers' Mess.....	Free
Charitable Societies, donations of clothing for gratuitous distribution by.....	Free
Church Bells, when bona fide imported for the use of churches or other places of worship.....	Free
Chickory or other Root or Vegetable used as Coffee, raw or green.....(pkgs 15 per cent).....	3 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Do kiln dried, roasted or ground do.....	4 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Cider, Casks, Corks.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Cigars, viz.: Value not over \$10.....(packages 15 per cent).....	\$3.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ M
“ over \$10 and not over \$20 do.....	4.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ M
“ over \$20 and not over \$40 do.....	5.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ M
“ over \$40.....do.....	6.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ M
Cigars, Officers' Mess.....	Free
Cinnamon, Mace, and Nutmegs (pkgs 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct).....	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Currents, dried fruits.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Clays, Earth, and Sand.....	Free
Couch and Harness Furniture.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
Cocoa Paste from Great Britain and B. N. A. Provinces.....	Free
Communion Plate, when bona fide imported for the use of churches and other places of worship.....	Free
*Composition Spikes and Nails.....	Free

\* Free when Imported by Shipbuilders for Ship-building purposes.

CANADA.—Continued.

C—Continued.

*Compasses .....	Free
Clay Pipe .....	Free
Clocks .....	15 ¢ cent
Clothing and Arms for Indian Nations .....	Free
Clothing or Wearing Apparel made by hand or sewing machine .....	15 ¢ cent
Clothing for Army and Navy, or Indian Nations, or for gratuitous distribution by any charitable society .....	Free
Clothing, plain and military, imported for officers of the army serving in Canada .....	Free
Clothing and Arms for the army and military forces in the Province .....	Free
Coal and Coke .....	Free
Coebineal, and dyestuff .....	Free
Coffee, green .....	(pkgs 15 per cent) 3 cts ½ lb
Coffee, ground or roasted .....	do 4 ½ lb
Coffee, Sugar, and Tea, when imported directly by or taken out of warehouse for H. M. troops serving in Canada, under such restrictions and regulations as may be prescribed by Minister of Finance .....	Free
Coke .....	Free
Colors and articles, when imported solely by Room Paper Manufacturers and Stainers, viz: Lakes in pulp, Scarlet and Morone, Ultra Marine and Chinese Blue, English Umber, raw, Blue-black, Paris and permanent Greens, Satin, and fine washed White, Dichromate of Potash, Sugar of Lead, and British Gum, for manufacturing purposes only .....	Free
Commisariat Stores .....	Free
Confectionery .....	(packages 15 per cent) \$3 ½ 100 lbs
Copper Tubes and Piping, when drawn .....	Free
Copper, pig .....	Free
Copper in bars, rods, bolts or sheets .....	Free
Copper or Brass, manufactured .....	15 ¢ cent
*Copper Sheathing and Nails .....	Free
Corkwood, or the bark of the Corkwood tree .....	Free
*Cordage .....	Free
Cottons .....	15 ¢ cent
Cotton Warp, Yarn and Twist .....	15 ¢ cent
Cotton Wool .....	Free
Cotton Waste and Candlewick .....	Free
Cotton netting and woollen netting for India Rubber Shoes .....	Free
Corn, Indian .....	10 ¢ bush
Cordials, other than Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Rasperry, Elder, and Currant Wines .....	(pkgs 15 ¢ cent) \$1.20 ½ gal
Corks .....	15 ¢ cent
Cream of Tartar in crystals .....	Free
Cocoa Nut Oil, in crude, unrefined or natural state .....	Free
Coin and Bullion .....	Free
Cutlery, polished, all sorts .....	15 ¢ cent

D

*Dead Eyes .....	Free
*Dead Lights .....	Free
*Deck Plugs .....	Free
Diamonds and Precious Stones not set .....	Free
Dried Fruit .....	15 ¢ cent
Drugs not otherwise specified .....	15 ¢ cent
Drugs used chiefly for dyeing .....	Free
Dye Stuffs, viz.:—Berries, Bark, Drugs, Nuts, and Vegetables, Woods and extracts of Logwood, used chiefly in dyeing .....	Free
Drain Tiles for Agricultural purposes .....	Free
Drawings, as works of art .....	Free
Donations of Clothing for gratuitous distribution by charitable societies .....	Free

E

Earth, Clays and Sand .....	Free
Eggs .....	Free
Electrotype Blocks, for printing purposes .....	Free
Emery Glass and Sand Paper .....	Free
Engravings and Prints .....	15 ¢ cent
Essences not elsewhere specified, and Perfumery .....	(packages 15 ¢ cent) 25 ¢ cent
Essential Oils of all kinds .....	Free

F

Factory and Mill Machinery of all kinds, or parts thereof .....	Free
Fancy Goods and Millinery, viz: articles embroidered with Gold, Silver, or other metals .....	15 ¢ cent
Fan and Fire Screens .....	15 ¢ cent
Farming Implements and Utensils, when specially imported for encouragement of Agriculture .....	Free
Feathers and Flowers .....	15 ¢ cent
Felt Hat Bodies and Hat Felt .....	Free
Fibrilla, Mexican Fibre, or Tampico, white or black, and other vegetables for manufacture .....	Free
Firebrick (not moulded into artificial or fancy shapes) .....	Free

F—Continued.

Firewood .....	Free
Figs, Dried Fruits .....	15 ¢ cent
Filberts, do .....	15 ¢ cent
Firebrick and Clay .....	Free
Fireworks .....	15 ¢ cent
Fish, fresh .....	Free
Fish, salted or smoked .....	(packages 15 per cent) 1 ¢ cent ½ lb
Fish and Vegetables, preserved .....	15 ¢ cent
Fishing Nets and Seines .....	Free
Fish Hooks, Lines and Fish Twines .....	Free
Flat Wire for Crucibles, covered .....	15 ¢ cent
Flax waste .....	Free
Flax, Hemp, Tow, undressed .....	Free
Flour of Wheat and Rye .....	(pkgs 15 per cent) 50 cts ½ brl
Flour and Meal, of all other kinds, do .....	25 cts ½ brl
Foreign Newspapers sent otherwise than through Post Office .....	15 ¢ cent
Fruits, dried .....	15 ¢ cent
Furs, Skins, Pelts, or Tails, undressed .....	Free
Fur, or of which Fur is the principal part .....	15 ¢ cent

G

Galvanized Iron .....	Free
Gazoline Oil .....	15 ¢ cent
Gems and Medals .....	Free
German Plated and Gilded Ware, manufactured of all kinds .....	15 ¢ cent
Gin .....	(packages 15 per cent) 70 cts ½ gal
Ginger, ground .....	15 ¢ cent
Glass and Glassware, plated and silvered, stained, painted or colored .....	15 ¢ cent
Glassware, Officers' Mess .....	Free
Globes, when specially imported for the use of Colleges, Scientific and Literary Societies .....	Free
Goat Hair, unmanufactured .....	Free
Gold, Silver, and Electroplate, manufactured .....	15 ¢ cent
Gold and Silver Leaf for platers' use .....	Free
Goldbeaters' Drums, Moulds and Skins .....	Free
Grains—Barley and Rye .....	(pkgs 15 per cent) 10 ¢ bush
Beans and Peas .....	do do
Bear and Bigg .....	do do
Buckwheat .....	do do
Indian Corn .....	do do
Oats .....	do do
Wheat .....	Free
Grass, Osier, Palm Leaf, Straw, Whalebone, or Willow, except plait, elsewhere mentioned .....	15 ¢ cent
Gravels .....	Free
Grease and Scraps .....	Free
Grindstones, wrought or unwrought .....	Free
Gums, British, when imported by Room Paper Manufacturers and Stainers for manufacturing purposes only .....	Free
Gunpowder .....	15 ¢ cent
Guns, Rifles, and arms of all kinds .....	15 ¢ cent
Gutta Percha, manufactured .....	15 ¢ cent
Gypsum or Plaster of Paris, neither ground nor calcined .....	Free
Gypsum, only when imported bona fide as manure .....	Free

H

Hardware, viz.: Cutlery, polished, all sorts, Japanned, planished Tin, and Britannia Metal Ware, Spades, Shovels, Axes, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, and Edged Tools, Scythes and Snaiths, Spikes, Nails, Tacks, Brads, and Sprigs, Stoves, and other Iron castings. Other Hardware, manufactured .....	15 ¢ cent
Harness and Saddlery of Leather manufacture .....	15 ¢ cent
Hair, or Mohair, manufactured .....	15 ¢ cent
Hair—Human, Angola, Goat, Thibet, Horse, Hog or Mohair, unmanufactured .....	Free
Hat Plus .....	15 ¢ cent
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets .....	15 ¢ cent
Hay .....	Free
Hemp, undressed .....	Free
Hides } and Pelts .....	Free
Horns }	
Hosiery .....	15 ¢ cent
Horse Hair, unmanufactured .....	Free
Hops .....	Free

I

Indian Corn .....	(packages 15 cent) 10 ¢ bush
Indigo .....	Free
Ink of all kinds, except printing .....	15 ¢ cent
Ink, Printing .....	Free
Iron, Pig .....	Free
Iron—Scrap, Rod, Bar or Hoop .....	Free
“ Nail or Spike Rod, round or flat .....	Free
“ Hoop or Tire, for driving Wheels of Locomotives, bent and welded .....	Free
“ Boiler Plates, punched or unpunched .....	Free
“ Railroad Bars, Wrought Iron Chairs and Fish Plates .....	Free
“ Rolled Plates .....	Free
“ Wire .....	Free
Iron Tubes and Piping, when drawn .....	Free
*Iron Knees and Riders .....	Free

\* Free when Imported by Shipbuilders for Ship-building purposes.

## CANADA.—Continued.

## I.—Continued.

*Iron Masts or parts of Iron Masts.....	Free
Iron Bars, puddled.....	Free
Ivory, Bone, Pearl, Horn, manufactured.....	15 ¢ cent

## J

Japaned Tin, planished Tin, and Britannia Metal Ware.....	15 ¢ cent
Jewellery and Watches.....	15 ¢ cent
Junk and Oakum.....	Free

## K

Kryolite.....	Free
*Knees, Iron, Riders.....	Free

## L

Lard.....(packages 15 ¢ cent).....	1 ¢ cent ½ ¢
Lead, pig.....	Free
Lead, in sheet.....	Free
Lead, white, dry.....	Free
Lead, red, dry.....	Free
Leather, viz.: Sheep, Calf, Goat, and Chamois Skins, dressed, varnished, or enamelled.....	15 ¢ cent
Leather, or Imitation of Leather, manufact'd.....	15 ¢ cent
Leather, Sole or Upper.....	10 ¢ cent
Leather, Manufacturers, viz.: Boots and Shoes, Harness and Saddlery.....	15 ¢ cent
Locomotive and Engine Frames, Cranks, Crank Axles, Railway Cars and Locomotive Axles, Piston Rods, Guide and Slide Bars, Crank Pins, Connecting Rods.....	Free
Locomotives, and Passenger, Baggage and Freight Cars, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian Locomotives and Cars are admitted free, under similar circumstances, in the United States.....	Free
Locomotive Engines and Railroad Cars.....	15 ¢ cent
Linen.....	15 ¢ cent
Linen, table, Officers' Mess.....	Free
Linen Machine Thread for Boots and Shoes.....	Free
Liquors, malt, Officers' Mess.....	Free
Litharge.....	Free

## M

Macaroni and Vermicelli.....	15 ¢ cent
Machinery, Mill and Factory, of all kinds, and parts thereof.....	Free
Machine Silk Twist, & Machine Linen Thread.....	Free
Mace, and packages.....	25 ¢ cent
Manilla Grass, Sea Grass and Mosses, for Upholstery purposes.....	Free
Manures.....	Free
Manufactured Marble, other than sawn slabs or blocks.....	15 ¢ cent
Manufactures, viz:—	
Marble or Imitation.....	15 ¢ cent
Caoutchouc, India Rubber, or Gutta Percha Fur, or of which Fur is the principal part.	do
Hair or Mohair.....	do
Paper Macha.....	do
Grass, Osier, Palm Leaf, Straw, Whalebone, or Willow, except plaits, elsewhere mentioned.....	do
Bone, Shell, Horn, Pearl, and Ivory.....	do
Gold, Silver, Electro-plate, Argentine, Albatra, and German Silver, and Plated and Gilded Ware of all kinds.....	do
Brass or Copper.....	do
Leather or Imitation of Leather.....	do
Wood, not elsewhere specified.....	do
Cashmere.....	do
Meat, Fish and Vegetables, preserved.....	15 ¢ cent
Maps, Charts and Atlases not elsewhere mentioned.....	15 ¢ cent
Maps and Charts not imported as merchandise but as the personal effects of persons arriving in Canada to become bona fide settlers in the Province.....	Free
Marble, in blocks or slabs, unpolished and not specially shapen.....	Free
*Masts, Iron, or parts of Iron Masts.....	Free
Meats, fresh, smoked and salt.....(pkgs 15 ¢ et).....	1 ¢ et ½ ¢ lb
Meal, Buckwheat.....	do 25 ¢ 100 lbs
Do. other, except Wheat and Rye.....	do
Medals.....	Free
Medicinal Roots.....	Free
Medicines, Patent and Medicinal Preparations, not elsewhere specified.....	25 ¢ cent
Medicines for hospitals.....	Free
Menageries—horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of.....	Free
Metal, Type, in blocks or pig.....	Free
Metallic Oxides, ground or unground, and washed or unwashed, dry, not calcined.....	Free
Military Clothing, and plain, imported by Officers of army serving in Canada.....	Free
Mill and Factory Machinery of all kinds and parts thereof.....	Free
Military of all kinds.....	15 ¢ cent
Models.....	Free
Molasses.....(packages 15 percent).....	7 ¢ et 100 ¢

\* Free when Imported by Shipbuilders for Ship-building purposes.

## MI.—Continued.

Mosses and Sea Grass, for Upholstery purposes.....	Free
Musical Instruments for Military Bands.....	Free
Musical Instruments, including Musical Boxes and Clocks.....	15 ¢ cent
Mustard.....	15 ¢ cent

## N

Nails, Tacks and Brads.....	15 ¢ cent
Newspapers, Foreign, sent otherwise than through the Post Office.....	15 ¢ cent
Nitre or Saltpetre.....	Free
Nitrate of Soda.....	Free
Nuts of all kinds.....	15 ¢ cent
Nuts used chiefly in dyeing.....	Free
Nutmegs and packages.....	25 ¢ cent
Natural History, Specimens of.....	Free
Naphtha.....(packages 15 per cent).....	15 ¢ cent
Naval and Military Stores.....	Free

## O

Ochres, and Metallic Oxides, ground or unground, and washed or unwashed—dry, not calcined.....	Free
Oakum.....	Free
Ochres, ground and calcined.....	15 ¢ cent
Officers' Mess:	
Cigars.....	Free
Silver or Plated Ware.....	do
Chinaware.....	do
Glassware.....	do
Table Linen.....	do
Spirits.....	do
Wines.....	do
Malt Liquors.....	do
Billiard Tables and Bagatelle Boards, when imported directly by and for use of Regimental corps serving in Canada.....	do
Oils—Cocoa Nut, Pine and Palm, in their crude, unrefined or natural state.....	Free
Kerosene, Coal.....(packages 15 per cent).....	10 ¢ et 7 ¢ gal
Benzole, Benzine, Benzoin, Petroleum distilled, purified or refined (do 15 ¢ et).....	15 ¢ et 7 ¢ gal
Petroleum, crude.....	do 6 ¢ et 7 ¢ gal
Oil Cake or Linseed Cake.....	Free
Oils, in any way rectified, pumped, racked, bleached, or prepared, not elsewhere specified.....(packages 15 ¢ cent).....	15 ¢ cent
Oil Cloths.....	15 ¢ cent
Opium.....	15 ¢ cent
Ordnance Stores.....	Free
Ores of all kinds of metals.....	Free
Ornaments of Bronze, Alabaster, Terra Cotta or Composition.....	15 ¢ cent
Osier or Willow, for basket makers' use.....	Free

## P

Packages containing free goods, in which they are usually imported.....	Free
Packages, viz:—Bales, trusses, cases covering casks of wine or brandy in wood, cases and casks containing dry goods, hardware and cutlery, crates or casks containing glassware or earthenware, cases containing bottled wine or spirits, and other packages in which goods of the kind imported in them are usually imported, and which do not necessarily or generally accompany such goods when sold in the Province.....	Free
Packages containing goods paying specific duties only.....	15 ¢ cent
Packages of all other kinds to pay same ad valorem duty as the goods they contain.	
Paint and Colors, not elsewhere mentioned.....	15 ¢ cent
Paper.....	15 ¢ cent
Paper Hangings.....	15 ¢ cent
Paper Macha.....	15 ¢ cent
Parasols and Umbrellas.....	15 ¢ cent
Patent Medicines, and packages.....	25 ¢ cent
Pearl, Horn, Bone, and Ivory, unmanufact'd.....	15 ¢ cent
Pelts, Hides, and Horns.....	Free
Pepper, ground, and packages.....	25 ¢ cent
Do unground, do.....	15 ¢ cent
Perfumed Spirits, to be used as Perfumery only.....(packages 15 per cent).....	\$1.25 ¢ gal
Perfumery not elsewhere specified.....	25 ¢ cent
Pine and Palm Oil, crude, unrefined, and natural state.....	Free
Phosphorus.....	Free
Pickles and Sauces.....	15 ¢ cent
Pimento, ground, and packages.....	25 ¢ cent
Do unground do.....	15 ¢ cent
Pipe Clay.....	Free
Pipes, Tobacco.....	15 ¢ cent
Plaster of Paris, ground and calcined.....	15 ¢ cent
Playing Cards.....	15 ¢ cent
Portable Hand Printing Presses.....	15 ¢ cent
Preserved Meats.....	15 ¢ cent
Printed, Lithographed and Coloured Bill, Billheads, and Advertising Pamphlets.....	15 ¢ cent
Poultry, Fish, and Vegetables, preserved.....	15 ¢ cent

CANADA.—Continued.

P—Continued.

Plated Ware.....	15 ¢ cent
Porter in bottles..... (packages 15 per cent) ..	7 cts ¢ gal
Porter in casks..... do ..	5 cts ¢ gal
Pig Iron, Pig Lead, and Pig Copper.....	Free
Pitch and Tar.....	Free
Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus, including Globes, when specially imported for the use of Colleges and Scientific and Literary Societies.....	Free
Plants, Shrubs and Trees.....	Free
Plank and Sawed Lumber of Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Chestnut and Cherry.....	Free
Plank and Sawed Lumber of all kinds, except Walnut, Mahogany, Chestnut, Rosewood, and Cherry.....	15 ¢ cent
Printing Ink and Printing Presses, except Portable Hand Printing Presses.....	Free
Prohibited Articles, see Schedule below.	
Provisions for Army or Navy or Indian Nations.	Free
Prunella.....	Free
Puddled Iron Bars.....	Free
*Pumps and Pump-gear.....	Free

R

Rags.....	Free
Railroad Bars.....	Free
Ratan, for Caning Chairs.....	Free
Red Lead, dry.....	Free
Resin and Rosin.....	Free
Rice.....	Free
*Riders and Knees—Iron.....	Free
*Rigging Wire.....	Free
Roots and Bulbs, other than medicinal.....	Free
Rifles, Guns, and Fire Arms of all kinds.....	15 ¢ cent
Room Paper Manufacturers—The colors and articles following, when imported solely by Room Paper Manufacturers and Stainers for manufacturing purposes only, that is to say: Lakes in pulp, scarlet and morone, Ultra Marine and Chinese Blue, English Umber, raw; Blue-black, Paris and permanent Greens, Satin and fine washed white, Bichromate of Potash, Sugar of Lead and British gum.....	Free
Rum (packages 15 per cent).....	70 cts ¢ gal

S

Sails ready made.....	15 ¢ cent
*Sail Cloth or Canvas, from Nos. 1 to 6.....	Free
Sal Ammoniac, Sal Soda, Caustic Soda, Silicate of Soda and Soda Ash.....	Free
Sand, Earth, and Clay.....	Free
Salt.....	Free
Sauces and Pickles.....	15 ¢ cent
Sea Grass, Manilla Grass, and Mosses for Upholstery purposes.....	Free
Seeds, for Agricultural, Horticultural, or Manufacturing purposes only.....	Free
Settlers' Wearing Apparel, and other personal effects, Implements of Husbandry (not merchandise) in actual use of persons coming to settle in the Province.....	Free
Scrap Brass and Scrap Iron.....	Free
Shawls.....	15 ¢ cent
Ships' Blocks and Patent Brushes for Blocks.....	
" Binnacle Lamps.....	
" Sail Cloth or Canvas from Nos. 1 to 6.....	
" Compasses.....	
" Dead Eyes.....	
" Dead Light.....	
" Deck Plugs.....	
" Pumps and Pump Gear.....	
" Shackles—Sheaves.....	
" Signal Lamps.....	
" Travelling Trucks.....	
Yellow Metal in bars or bolts.....	
Yellow Metal Sheathing.....	
Steering Apparatus.....	
Composition Spikes and Nails.....	
Sheathing Copper and Nails.....	
Iron Knees and Riders.....	
Wire Rigging.....	
Cordage.....	
Trenails and Wedges.....	
Iron Masts or parts of Iron Masts.....	
Shackles.....	
Sheaves.....	
Sheathing Copper and Nails.....	
Shell, manufactured.....	15 ¢ cent
Shrubs and Plants.....	Free
Silks, Satins and Velvets.....	15 ¢ cent
Silk, Woolen, Worsted, and Cotton Embroideries, and Tambour Work.....	15 ¢ cent
Silk Twist and Silk and Mohair Twist not elsewhere specified.....	15 ¢ cent
Silk Twist for Hats, Boots and Shoes.....	Free
Silver and Gold Cloth.....	15 ¢ cent
Silver-plated Ware, Officers' Mess.....	Free
Slate.....	Free
Slotted Tapes, for the manufacture of Hoop Skirts.....	Free
Small Ware.....	15 ¢ cent

When imported by shipbuilders for ship-building purposes, Free.

S—Continued.

Snuff—ground dry..... (packages 15 per cent) ..	15 cts ¢ B
" damp, moist or pickled (pkgs 15 ¢ cent) ..	10 cts ¢ B
Soda Ash.....	Free
Soap..... (packages 15 per cent) ..	\$1 ¢ 100 lbs
Spades, Shovels, Stoves and all other Iron Castings.....	15 ¢ cent
Spelter or Zinc in sheet.....	Free
Spelter in block or pig.....	Free
Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy or Botany.....	Free
Spices, ground, including ginger, pimento and pepper..... (packages 15 per cent) ..	25 ¢ cent
Spices, unground, including ginger, pimento and pepper..... (packages 15 per cent) ..	15 ¢ cent
*Spikes and Nails, composition.....	Free
Spikes, Scythes and Snaiths.....	15 ¢ cent
Spirits and Strong Waters, including Spirits of Wine and Alcohol, not being Whisky (packages 15 per cent) ..	70 cts ¢ gal
Spirits, Wines and Malt Lignors, Officers' Mess.....	Free
Spirits of Turpentine.....	15 ¢ cent
Starch..... (packages 15 per cent) ..	\$2.50 ¢ 100 lbs
Statues, Busts, and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, Paintings and Drawings as Works of Art, Specimens of Sculpture, Cabinets of Coins, Medals, Gems, and Collections of Antiquities.....	Free
Stationery.....	15 ¢ cent
Steel, wrought or cast, in bars or sheets, circular or oblong.....	Free
Steel Wire, flat, and uncovered, for Crinolines.....	15 ¢ cent
*Steering Apparatus.....	Free
Stereotype Blocks for printing purposes.....	Free
Steamboat and Mill Shafts, Cranks, forged in the rough.....	Free
Steam Fire Engines, when imported by municipal corporations, for use of such municipalities.....	Free
Stone, unwrought, and Lithographic Stone.....	Free
Straw, Tuscan, Grass and Fancy Platts.....	Free
Sulphur or Brimstone in roll or flour.....	Free
Sugar, Coffee and Tea, when imported directly by or taken out of warehouse for H. M. troops serving in Canada, under such restrictions and regulations as may be prescribed by the Minister of Finance.....	Free
Sugar—Candy, brown or white, Refined Sugar or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, and manufacturers of Refined Sugar, including Facades and Confectioners..... (packages 15 per cent) ..	\$3.00 ¢ 100 lbs
White Clayed Sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to White Clayed, not being refined or equal in quality to refined..... (pkgs 15 per cent) ..	\$2.60 ¢ 100 lbs
Yellow Muscovado and Brown Clayed Sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to Yellow Muscovado or Brown Clayed, and not equal to White Clayed (packages 15 per cent) ..	\$2.25 ¢ 100 lbs
Brown Muscovado Sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to Brown Muscovado, and not equal to Yellow Muscovado or Brown Clayed (pkgs 15 ¢ cent) ..	\$1.90 ¢ 100 lbs
Any other Sugar, not equal in quality to Brown Muscovado (packages 15 per cent) ..	\$1.68 ¢ 100 lbs
Cano Juice, Syrup of Sugar or Sugar Cane, Syrup of Molasses, Melado, concentrated Melado or concentrated Molasses (pkgs 15 per cent) ..	\$1.37 ¢ 100 lbs

T

Table Linen, Officers' Mess.....	Free
Tallow..... (packages 15 per cent) ..	1 cent ¢ B
Tapes, Slotted, for the manufacture of Hoop Skirts.....	Free
Tea..... 15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> and 7 cts ¢ B	
Tea, Sugar and Coffee, when imported directly by or taken out of warehouse, for H. M. troops serving in Canada, under such restrictions and regulations as may be prescribed by the Minister of Finance.....	Free
Teasels.....	Free
Thibet Hair, unmanufactured.....	Free
Thread and other articles embroidered with gold, or for embroidery.....	15 ¢ cent
Thread Laco and Insertions.....	15 ¢ cent
Tiles, drain, for agricultural purposes.....	Free
Tin, granulated or bar.....	Free
Tin and Zinc or Spelter, in block or pig.....	Free
Tin Clasp, Slides or Spangles for manufacturing Hoop Skirts.....	Free
Tin Plates.....	Free
Tobacco, manufactured, viz: Cavendish..... (packages 15 per cent) ..	15 cts ¢ B
Common Cut..... do ..	.71 ¢
Fine Cut..... do ..	.20 ¢
Canadian Twist..... (packages 15 per cent) ..	4 ¢
Snuff, and Snuff Flour, dry.....	15 ¢
Snuff, damp, moist or pickled..... do ..	10 ¢

\* Free when Imported by Shipbuilders for Ship-building purposes.



NEW BRUNSWICK.—(Continued.)

SPECIFIC DUTIES.—(Continued.)

Sugar refined, in loaves.....	2½ cts	℥ lb
All other kinds of refined or white Bastard Sugar, or Sugar and y.....	2 cts	"
Brown or Muscavado, or Clayed, and any other kind of Sugar not refined.....	1½ cts	"
Tea (except Green).....	4 cts	"
Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, and other Green Teas.....	8 cts	"
Tobacco, manufactured, (except Snuff and Jigars).....	5 cts	"
Wines costing two dollars per gallon, and upwards.....	90 cts	℥ gal
Wines costing one dollar and upwards per gallon, and less than two dollars per gallon.....	50 cts	"
Wines costing less than one dollar per gallon.....	30 cts	"
And on every hundred dollars of the true and real value of all Wines, in addition.....	\$12.50	

AD VALOREM DUTIES.\*

On the following articles, for every hundred dollars of the true and real value thereof, viz :

Canvas, Cordage, Chain Cables, and other Chains.....	\$1.00
Cotton Warp.....	1.00
Felt, in rolls or sheets.....	1.00
Fire Clay, Bricks and Tiles made of Fire Clay.....	1.00
Oakum.....	1.00
Sails and Rigging for new ships, Sheathing Paper.....	1.00
Silk Plush for Hatters' purposes.....	1.00
Lead, in pig or sheets.....	1.00
Brimstone, crude or roll.....	1.00
Chloride of Lime.....	1.00
Copperas, Alum, Phosphorus.....	1.00
Prussiate of Potash, Carboys, Nitre and Saltpetre.....	1.00
Boots and Shoes, of whatever material and parts of the same.....	15.00
Leather manufactures.....	15.00
Chairs, and prepared parts of or for chairs.....	15.00
Clocks, wheels, machinery, and materials for clocks.....	15.00
Household Furniture (except baggage, apparel, household effects, working tools and implements, used or in use of persons or families arriving in the Province, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person, or persons, or for sale).....	15.00
Looking Glasses, Oranges and Lemons, Brushes.....	15.00
Hats and Hat Bodies, Piano Fortes, Snuffs and Cigars.....	15.00
Carriages, Waggon, Sleighs, and other vehicles, and parts thereof.....	15.00
Vence and other Mouldings.....	15.00
Frames for Pictures and Looking Glasses.....	15.00
Wooden Ware of all kinds, Matches, Corn Brooms.....	15.00
And all Agricultural Implements, and parts thereof (except Spades, Shovels, Scythes, and Reaping Hooks).....	15.00
Trunks, Valises, Portmanteaux.....	15.00
Iron Castings, viz : Cooking, Close, Box and Round Stoves, and parts thereof, except Square Stoves, designated as Canada Stoves.....	15.00
Apparatus for Cooking Stoves, Franklin Stoves.....	15.00
Register Grates, Fire Frames, and parts thereof.....	15.00
Kitchen Ranges and Boilers, Jast Iron Furnaces, and parts thereof.....	15.00
And all other Goods, Wares and Merchandise, not herein otherwise charged with Duty, and not hereinafter declared to be free from Duty, for every one hundred dollars of the true and real value thereof.....	12 50

\* Ad valorem duties are levied on the value of the articles at the market where the importer bought them.

RAILWAY DUTY (additional.)

In addition to the ordinary Revenue, a duty of three per cent. is imposed for Railway purposes on all Goods, Wares, Merchandise, except certain articles, being the growth and produce of the United States of America, namely :—Grain, Flour, and Breadstuffs of all kinds, Cotton, Wool, Seeds, and Vegetables, Fish of all kinds, Products of Fish and all other creatures living in the water, Poultry and Eggs or Hides, Stone or Marble, in its crude or unwrought state, Slate, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, Lard, Hones, Manures, Ores of Metals of all kinds, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Ashes, Timber and Lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part ; Firewood, Plants, Shrubs and Trees, Pelts, Wood, Fish, Oil, Rice, Broom Corn and Bark, Gypsum ; ground or unground, hewn, or wrought or unwrought Burr or Grindstones, Dye Stuffs, Flax, Hemp, and Tow, unmanufactured, Rags. And except Baggage, Apparel, Household Effects, the Working Tools and Implements used and in use of persons or families arriving in the Province, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale. Carriages of travellers, not intended for sale.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

(Subject only to Railway Duty.)

Books, printed ; Coins and Bullion, Grain not malted Flour, Meal, and Breadstuffs of all kinds, Rice, ground and unground, Eggs and Poultry, Fish of all kinds, Products of Fish, and all other creatures living in the water, Palm Oil, Plants, Shrubs and Trees, Firewood, Printing Paper, Types, Printing Presses, Sails and Rigging saved from vessels wrecked, Soap, Grease and Tallow, Butter Cheese, Lard, Timber and Lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part ; Lines and Twines, Shoe Thread and Boot Webbing, Cotton Batting, Seeds and Vegetables, Stone in its crude or unwrought state, Ores of Metals of all kinds, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Ashes Wool, Bark ; hewn, wrought or unwrought Burr or Grindstones, Dye Stuffs, Flax and Tow, unmanufactured, Rosin, Hones, Chalk.

(Exemptions from oil Duty.)

Anchor, Acid, Sulphuric and Mariatic ; Baggage, Apparel, Household Effects, Working Tools, Carriages, &c., of settlers ; Brass or Patent Metal, in bars, sheets, bolts or scraps ; Barilla, Barley, Chain Cables and other Chains, Canvas under No. 6, Coals, Copper in sheets, bars, bolts or scraps ; Corn Broom Brush, Furs, Skins, and Tails, of all kinds, Guano, Hemp, Hides, green, dried, salted and cured ; Hops, Printers' Ink, Juuk, Iron, in pigs, bolts, bars, and sheets, and Railway Rails and Chairs, and fastenings for Railway Rails ; Marble, in its crude and unwrought state, Mahogany, rough or sawn, Manilla, unmanufactured ; Manures of all kinds, Pelts, Rags, Slate for roofing, Salt, Soda Ash, Steel in bars and sheets, Tin, block and plate, Tobacco, unmanufactured ; Zinc, in pigs and sheets.

(Other Exemptions from B. N. A.)

In addition to the above, the following articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the B. N. A. Provinces, are admitted free under the Governor's proclamation, and not subject to Railway duty :—Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, Vegetables, Fruits, Seeds, Hay and Straw, Animals, Salted or Fresh Meats, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Hones, Wool, undressed, Skins and Furs of all kinds, Lead in pigs, Ores of all kinds, Grindstones and Stone of all kinds, Earth, Lime, Ochres, ground and unground, Wood, Timber and Lumber of all kinds, Firewood, Ashes, Fish, Fish Oil, viz : Train Oil, Spermaceti Oil, Head matter and Blubber, Furs and Skins of Fish or creatures living in the sea, Rock or Coal Oil, Benzole and Parafine.

In addition to the above, the following articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the B. N. A. Provinces, are admitted free under the Governor's proclamation, and not subject to Railway duty :—Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, Vegetables, Fruits, Seeds, Hay and Straw, Animals, Salted or Fresh Meats, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Hones, Wool, undressed, Skins and Furs of all kinds, Lead in pigs, Ores of all kinds, Grindstones and Stone of all kinds, Earth, Lime, Ochres, ground and unground, Wood, Timber and Lumber of all kinds, Firewood, Ashes, Fish, Fish Oil, viz : Train Oil, Spermaceti Oil, Head matter and Blubber, Furs and Skins of Fish or creatures living in the sea, Rock or Coal Oil, Benzole and Parafine.

TARIFF OF NOVA SCOTIA.

From 1st April, 1866, to the present date.

AN ACT TO REGULATE CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows :—

1. This Act shall come into operation on the 1st day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and shall continue in force until the first day of April next thereafter.
2. There shall be collected and paid to Her Majesty for the use of the Province, upon all goods brought into this Province, by sea or land carriage, the several duties in currency set forth in figures on the table hereinafter contained, denominated "Table of Duties," opposite the respective articles in such Table mentioned, according to the value, number, or quantity of every such article.
3. The goods mentioned in the table hereinafter contained, denominated "Table of Exemptions," shall be free of duty.

5. The duties shall be collected, paid, and received, according to the weights and measures in use in this Province ; and where, in the table of duties, such duties are imposed according to any specific value, quantity or number, the same shall apply in the like proportion to any greater or less value, quantity or number.
6. The duties shall be paid to the Collectors of the Colonial Revenue, and received at the office of the Receiver General, either in treasury notes, or in current coin at the legal rate of tender.
8. The Governor in Council, may, whenever it shall be advisable so to do, declare by Proclamation what other articles, the growth and production of the British North American Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, or any of them, may be imported into the Province free of duty, and may de-

## NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

clare in what manner, and under what restrictions, the same may be imported.

9. Books, drawings, paintings or prints of an immoral or indecent character are prohibited to be imported into this Province under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, and the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which such prohibited articles may be found.

## Table of Duties.

\$ cts.

Apples, fresh or dried, per barrel	1.00
Ale, Beer, or Porter, in wood or bottles, per gal.	6
Bacon, per cental or 100 lbs.	2.00
Beef, salted, per barrel	1.00
Beef, fresh, per 100 lbs.	1.00
Biscuit, fine, and bread, including crackers or cakes, per 100 lbs.	1.00
Bread, Pilot or Navy, per 100 lbs.	0.20
Butter, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Burning Fluid, per gallon	10
Candles, tallow, per lb.	3
all other Candles, per lb.	8
Cattle, viz., horses, mares, or geldings, each.	10.00
Neat cattle, viz., oxen or other neat cattle, 3 yrs. old or upwards, each	7.50
Cows and cattle under 3 years old, each.	2.50
Sheep, each	75
Cattle, Hogs, alive, over 100 lbs. weight each	5.00
of 100 lbs. weight, and under, each	50
Cheese, per 100 lbs.	1.00
Coffee, green, per lb.	4
roasted, burned, or ground, per lb.	5
Flour, wheat, per barrel	25
Ginger, ground, per lb.	4
Geneva and Whiskey not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, per gallon	90
Hams, smoked or dried, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Lard, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Leather, viz., sole leather, including hides and skins, partially dressed therefor, per lb.	4
Molasses, per gallon	5
Onions, per 100 lbs.	50
Oil, viz., rock or coal oil and benzole, per gallon	7
Paraffine, per gallon	7
Pears, fresh or dried, per barrel	1.00
Pork, salted, per bbl.	1.00
“fresh per 100 lbs.	1.00
Pepper and Pimento, ground, per lb.	4
Raisins, per lb.	2
Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength of proof, per gallon	75
Spirits, viz., brandy, cordials, and other spirits, except rum, Geneva and whiskey, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion, &c.	1.20
Spirits or strong waters, not otherwise enumerated, not being pure alcohol, mixed with any ingredients, and although thereby coming under the head of some other denomination, with the exception of varnish (in any package), shall be deemed spirits or strong waters, and shall pay a duty per gallon, of	90
Sugar, brown or muscovado, not refined, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Candied, brown, crushed and bastard facings, and refined, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Teas: souchong, congou, pekoe, hohea, pouchong, and all other black teas, per lb.	6
Gunpowder, hyson, young hyson, twankay and other green teas, per lb.	11
Tobacco, manufactured, except snuff and cigars, per lb.	10
Tobacco, unmanufactured	0
Tongues of cattle, dried or pickled, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Wines, viz., hock, constantin, malmsey, catawba, burgundy, hermitage, muscote, champagne, per dozen of five bottles to the gallon	3.00
On all other wine in bottles, per dozen of five bottles to the gallon	2.00
Port, sherry, madeira, and all other wines, (except French wines, imported direct, as hereafter mentioned,) in wood, per gallon	75
Wines, the growth and production of France, when imported direct, per gallon	40
Clocks, and all wheels, machinery, and materials used in their manufacture	20 00
Confectionery, syrups, and articles manufactured from sugar	20 00
Cigars and snuff	20 00
Patent Medicines	20 00
For every \$1.0 of the value	
Currants and figs	
Leather, viz.: boots, shoes, and leather manufactures of all kinds	10.00
Upper leather of all sorts, including hides and skins partially dressed therefor	10.00
Meat, fresh, except beef or pork	
Poultry of all sorts, dead	
For every \$100 of the value	

## Table of Duties.—Continued.

Anchors, grapples, and anchor palms	\$5.00
Cables of hemp or other vegetable substance, or of iron or iron wire	
Cotton yarn	
Cordage, tarred or untarred, whether fitted for rigging or otherwise	
Iron, viz., in bars or bolts, pipes or tubes, sheet iron, iron spikes, clinch rings, boiler plates, hoop iron, iron rigging, iron chains, and iron knees for ships	
Machinery of all kinds for mills, steamboats, and manufactories	
Oakum	
Pitch	
Sail cloth of all kinds, canvas, sail twine, ready-made sails and grummets	
Steel in bars, rods, or sheets	
Tar	
For every \$100 of the value	
All other goods, wares and merchandize, not otherwise charged with duty, and not enumerated in the table of exemptions	10.00
For every \$100 of the value	

## Table of Exemptions.

Ashes, viz., pot ashes and pearl ashes	
Asses and mules	
Baggage and apparel of passengers in use and not intended for sale	
Barilla and soda ash	
Beans	
Bells, organs, and musical instruments for churches	
Books or pamphlets not prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom	
Bristles and hairs used in the manufacture of brushes	
Broom Corn	
Bullion, gold or silver	
Burr stones	
Coal	
Cocoa	
Coins: Gold and silver coins, and British copper coins	
Copper: Yellow metal, composition and zinc for ship sheathing, of a size forty-eight inches long by fourteen inches wide, and sheathing felt; copper, composition, and zinc bars or bolts, copper composition or zinc sheets, not thinner than wire gauge, for making nails, spikes and clinch rings for ship building	
Copper, viz., in pigs or bricks, old or worn, or fit only to be re-manufactured	
Corkwood	
Corn, viz., wheat, rye, indian corn, barley, oats, rice and buckwheat, unground; rice meal, barley meal, rye meal, indian meal, oatmeal, buckwheat meal, peas and beans	
Cotton wool	
Crude saltpetre, for manufacturing purposes	
Cutch	
Engravings and photographs	
Fish, viz., fresh, dried, salted or pickled	
Fish hooks	
Fish Oil, viz., train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins or skins the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea	
Flax	
Furniture that has been in actual use, working tools and implements—the property of immigrants, or persons coming to reside in the Province, and not intended for sale, not to include machinery, musical instruments and plate	
Hay	
Hemp	
Hides, or pieces of hides, raw, not tanned, curried or dressed	
Horns	
Hops	
Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses, cattle, carriages, and other vehicles, when employed in carrying merchandize, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same are actually in use for that purpose	
Iron, viz., unwrought or pig iron, scrap iron, iron rails for railroads, and old iron fit only to be re-manufactured	
Lime and limestone	
Lines for the fisheries of all kinds	
Malt	
Manures of all kinds	
Maps and charts	
Nets, fishing nets and seines of all kinds	
Ores of all kinds	
Paintings	
Palm Oil	
Pig lead, and old lead fit only to be re-manufactured	
Plants, shrubs and trees	
Plate, of gold and silver, old, and fit only to be re-manufactured	
Potatoes	
Printing paper, not less than demy size	
Printing presses and type, and printer's ink	
Rags, viz., old rags, old rope, junk, old fishing nets and old canvas	

## NOVA SCOTIA.—(Continued.)

Rosin.  
Sails, rigging, and ship materials saved from vessels wrecked on the coast of this Province, and saved from vessels owned and registered in the Province, if wrecked on the coast of this Province or elsewhere.  
Salt.  
Sands of all kinds.  
Seeds of all kinds, for agricultural purposes.  
Skins, furs, pelts or tails undressed.  
Stones, unmanufactured, including slate.  
Sheathing paper for ships.  
Straw. Statuary.  
Sugar of the maple.  
Tallow.  
Twines used in the fisheries.  
Tow.  
Turpentine (raw).  
Whale fin or bone.  
Wood, viz.: boards, logs, planks, staves, square timber, shingles, and firewood, but not to include woods used for dyeing.  
Wool, unmanufactured.  
Zinc, viz.: zinc sheathing of a size forty-eight inches long by fourteen inches wide, intended for and to be used as sheathing for vessels, and zinc sheathing nails.

*Exemptions from Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland by Proclamation, under Section 8.*

Animals. Ashes. Bark. Butter. Cheese.  
Chocolate, and other preparations of Cocoa.  
Coal. Copper. Earth.

Flour (wheat).  
Fish. Firewood.  
Fish Oil, viz.: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish and creatures living in the sea.  
Fruits.  
Furs of all kinds, undressed.  
Grains, breadstuffs of all kinds.  
Grindstones.  
Gypsum, ground or unground.  
Hay and Straw.  
Hides. Hops. Horns.  
Iron in pigs and blooms.  
Lard. Lead in pigs. Lime.  
Lumber of all kinds.  
Ochres. Ores of all kinds.  
Rock Salt.  
Salted and fresh meats.  
Seeds. Skins, undressed.  
Stones of all kinds.  
Tallow. Timber of all kinds.  
Vegetables. Wood. Wool.

*Prohibitions, 16 and 17 Victoria, Cap. 107.*

LIX. Gunpowder, ammunition, arms or utensils of war, except from the United Kingdom, or any British Possession, and base and counterfeit coin, are hereby absolutely prohibited to be imported or brought, either by sea or inland carriage or navigation, into the British possessions in America.

Light Duty 10 cents per ton.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Passed 8th April, 1867.

*Table of Duties.*

Ale, Porter, Cider, and Perry.....	8 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ gal
Apples.....	30 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ brl
Bacon and Hams, Smoked Beef and Sausages. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt	
Beef and pigs' heads, feet and hocks, salted, per barrel of 200 lbs.....	50 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ brl
Biscuit or Bread.....	6 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt
Butter.....	70 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt
Cheese.....	\$1.25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt
Chocolate and Cocoa.....	2 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Cigars.....	\$2.64 $\frac{1}{2}$ M
Coffee.....	2 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Coals, imported or brought into the Port of St. John's.....	25 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ ten
Confectiourary.....	\$3.30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt
Feathers and Feather Beds.....	2 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Fish, dried, for every cwt. imported.....	\$1.32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt
Flour.....	36 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ brl
Fruit, dried.....	2 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
" other descriptions, except Apples.....	\$5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt
Lumber.....	60 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ M
Molasses.....	5 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ gal
Oatmeal and Indian Meal.....	12 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ brl
Pork, per barrel of 200 lbs.....	70 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ brl
Salt.....	12 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ ton
Shingles.....	29 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ M
Shoes and Staves, unmanufactured and dressed.....	\$11 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt
Spirits, viz.—Brandy or other Spirits, not herein defined or enumerated, and not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof.....	\$1.20 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal
All other Spirits, of greater strength than 43 over proof, shall be deemed to be undecified Spirits, and subject to duty accordingly.	
Gin and Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof.....	60 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ gal
Whiskey, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof.....	80 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ gal
Cordials, Shrub and other Spirits, being sweetened or mixed, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid.....	50 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ gal
Sugar—Loaf and Refined.....	\$3.20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt
" unrefined.....	\$1.98 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt
" Bastard.....	\$2.40 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt
Tea—Souehong, Congou and Bohea.....	8 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Tea, all other sorts.....	10 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Tobacco—Manufactured and Leaf.....	7 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
" Stems.....	50 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt
Timber.....	30 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ ton
Vinegar.....	6 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ gal
Wines, viz.:—Port, Madeira, Hook, Burgundy and Champagne.....	\$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal
Sherry, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and.....	72 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ gal
Spanish Red, Sicilian, Figueira Red, Lisbon Common, Manzanilla, Malaga, Cape and Claret.....	24 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ gal
All other Wines 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 60 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ gal	
Anchors and Chain Cables, Copper and Composition Metal for ships, viz.: Bar, Bolt and Sheathing Nails. Iron, viz.: Bar, Bolt,	

Sheathing and Sheet, Wrought Nails. Cordage and Hemp Cables. Oakum. Canvases. Corks and Corkwood. Fishing Tackle. Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Raw Turpentine. Staves undressed. Masts and Spars. Oars, Rice, Indian Corn, Pease, Bran, Medicines.....\$5.50  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt  
Goods, Wares and Merchandise not otherwise enumerated, described or charged with duty in this Act, and not otherwise exempt.....\$11  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt  
Packages in which Dry Goods are imported...\$11  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt

*Local Distillation.*

Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon.....\$0.40  
Brandy, Gin, or other Spirits not herein defined or enumerated, the gallon.....\$0.48

*Table of Exemptions.*

Printing Presses, Printing Paper, (Royal and Demy) Types and other Printing material. Printed Books, Pamphlets, Maps and Charts. Coin and Bullion, Hemp, Flax, Tow. Fresh fish, Bait, Barley, Wheat, Eggs, Unmanufactured Wool and raw Cotton. Plants, Trees, Shrubs, Limestone. Specimens illustrative of Natural History, Works of Art, viz.: Engravings, Paintings and Statuary, not intended for sale. Articles imported for religious purposes, and not intended for sale. Manures of all kinds. Arms, Clothing and Provisions for Her Majesty's land and sea Forces. Passengers' Baggage, Household Furniture, and Working Tools and Implements, used and in the use of persons arriving in the Island. Refuse Rice, Seeds for Agricultural purposes, Vegetables of all sorts, Hides, or pieces of Hides, not tanned, curried or dressed. Animals of all kinds. Coals (except when imported or brought into St. John's). Poultry and fresh meats. Articles of every description, imported for the use of the Governor. Donations of Clothing, specially imported for distribution, gratuitously, by any Charitable Society. Cotton, Yarn, Pig Iron, Coke. Bark for tanning Leather. Sulphuric Acid, when used for the manufacture of Manure. Materials for sheathing the bottoms of Vessels, such as Zinc, Copper, and Composition Metal, together with Nails, Paper or Felt, which may be used under the same, shall be free and exempt from duty when imported in the Vessel on which they are intended to be used, and entered as Ship's Stores; such sheathing and materials to be so used before the ship again leaves port, or the same shall be entered for duty in the ordinary way. Fish, British caught and cured. Twines, to be used for manufacturing Nets in this Colony. Dye Stuffs.

*Drawbacks.*—A Drawback of Twenty Cents is allowed on every hundred weight of Biscuit manufactured in this Colony from flour, the duty on which shall have been chargeable and paid. Provided that no Drawback shall be payable on any quantity of Biscuit, the Drawback in respect whereof would not amount to Twelve Dollars, nor on any biscuit manufactured from flour, the duty on which has been secured by bond, and not actually paid.

A Drawback is allowed in lieu of any Duties that may have been paid on materials for shipbuilding, computed at the rate of One Dollar per ton, on every ship or vessel newly built from the keel in the colony.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Passed April 25th, 1867.

The undermentioned duties are Island Currency. This, of course, affects the rate on the articles charged with specific duty only.

If the duties on any importation of goods exceed £10, (\$32), and do not amount to more than £30, (\$96), a credit of 3 months is given therefor; and if the said duties exceed £30, a credit of six months. Bonds for securing the payment of these duties bear interest on the amount thereof at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Drawback equal to the whole duty paid or payable is allowed on the exportation of all dutiable articles.

Duties on American Invoices are regulated according to the value of the greenback dollar.

*Ad valorem duties on every £100 currency value per Invoice.*

	£	s.	d.
Anchors and Chain Cables.....	11	0	0
Canvas and Sail Cloth.....	2	0	0
Iron Bars and Straps intended for strapping riders and knees of ships.....	2	0	0
Steam Engines and Boilers.....	2	0	0
Rigging and Cordage.....	2	0	0
Sails and Oakum.....	2	0	0
Pitch, Tar and Rosin.....	2	0	0
Copper and Composition Bars, Bolts, Rudder Braces, Clinch Rings, Sheets and Sheathing Nails.....	2	0	0
Blocks and Deadeyes.....	5	0	0
Bar Iron, Bar and Spring Steel, Gypsum, ground and unground, Leather of all kinds except Sole Leather.....	5	0	0
Rice, Fruit and Vegetables undried.....	5	0	0
Buffalo Robes.....	10	0	0
Jewellery of all kinds.....	10	0	0
Fine Bread and Crackers of all kinds, except Ship Bread and Navy Bread.....	10	0	0
Watches and all Machinery to be used in the formation thereof.....	10	0	0
Sails, Rigging, and Ship materials, saved from vessels wrecked on the coast of this Island, not belonging to this Island, duty payable on account of sales.....	10	0	0
Ship's stores and Cargoes saved from wrecks, or sold in vessels stranded to pay the same duty as in cases of importation.....	10	0	0
Boots and Shoes of all kinds.....	12	10	0
Clothes ready made, namely, Coats, Overcoats, Vests, Jackets and Trowsers.....	12	10	0
Carriages of all kinds.....	12	10	0
Corn Brooms, Matches, Trunks, Valises, Port- manteaux and Looking Glasses.....	12	10	0
Articles manufactured of Wood, and such ar- ticles of which wood forms the principal part, not hereinbefore mentioned.....	12	10	0
Cigars.....	20	0	0
All Wheel Machinery and Machinery for manufacturing, or to be used in the formation of Clocks.....	20	0	0
Books, being the reprints of British authors, under the Imperial Act 11th Vic., Cap. 23, Clocks.....	20	0	0
Patent Medicines.....	25	0	0
Wines, Claret, and all other light wines (except Port and Sherry) the first cost of which is under twenty pounds sterling, per pipe... Port and Sherry, and all other Wines costing twenty pounds sterling, per pipe—per gal- lon, in addition to five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> duty.....	25	0	0
On all Goods, Wares and Merchandise not above enumerated, except as hereinafter mentioned and excepted.....	10	0	0

*Specific Duties.—Island Currency.*

Almonds, Jordan and shelled, per lb.....	0	0	3
Ale, Porter and Beer, per gallon.....	0	0	5
Burning Fluid, Kerosene, Paraffine, Rock, com- bination, and all other descriptions of Oils manufactured from coal, per gallon.....	0	0	7½
Butter, the cwt.....	0	10	0
Bread, Ship and Pilot, per 100 lbs.....	0	1	0
Bacon, the cwt.....	0	10	0
Beef, the barrel.....	0	6	0
Coffee, green, the lb.....	0	0	2
Coffee, roasted or ground, the lb.....	0	0	3
Chocolate, Cocoa-paste or Broma, the lb.....	0	0	3
Cider, the gallon.....	0	0	5
Confectionary of all kinds, per lb.....	0	0	4
Currants, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, and all other kinds of dried fruits, per lb.....	0	0	1
Cheese, the cwt.....	0	5	0
Flour, Wheat and Rye and Cornmeal, per bri.*	0	1	6
Hams, per cwt.....	0	10	0
Leather, sole, the lb.....	0	0	1
Lard, per cwt.....	0	10	0
Molasses, the gallon.....	0	0	4
Onions, per 100 lbs.....	0	3	0

Pork, per brl.....	£	s.	d.
Sugar, refined, per lb.....	0	6	0
Sugar, brown or Muscovado, per cwt.....	0	0	3
Ten, per lb.....	0	7	0
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.....	0	0	4
Tobacco, unmanufactured, the lb, three pence duty on the same, to be levied on the quan- tity imported, without any diminution for stems or otherwise.....	0	0	6
Port and Sherry, and all other Wines costing twenty pounds sterling per pipe—per gal- lon, in addition to 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> duty.....	0	0	3
Spirits, namely, Brandy imported into this Island at the ports of Charlottetown, Georgetown, Summerside and Souris, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof per gallon.....	0	4	0
Spirits, namely, Brandy imported into this Island at any other ports, for every gallon thereof of any strength, under and not ex- ceeding the strength of proof 23 by the bubble.....	0	4	6
And for every bubble below 23 in number by the bubble, an additional 3d. per gallon....	0	0	3
Spirits, namely, Gin, Cordials and Whiskey, imported into this Island at the ports of Charlottetown, Georgetown, Summerside and Souris, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in pro- portion.....	0	4	0
Spirits, namely, Gin, Cordials and Whiskey, imported into this Island at any other ports, not exceeding the strength of proof of 23 by the bubble.....	0	4	0
And for every bubble below 23 in number, by the bubble, an additional 3d. per gallon....	0	0	3
Rum, or other distilled Spirituous Liquors, im- ported into this Island not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, and landed at the ports of Charlottetown, Georgetown, Summerside and Souris, per gallon.....	0	2	0
Rum, or other distilled Spirituous Liquors im- ported into this Island, at any other ports, under and not exceeding the strength of proof 23 by the bubble.....	0	2	0
And for every bubble below 23 in number by the bubble, an additional 2d per gallon....	0	0	2
Lemon Syrup, Shrub, Santa and Gingerette, per gallon.....	0	1	0
Tinctures, per gallon.....	0	2	0

*Internal Revenue.*

Spirituous Liquors, on all manufactured or distilled in this Island, per gallon.....	0	0	6
Distillers' License.....	25	0	0

*Table of Exemptions.*

All articles imported by the Lt. Governor for his own use. Ashes, namely: pot ashes, pearl ashes, and soda ashes. Baggage: apparel, household effects, working tools and implements of settlers. Barrels and half barrels of all kinds. Books (printed) of all kinds, not prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom. Maps and Charts. Blocks, rigging and sails, which may have been used to take new vessels from this Island to a market for sale, Broomcorn and Bark, Coal, Dye Woods of all kinds (ground and unground). Fire Engines. Flax. Fish of all kinds, and products of fish, and all other creatures living in the water. Furs, skins and tails, undressed. Grindstones, hewn, wrought and unwrought. Hemp and Tow, unmanufactured. Hides, Horns, Pig Iron, Lime, Manures, Fish, Oil, Organs and Bells imported for any sacred edifice, Ores of metals, Ordnance or Commissariat Stores, Military clothing and accoutrements for the use of Volunteer Corps, Printing Paper, royal and demy in use for newspapers, Poultry and Eggs, Pelts, Plants, Shrubs and Trees, Rags, Salt, Seeds, Slate, Stone or Marble, sawn or in its crude or unwrought state, Burr or Limestone, Live Stock of all kinds, for breeding purposes, Seines, Staves, Tallow, Teazels, Timber and Lumber of all kinds, round, hewn and sawed, unmanufactured, Firewood, Wool.

*Prohibitions.*

Obscene paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, brany other indecent or obscene articles. If imported, the same shall be seized and destroyed. No rum, brandy, gin or alcohol must be imported in any cask or package, not capable of containing at least sixty gallons, under a forfeit of ten pounds for every cask or package, and the liquor; but this does not apply to any such liquors imported from Europe, the British West Indies, or any British Possessions in North America.

\* Free under Order in Council if imported direct from Canada.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—(Continued).

The several articles hereinafter enumerated, being the growth or production of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Newfoundland, shall be exempted from the duty hereby imposed upon them, and shall be admitted into this Island free of duty, when imported direct from the said Provinces, or either of them; provided the same shall not pass through or be imported from any country not reciprocating with this Island, as long as the said articles are admitted into Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, or either of them, *free of duty*, namely: Grain and *Breadstuffs of all kinds*, Vegetables, Fruits, Seeds, Hay and Straw, Animals, Salted and fresh Meats, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Wool, Fish, Undressed Skins and Furs of all kinds; Ores of all kinds; Iron, in pig and blooms, Copper; Lead, in pigs, Grindstones and all kinds of stones, Earth, Coal, Lime, Oebres; Gypsum, ground and nnground, Rock Salt, Wood Timber and Lumber of all kinds, Firewood, Ashes, Fish Oil, viz.: Train Oil, Spermaceti Oil, Road Mastic and Blubber, Fins and Skins, the produce of Fish or creatures living in the water, Poultry, Eggs, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Rice, Broom Corn and Bark, Dye Stuffs, Flax; Hemp and Tow, unmanufactured, Unmanufactured Tobacco, Rags and Cotton Wool.

## WEST INDIAN TARIFFS.

The *Year Book* for 1857, shows the quantities of various articles imported in that year into British Guiana and the principal islands, viz.:—Trinidad, Tobago, Barbadoes, Jamaica, St. Thomas, Grenada, Saint Lucia, &c. We refer to that volume, not having space to repeat the figures, than which none later have reached Canada. The following are the leading West Indian Tariffs, that of Cuba has materially changed.

## PORTO RICO.

The following is a list of duties calculated on imports on foreign vessels direct from their place of growth or production.

Ale and Porter.....	46½c. per doz.	Corn Meal.....	\$3.80 per pun.	Onions.....	50c. per 100 lbs.
Apples.....	5½c. per bbl.	or.....	95c. per bbl.	Pork.....	\$2.05 per l.b.
Beef, salt.....	\$1.59 "	Crackers.....	\$1.75 per 100 lbs.	Potatoes.....	28c. per 100 lbs.
Beans.....	73c. per 100 lbs.	Coals.....	Free.	Paper, Wrapping.....	9c. per ream.
Butter.....	\$2.78 "	Cabbages.....	69½c. per doz.	Peas.....	73c. per 100 lbs.
Bacon.....	\$1.62 "	Flour.....	\$1.00 per bbl.	Peas.....	\$1.30½ per doz.
Bread (pilot).....	\$1.42 "	Cider in bottles.....	63c. per doz.	Soap.....	\$2.12 per 100 lbs.
Beets.....	37c. "	Herrings, pickled.....	53c. per bbl.	Tubs.....	\$1.39½ per doz.
Brooms.....	26c. per doz.	smoked.....	17½c. per box.	Tarnips.....	70c. per bbl.
Candles, tallow.....	\$2.82 per 100 lbs.	Hams.....	\$2.82 per 100 lbs.	Vinegar.....	13c. per gal.
" Composition.....	\$4.81 "	Hay.....	12c. "	Lumber:	
" Sperm.....	\$5.52 "	Ice.....	Free.	White Pine... \$2.65 per 31 ft.	
Codfish.....	56c. "	Lard.....	\$2.48 per 100 lbs.	Spruce..... do. do.	
Haddock.....	56c. "	Matches.....	25c. per gross.	Shingles..... 88c. per 1,000.	
Hake.....	56c. "	Oil, Kerosine.....	17c. per gallon.	Shooks..... 18c. each.	
Mackerel.....	71c. per bbl.	" Whale.....	\$2.32 per 100 lbs.	Hoops..... \$4.42 per 1,000.	
Pollock.....	56c. per 100 lbs.	Nails.....	\$1.06 "	Staves, hnds.. \$1.53 per 1,000.	
Cheese.....	\$2.09 "	Oats.....	47c. "	No Export Duties from Porto Rico.	

## BRITISH GUIANA.

(Demerara, July 22nd, 1857.)

Alewives.....	25c. per bbl.	Geneva.....	\$2 per proof gal.	Onions.....	Free.
Beef.....	53 "	Hams.....	2c. per lb.	Peas, B. E..... 5c. per bush.	
Beer.....	24c. per doz.	Hay.....	10c. per 100 lbs.	Peas, Split..... 5c. "	
" in hds., in bulk \$5 per hhd.		Herrings.....	25c. per bbl.	Pork.....	\$3 per bbl.
Brandy.....	\$2 per gal.	Hoops, Iron.....	10c. per 112 lbs.	Porter, in hhd. in bulk \$5 per hhd.	
Bread, Pilot.....	50c. per 100 lbs.	Hoops, Wood.....	\$1½ per M.	Potatoes.....	Free.
Bricks, Fire.....	30c. per M.	Horses.....	\$7 per head.	Rice.....	25c. per 100 lbs.
Bricks, Building.....	33c. per M.	Lard.....	23c. per lb.	Salmon.....	\$2 per bbl.
Butter.....	2c. per lb.	Lime.....	23c. per hhd.	Soap.....	1c. per lb.
Candles, Tallow.....	3c. "	Lime, Temper.....	55c. per pun.	Salt, Liverpool fine.....	Free.
Cheese.....	2c. "	Lumber, W. P.....	\$2 per 1,000 feet.	Staves, R. O..... \$1.50 per M.	
Coals.....	24c. per hhd.	Lumber, P. P.....	\$2 "	Staves, W. O., with	
Cocoa.....	14c. per lb.	Lumber, Spruce.....	\$2 "	heading.....	\$2 per M.
Coffee.....	1½c. "	Mackerel.....	\$1 per bbl.	Shooks.....	8c.
Corn.....	1c. per bushel.	Matches.....	50c. per gross.	Tar.....	50c. per bbl.
Cornmeal.....	25c. per 100 lbs.	Mides.....	\$5 per head.	Pitch.....	50c. "
Crackers.....	50c. "	Oats.....	5c. per bush.	Tobacco, Leaf.....	18c. per lb.
Fish, Cod.....	50c. per quintal.	Oils, of all descrip-		Vinegar.....	10 per cent ad val.
Flour.....	\$1 per bbl.	tions.....	15c. per gal.		

## Trade Allowance.

There is an allowance of 5 per cent. on W. P. Lumber, for splits. No Allowance on Pitch Pine. Staves, Slates, Bricks and Wood Hoops are sold per short thousand of 1,000 pieces.

## Charge for Storage of Goods at Government Bonded Warehouse, per Month, or fractional part of a Month.

Tobacco, per hhd.....	\$1 00	(Which rates respec-	Sugar, refined per hhd.. \$9 16	Rice, per bag.....	\$9 2
Wine, per pipe.....	0 32	tively are to include all	" per bbl..... 0 8	Cocoa, per bag.....	0 4
" per hhd.....	0 10	charge for coopersage.)	Flour, per bbl..... 3 4	Butter, per drkin.....	0 2
" per quarter cask.....	0 8	Rum, for exportation.	Cornmeal, per bbl..... 0 4	Lard, per keg.....	0 2
" per cask.....	0 4	per pun..... \$0 20	Beef, per bbl..... 0 50	And all other goods in pro-	
Gin, double cases.....	0 4	Sugar, per hhd..... 0 50	Pork, per bbl..... 0 50	portion. Gunpowder stored	
" single cases.....	0 2	per tierce..... 0 34	Pickled Fish, per bbl..... 0 5	in Colonial Powder Magazine,	
Rum, for consumption,		Sugar, per bbl..... 0 8	Candles, per box 2 lbs..... 0 2	for every 5 lbs., 1 cent per	
per pun..... 0 48		" refined per pun.. 0 34	Soap, per box 5 lbs..... 0 2	month.	

## Rates of Pilotage for the Port of Georgetown.

Each Vessel, Ships of War included, drawing

10 feet or under ..	12 dollars	13 feet or under ..	23 "	18 feet or under ..	40 dollars	19 feet or under ..	62 dollars
11 " ..	13 "	14 " ..	24 "	19 " ..	47 "	20 ft. & upwards..	72 "
12 " ..	18 "	15 " ..	35 "	20 " ..	53 "		

For vessels shifting mooring in the river, \$3: small Vessels of or under 35 tons, British or foreign measurement, are exempt from Pilotage, unless they require a Pilot; Vessels arriving to try the market, and not coming to an entry, are exempt, unless they take a Pilot; if a Vessel is towed out by a steamer, a deduction of the Pilotage Rates of 5-12ths is allowed by the Committee of Pilotage.

## BRITISH GUANO.—(Continued.)

## Tonnage Fees.

Vessels 70 tons and under, 5c. per ton; Vessels above 70 tons, 15c. per ton.

Sheriff's Fee, \$2 for Vessels of 70 tons and under; \$4 for Vessels above 70 tons.

Fees of Government Secretary's Office—Vessels of 70 tons and under, \$2; above 70 tons, \$3.33.

## Stevedores' Charges.

Hhds. Sugar, 20c. each; tres. do., 16c. each; brls. do., 8c. each; puns. Rum, 16c. each; hhds. do., 12c. each; brls. do., 8c. each.

Harbour Master's fee, 2½c. per ton.

Health Officer, visiting vessel for inspection, \$4; visiting in quarantine, \$2 each visit.

No Vessels under 35 tons are allowed to import Spirits or Tobacco.

## Lighterage.

\$3 per load equal to 100 brls.; Coals, 20c. per hhd., 30 to 36. per ton; Sugar, 24c. per hhd.; Rum, 16c. per pun.; Ballast sand, \$1.10 to \$1.25; Mud or caddy, 90c. to \$1 per ton.

## BARBADOES.

July, 1867.

Alc.	100c. per hhd.
Alwivies.	8c per bbl.
Bref.	\$1 per 100 lbs.
Bread.	10c. per 100 lbs.
Brandy.	80c. per gal.
Bricks.	50c. per 1,000.
Butter.	\$1.50 per 100 lbs.
Candles.	\$1.00 "
Crackers.	10c. "
Corn Meal.	24c. per bbl.
Corn, Yellow.	5c. per bush.
Charcoal.	Free.
Cheese.	\$1 5 per 100 lbs.
Cheese.	50c. per ton.
Coddish.	4c. per 112 lbs.
Cocoa.	25c. per 100 lbs.
Coffee.	30c. "

Flour.	84c. per bbl.
Hams.	\$1 per 100 lbs.
Hay.	Free.
Herrings.	7c. per bbl.
Horses.	\$8 per head.
Hoops, Wood.	60c. per 1,200.
Iron.	80c. per 100 lbs.
Lumber.	50c. per 1,000.
Matches.	60c. per gross.
Mackerel.	8c. per bbl.
Meals.	\$5 per head.
Oil, Kerosine.	4c. per gal.
Oil, Meal.	8c. per 100.
Onions.	Free.
Patent Fuel.	50c. per ton.
Peas.	5c. per bush.

Pork.	\$1 per 100 lbs.
Porter.	\$1 per hhd.
Potatoes.	Free.
Rice.	10c. per 100 lbs.
Salmon.	8c. per lb.
Shingles, W. and C.	50c. per M.
Shingles, other kinds.	25c. per M.
Soap.	25c. per 100 lbs.
Staves.	60c. per M.
Sugar:	
Refined.	\$1.80 per 100 lbs.
Raw Muscovado.	50c.
All other kinds.	\$1.20 "
Tobacco.	5c. per lb.
Wood, Fire.	Free.

## Port Charges.

Tonnage Dues—54c. per ton. The tonnage is calculated on the value of the cargo. If only half the value of the cargo is landed, or only one fourth, the tonnage is paid in such proportion only, but if more than half the value of the cargo is discharged, then the whole tonnage must be paid.

Fees.—Colonial Secretary's, \$3; Harbor Master's, \$3. Vessels calling off the port to try the market or seek a freight, only pay a fee of \$1 to the Boarding Officer. No pilotage and wharfage dues.

Lighterage.—On Staves, 60c. per 1,000 pieces. On Small Shingles, 5c., 12 inch, 8c., 12 inch, 15c.; Wallboard, 10c. per M., and Loose, 20c. per M. On Molasses, 15c., and Rum, 20c. per pun. Sugar per bbl., 4c.; per hhd., 25c.

## Trade Allowance.

Lumber, Staves and Shingles are always sold payable by promissory note at 3 months. Allowance for Splints to purchasers on Pitch Pine Lumber 2 per cent. discount; on White Pine, &c., 5 per cent., and on Scantling, 2½ per cent. Refuse W. P. Lumber is sold at so much less than the price for the merchantable, but without discount for

Breakstuffs, 2c. per bbl., and Provisions, 3½c. per bbl. Lights per load, \$4.

Ballast.—Sand, 80c. Stone, \$1.20 per ton.

Labor—80c. to \$1 per day. For hauling up lumber White Pine, &c., 10c., and Pitch Pine, 20c. per M. Wharfinger's Charge: For receiving White Pine, &c., 10c., Pitch Pine, 20c. per M. Shingles, 2½c. per 211, Loose, do., 5c. per M., and Staves, 12c. per M.

Water.—50c. per pun. of 123 gallons put alongside.

Harbor Police Fee.—Vessels not exceeding 100 tons, \$2; exceeding 100 tons, and not exceeding 200 tons, \$2.50; exceeding 200 tons, and not exceeding 300 tons, \$3; exceeding 300 tons, \$4. Vessels arriving and departing within twenty-four hours are not liable to this fee.

## TRINIDAD.

August, 1867.

Articles.	Duty.	Wharfage Dues.
Beef, Family.	\$1 per half bbl.	6c per half bbl.
Bread, Pilot.	5c per bbl.	2c per bbl.
Beer.	12c per doz.	12c per bbl.
Butter.	2c per lb.	2c per keg or 3c per firkin
Bricks.	24c per M.	15c per M.
Candles, Tallow.	50c per 100 lbs.	12c per 100 lbs.
Cheese.	20c "	12c "
Corn, Yellow.	10c per bag.	3c per bush.
Corn Meal.	24c per bbl.	3c per bbl.
Coals, Scotch.	24c per hhd.	48c per hhd.
Loose.	25c per ton.	48c per ton.
Flour.	20c per bbl.	7c per bbl.
Fish, Cod.	\$1.20 per 100 lbs.	6c per 100 lbs.
Hams.	1c per lb.	24c "
Horses.	60c each.	60c per head.
Hoops, Wood.	2½ per ct. ad. val.	2c per bundle.
Iron.	4 "	2c "
Lard.	60c per 100 lbs.	2c per keg.
Lumber, W. P.	\$1.50 per M.	48c per M.
Lime, Building.	— per hhd.	60c per hhd.

Articles.	Duty.	Wharfage Dues.
Mules.	80c each.	60c per head.
Mackerel.	60c per bbl.	9c per bbl.
Matches.	50c per gross.	36c per hhd.
Oats.	5c per bush.	36c per pun.
Olive Oil.	18c per gall.	6c per dozen.
Oil, meal.	4½ per ct. ad. val.	36c per pun.
Onions.	3 "	5c per 100 lbs.
Pork, Mess.	\$2½ per bbl.	12c per bbl.
Porter.	\$2.40 per hhd.	36c per hhd.
Peas.	40c per bag.	6c per bag.
Potatoes.	3½ per ct. ad. val.	9c per bbl.
Rice.	18c. per 100 lbs.	24c per tierce.
Shingles.	24c per M.	36c per M.
Staves.	\$2.40 "	48c. "
Shooks.	12c each.	2c per bundle.
Sugar, Refined.	10c. per 100 lbs.	36c per pun.
Crushed.	10c. "	12c per bbl.
Soap.	24c. "	12c per 100 lbs.
Slates.	1½ per ct. ad. val.	60c per M.
Tobacco, Leaf.	3c per 100 lbs.	\$1.44 per hhd.

## Port Charges.

Vessels under 25 tons.	0s. 3d. per ton.
" 25 to 50 tons.	1s. 3d. "
" 50 tons and upwards.	1s. 9d. "

No tonnage dues on Vessels entering and clearing in ballast. Vessels less than 50 tons entering more than twice in one year, after the second, 3d. per ton.

## Lighterage.

Lights per day..... \$3 00

## Trade Allowance.

On White and Spruce.	5 per cent.
Labour.	80c. per diem.

Water.	24c. pun.
Ballast, Stone.	\$1.20 per ton.

Tobacco is prohibited to be imported in smaller packages than 100 lbs. nett.

Cigars do. do. 20 lbs. do.

Spirits do. do. casks than 20 gallons each; Demijohns, 2 gallons each; Cases,

1½ gallons each—all Imperial Measure, and in vessels not less than 20 tons.

ISLAND OF CUBA.

TARIFF, OR RATES OF DUTIES, which will be payable on and after the 1st of July, 1867, on goods wares and merchandise of foreign production, imported into the Island of Cuba under foreign flag, in conformity with the Royal decree dated Madrid, March 12th, 1867.

NOMENCLATURE.			NOMENCLATURE.		
Section first.	Weight, Meas'rs &c.	Under For'n flag.	Section first.	Weight, Meas'rs &c.	Under For'n flag.
Ale and Porter.....	5 litres.	\$ c. 0 26	Lumber—Boards, planks, beams, joists, &c.	cu. mt.	\$ c. 0 50
Almonds—Sweet or bitter, shelled.....	50 kilog.	6 12	Lard.....	50 kilog.	3 90
“ unshelled.....	do.	6 12	Leathers—Tanned: calf, goat, ox, sheep and others except patent leathers.....	do.	19 50
Bacon.....	do.	3 00	“ do. patent, and those used for ornaments.....	do.	30 00
Butter.....	do.	6 12	Liquors—Compound liquids or <i>ratifias</i> .....	5 litres.	0 85
Bronze—(See Brass, and Hardware, as to manufacture.)			Meats—Beef, or mutton, salted or smoked.....	50 kilog.	1 57
Candles—Tallow.....	do.	3 90	“ Pork, hams and shoulders.....	Do.	5 25
“ Composition, and other kinds not made out of tallow.....	do.	9 00	“ preserved in tins, including weight of interior package.....	do.	17 50
Cordage—of all kinds.....	do.	2 60	“ do. in oil. (See Preserves.)		
Chemical products—not purified and for industrial purposes, such as: acids sulphuric, muriatic, nitric and others; sulphur, sulphates of iron, copper, alum, ammonia, and such other products imported in quantities exceeding 20 kilog.	<i>ad val.</i>	10 p.c.	Medicines—Medicinal preparations or compounds, and chemical products for medical purposes including weight of interior package.....	do.	37 50
Cheese.....	50 kilog.	3 37	Mercery—Such as common or mock jewelry of every kind, head pins, &c.....	do.	175 00
Cocoa—Guayaquil, and other such qualities. do. Caracas, and other fine qualities.	do.	4 37	Metals—Steel: shear steel, cast steel, in bars, in sheets, manufactured in springs for carriages, &c. (2).....	190 kilo.	5 10
Chickpeas.....	do.	8 75	“ do. do., in springs or otherwise manufactured for other purposes, not gilded or varnished, except tools.....	50 kilog.	15 00
Clothing—Ready made. (1).....		3 00	“ Lead: in bars, cakes, in sheets of any size, and lead shot.....	do.	1 50
Clay—Manufactured in tiles, tubes, &c., glazed and unglazed; also cooking utensils do. do.....	100 do..	1 50	“ do. in all manufactures composed exclusively of the same.....	do.	2 25
China-ware—Or porcelain, in any shape.....	do.	15 75	“ Latten, brass, in bars, sheets, wire, &c.....	do.	7 50
Essences—Of all kinds, for cordials, perfumery and candles, including weight of inferior package.....	kilogra.	1 40	“ do. manufactured, in tubes or pipes, or other implements not provided for, including nails of said metals.....	do.	9 75
Fish—Cod, stock, sounds and tongues, &c.....	100 do..	1 91	“ Iron: pig-iron.....	100 kilo.	0 39
“ Dried, salted, smoked, pickled, except salted sardines.....	50 ditto	3 75	“ do. forged, in bars of any shape or dimension, sheet iron, hoop iron, and all kinds of iron wires.....	do.	1 17
“ of all sorts, in oil (see Preserves).....	do.	1 50	“ do. cast, in common manufactures not varnished, plated, gilded, or adorned with other metals.....	do.	2 25
Flour—Wheat, including weight of package, of other breadstuffs.....	100 do..	3 26	“ Nails and spikes of all kinds, screws, either plain or ornamented with other metals.....	do.	4 50
Fruits—Green or ripe, except those enumerated below; also hazelnuts or filberts and walnuts, unshelled.....	50 kilog.	0 32	“ do. in fine manufactures, glazed, gilded, plated, or adorned with other metals; cooking utensils either varnished or tinned, chimney fronts, furnaces and stoves, beds, sofas, do. wooden lined with iron, adorned with latten or other metals, and those varnished.....	do.	6 00
“ Dried, such as figs, raisins, dates, filberts and walnuts, shelled; also green olives.....	do.	1 52	“ do. forged, in common manufactures, and chains, anchors, shackles or fetters, and such articles.....	do.	4 20
“ Preserved in brandy, in cakes or in sugar (see Preserves).....			“ do. forged in fine manufactures, either all or partly polished, or adorned with other metals. (See do. cast, in fine manufactures.)		
Flint-ware—of all kinds, and fine glazed ware, plated, gilded or edged.....	100 kilo.	11 37	“ Copper: pig copper, sheets, nails, and wires. (See Latten.)		
Grains—Vegetable seeds not otherwise specified; also oats, rye, French beans, corn, lentils and others of same class.....	do.	1 00	“ do. manufactured. (See Hardware.)		
Gold-ware—Table and other services.....	hectog..	0 75	“ Tin Plates: varnished or plain, single or double, not manufactured do. manufactured, in all manufactures in which tin is the predominant part.....	50 kilog.	2 62
Glass and cristal ware—Jars, tumblers, flasks, sugar dishes, globes, and other such manufactures, either gilded or enamelled or not.....	50 kilog.	6 00	“ if vice-versa the predominant metal will pay as specified for the same.....	do.	14 00
“ do. common, as bottles, retorts and other distilling utensils for chemical purposes and drugs, large jars or flasks used for acids, &c.....	do.	2 25	“ Zinc: in bars and sheets.....	do.	2 25
“ do. for windows, show-cases, &c., plate glass, of all descriptions and sizes, not quicksilver.....	do.	2 25	“ do. manufactured in any shape, varnished or gilded. (See Hardware, common.)		
“ Quicksilvered or plated; will pay as the preceding with 50 per cent. additional.....			“ Pewter: in jars, sheets, also tin foil (so called) for wrapping.....	do.	8 75
Hoops—Wooden for pipes and casks.....	mille...	6 00	“ do. manufactured, in all articles, either plated, varnished or not. (See Hardware.)		
Hides—Dried, cow, horse, &c.....	100 kilo.	2 29	Naval Stores—Pitch, tar, rosin, asphaltum, including weight of package.....	100 kilo.	66
“ raw, do. do. ....	do.	0 60	Needles—For sewing, embroidering, &c., of all sizes and descriptions, pins, latten or iron, &c., not otherwise provided for; fishing hooks of all kinds, including interior wrappers of paper or paper boxes; also clasps, hair pins, &c.....	kilog....	0 60
Hardware—Common manufactures, finished or unfinished composed of copper, brass, zinc, tin, pewter, except those composed of lead and iron; also manufactures made out of various metals, such as cooking utensils, handles, marling-spikes, moulds, lock-bolts, jugs, fire pans, &c., and other such articles, not varnished, plated or gilded.....	50 ditto	10 50	Oils—Sweet olive, including weight of package, if not wooden or earthenware (3).....	50 kilog.	3 50
“ do. do. varnished, plated or gilded; also white metal manufactures.....	do.	12 75			
Hats, caps—Shaped or unshaped, made out of felt cloth, platting, common straw, &c., except <i>plantation caps</i> .....	doz.	1 98			
“ do. of other descriptions.....	do.	5 94			
“ <i>Plantation caps</i> .....	do.	0 35			
Jerked Beef (Tassajo).....	50 kilog.	0 62			
Jewelry—new, assayed or not, with or without false or precious stones.....	hectog..	5 00			

## ISLAND OF CUBA.—(Continued.)

NOMENCLATURE.		Weight, Meas're &c.	Under Form flag.	NOMENCLATURE.		Weight, Meas're &c.	Under Form flag.
Section first.				Section second.			
Oils—Petroleum, and other sorts of mineral oils, crude or refined, including weight of package.....	50 kilog	2 60		All other articles, goods, &c., not specified in the tariff, and those that owing to the analogy of some of their parts with those enumerated, are not classified, will pay (1).....	ad val.	35 p.c.	
“ Linsced, cocoa-nut, castor, whale, cod-liver, turpentine, and others used for industrial purposes, including weight of package.....	do	1 00		<i>Cotton Stuffs. (5.)</i>			
Paper—Yellow, or other such kinds for wrapping, including wrappers.....	do	2 17		Cotton textures—Plain, bleached or unbleached dyed and lisados, of whatever mercantile denomination, of common quality, such as cotton cloth and cambrics, having up to 22 threads counted in the warp.....	kilog...	0 13	
Paper—Writing paper and envelopes, including wrappers, gilded, colored, gold and silver paper, &c., &c., except otherwise provided for; also vellum lace, glazed or unglazed.....	do	7 50		“ do. do. printed, having up to 22 threads counted in the warp: such as calicoes, arabias, chintzes, and all such.....	do	0 27	
“ do. printing.....	do	3 00		“ do. close woven plain, bleached, unbleached or dyed: such as madapolams, cambric, &c., &c., from 23 (inclusive) threads upwards.....	do	0 43½	
“ do. for paper cigars or cigarettes.....	do	7 50		“ do. do. printed; such as chintzes, arabias, &c., &c., from 23 (inclusive) threads upwards.....	do	0 64½	
“ do. hanging, of all colors, not gilded, plated, woollen or tale.....	do	7 50		“ do. twilled: such as ticks, bird's eye, <i>gusanillo</i> and other common goods.....	do	0 30	
“ do. gilded plated, woollen and tale.....	do	22 50		“ Fine worked: such as damask, damask drill, jacconet, &c.....	do	0 45	
Perfumery—Such as soaps, aromatic pastes, hair-oils, tooth powders, pomatums, essences and perfumed waters, &c., including weight of interior package.....	do	21 87½		“ Fine open or close woven, white, dyed or printed, plain or fancy, such as holland batiste, muslin, book-muslin, jacconets, &c., having up to 20 threads.....	do	0 99	
Preserves—Comprising all substances preserved in oil or lard; such as meats, fish, vegetables; also fruits in spirituous liquors, including weight of interior package.....	do	10 50		“ do. do. from 23 threads upwards.....	do	1 25	
Potatoes—(See Vegetables.).....	do	1 35		“ Hosiery: as in undershirts, gloves, caps or in any other shape or form.....	do	0 37½	
Rice.....	100 kilo	0 31½		“ Crochet work; corsets made in the loom, without any sewing; carpet textures, and all such which have an analogy with other articles of this section.....	do	1 25	
Shooks—Hhds., plies, &c.....	do	0 45		“ Tilles or nets; plain or fancy, and lace of all kinds and shapes.....	do	3 00	
“ box shoos and ready made boxes for sugar.....	do	0 50		“ Quiltings and vestings or dimity quiltings, plain or worked, either white or colored.....	do	1 25	
“ Empty hhdas, old or new, except those having been used for molasses and are imported for that purpose.....	do	5 00		“ Shag or plush, cotton velvet.....	do	0 51	
Staves and headings.....	mile	2 50		“ Blankets and analogous goods raised on both sides.....	do	0 15	
Soap.....	50 kilog	0 55		<i>Flax, hemp, abaca, jute, pitto and grass twine Stuffs (5.)</i>			
Salt—Ordinary.....	100 do	0 43½		Textures—Plain, unbleached, white or lisados, having up to 10 threads in the warp.....	kilog...	0 10	
Spirituous Liquors—Cognac, gin and others.....	5 litres.	1 21½		“ do. do. of from 11 to 14 threads, do.....	do	0 14	
“ common brandies, anised do. of all graduations.....	do	31 25		“ do. do. of from 15 to 20 do. do.....	do	0 41½	
Saddlery—Saddle bags, leather bags, saddlery and leather goods in general, such as trunks, valises, &c.....	50 kilog	4 37½		“ do. do. of from 21 to 30 do. do.....	do	0 87½	
Stearine—Purified tallow, paraffine, spermin, not manufactured.....	do	0 50		“ do. do. of 31 do. do. and upwards.....	do	1 25	
Silver—Table services and other manufactures not provided for.....	hectog.	7 50		“ do. do. twilled, of common quality; such as ticks, bird's eye, <i>gusanillo</i> , &c., &c.....	do	0 37½	
Sausages of all kinds.....	50 kilog	5 87½		“ do. fine; such as drill, damask table cloth, fancy patterns, &c., &c.....	do	0 62½	
Sole and leather straps, gear.....	do	4 00		“ Hosiery: in caps, under-shirts, stockings, and such goods.....	do	1 50	
Saffron—Dry or in oil.....	kilog..	1 05		“ Laces of every kind.....	ad val.	35 p.c.	
Shoes, boots &c.—Patent leather or lac varnished, or partly made of the same, for men.....	pair....	0 65		<i>Woollen Stuffs.</i>			
“ do. do. do. for women.....	do	0 43½		Textures—Plain or twilled; such as alpaca, orleans, merinets, reps, plain, damask, merinos and other such stuffs; also plain handkerchiefs, with or without woollen fringes.....	kilog...	0 96½	
“ do. do. do. for children.....	do	0 60		“ do. jacquard or embroidered in the loom; also jacquard handkerchiefs with fringes or ornaments either of the same or other stuff, except those made of silk which will pay as provided for (6).....	do	1 62½	
“ do. do. for women, and pumps of all descriptions.....	do	0 30		“ Called double merinos, cassimere like, the cassimere and carpet like textures; no matter if with silk, gold or silver, in gown patterns, shawls, handkerchiefs or any other form.....	do	4 50	
“ do. do. for children.....	do	0 15		“ Plain or twilled, printed white or dyed, with hair on one or both sides, which has not been fulled; such as, baizes, flannels, flusings and shawls of all classes.....	do	0 43½	
“ made out of hemp or hemp shoes (so called) in any shape, or such like.....	do	0 12					
Tools—Common tools, with or without handles, such as agricultural; do. for masons, carpenters, shoemakers, iron smiths, &c.....	50 kilog	4 50					
“ do. fine, or fancy, of all kinds, for the same purposes, including diamonds for cutting glass.....	do	12 00					
Toys of all sorts, including playing cards.....	do	35 00					
Tallow—Suet and melted.....	do	1 62½					
Tea.....	do	30 00					
Vegetables—Onions, potatoes, garlic, and others of same class.....	do	0 60					
“ do. pickled, &c, including weight of package.....	do	2 62½					
Vermicelli &c.—Pastes for soup, also other such nutritious substances.....	do	3 00					
Vegetable Products—Such as plant sprouts, roots, gum or rubber, white rosins, bark, &c, not otherwise provided for.....	do	3 00					
Watches—Gold pocket.....	each..	2 50					
“ Silver do.....	do	0 90					
“ Brass do.....	do	0 45					
Wheat.....	hectol..	1 60					
Vinegar.....	5 litres.	0 06½					
Wines—Common, foreign, red or claret.....	do	0 11					
“ Foreign, Champagne, Rhine, Bordeaux, &c.....	do	0 30					

ISLAND OF CUBA.—(Continued.)

NOMENCLATURE.		Weight	Under	NOMENCLATURE		Weight	Under
Section second.		Meas're &c.	For'n flag.	Section second.		Meas're &c.	For'n flag.
			\$ c.				\$ c.
Textures—Woolen cloth valued at less than \$4 7/8 kilogram, and the same having the warp made of cotton.....	kilog...	0 95		Textures—Of silk, fancy colored and those embroidered, having the same conditions as the above.....	kilog...	5 50	
do. do. valued over \$1 7/8 kilogram; also ladies cloth, <i>panete</i> , soft wool, <i>saten</i> , <i>piot</i> , cassimere and other such stuffs.....	do	1 87 1/2		“ Tulle, plain or worked of all colors and widths even if embroidered by hand.....	do	5 00	
Carpeting—Velvet-like, or <i>velvete</i> , or any other, provided that the hair or visible part on the front part be woollen.....	do	0 37 1/2		“ Laes, blond do., being or not trimmed and embroidered by hand.....	do	7 00	
Laces—Crochet and others.....	do	3 00		“ Hose; silk or silk tow, and those mixed with other matter; provided that the latter be spinned with the silk or silk tow, or be not visible on the face, with or without hand work.	do	5 00	
“ Hosiery; wool or wool and cotton mixed presenting the appearance of wool, as in undershirts, drawers, bonnets or caps and other articles, with or without hand work.....	do	1 60		“ “of India”?), and those of silk mixed with silk tow.....	do	2 00	
Plush—and velvets—Plain or worked, provided that the face be woollen.....	do	0 57 1/2		The four preceding classes of textures, which have their rates of duty specified in Section Second, embroidered by hand, having mixtures of fine or false gold or silver; and those containing hand or machine sewings, except bags, will pay 50 per cent. additional on the amount which corresponds to the articles among which they may be classified in the tariff, and in regard to the above requisites there shall be no other exceptions made than those referring to the same in another item.			
“ <i>Silk and “Nipe” Stuffs.</i>				Should the textures in which any of the above circumstances are found, be of Spanish production and are among those classified free of duty, the same will pay 50 per cent. of the duty imposed on such merchandise of Spanish production imported under foreign flags, in consideration of the sewing and embroidery with mixture of gold and silver.			
Textures—Plain silk, twilled, close or open woven, white or colored, in pieces, patterns, handkerchiefs, not included elsewhere; also corded silk stuffs, even if it be of silk tow.....	do	4 00		Mixed textures (7.)			
“ do. do. jacquard or embroidered in the loom, with corded silk, twist, or other ornaments (6).....	do	4 50					
“ Of silk tow or floss silk, plain, or twilled, white or colored, either close or open woven, in pieces, patterns, handkerchiefs, not included elsewhere, or in any other shape....	do	2 00					
“ do. jacquard or embroidered in the loom, with corded silk, silk twist or other ornaments (6).....	do	3 00					
“ Plush or shag, and velvet, plain or stamped, with or without mixture of cotton, provided the cotton be not visible on the face.....	do	5 00					

(1) Ready made clothing will pay the duty imposed on the cloth or yarn which constitutes the visible or principal part of the goods; no reduction will be allowed for the linings, buckrams, or other matter used in making them up, and an additional duty of 50 per cent. will be levied in consideration of the sewing.

(2) To the steel in boxes will be allowed 10 per cent. for tare.

(3) To that imported in wooden or earthenware packages, will be allowed 20 and 15 per cent for tare, respectively, and such package will be considered free of duty.

(4) See Sections 2 and 3 of the Royal Decree of this date.

(5) The legal measure to determine the number of threads referred to in the Tariff, is 6 millimetres, and the same shall be used for all textures in the condition they are when unpacked, that is to say, without stretching or rubbing them.

(6) The word “jacquard” is applicable to the goods made with a second weft or warp, thus imitating in the front part of the texture a hand made embroidery, which in the back part is loose or cut, but gives a higher visible estimation or value to the texture. If the twill is made of silk and the duty is to be levied as on twilled textures, the silk which composes the same will be excluded upon applying the duty provided for with regard to mixed stuffs, because the especial provision in regard to the latter refers only to those which constitute the ground of the stuff.

(7) The textures composed exclusively of wool and silk, having the weft or warp made of one of these two matters, will pay 50 per cent. as woollen and 50 per cent. as silk textures. Should the mixture appear only in one part of the weft or warp the texture will pay as provided for the predominant matter unmixed, which shall be understood to be the one that constitutes the warp and part of the weft, or vice-versa.

In equal proportion, the same rule will be applied to the mixtures of cotton and silk, wool and cotton, silk and flax, hemp or abaca, and of the latter and wool. When the mixture is composed of three or more different matters, those which pay less duty will be excluded and the above regulations will be applied to the texture which will be considered as composed of the two matters which pay the highest duty.

Textures composed exclusively of flax, hemp, abaca, jute and cotton will be considered unmixed, and to the same will be applied the higher duty, which, according to the quality, is imposed on flax or cotton textures. The textures composed of cotton in the weft and warp, mixed with silk or wool or with both, and to those the regulations on mixtures can not be applied; also, textures in which cotton is visible, and which therefore are not included in any article of the tariff where they are specified as having no cotton discernible on the front part, will pay 50 cts., \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per kilogram. The textures mixed with cotton and wool, of Spanish production, are excepted, and will be free of duty.

ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.

- 1st Trees, nursery trees and seeds.
- 2d Barrilla and carbonate of soda impure.
- 3d Clay, in bricks and tiles, also lime, common whitening or plaster and stone for building.
- 4th Fresh beef coming from the home country on national vessels.
- 5th Mineral coal and charcoal.
- 6th Tanners' bark.
- 7th Leather straps and all sorts of military equipments manufactured in Spain.
- 8th Asses, mares, horses, mules, as also all kind of woolly and stock cattle imported to improve the breed.
- 9th Guano and all sorts of natural or artificial manure.
- 10th Machines and mechanical apparatuses of all kinds imported for agricultural purposes and for use in farms, and for whatever application tending in any way to save hands and labor, and render less costly the working of estates in the country which are or will in future be under cultivation.
- 11th Machines and mechanical apparatuses of all kinds, whose object is the working and improvement of plantations, from the carting of the cane to the

- mill and the grinding of the same, to the package of the produce, and its conveyance out of the estate; also all the auxiliaries of said machines and apparatuses if they are not applied to other purposes than those required on the plantation.
  - 12th Machines and apparatuses with especial application to cultivate coffee and cotton plantations.
  - 13th Machinery for the especial purpose of drilling artesian wells.
  - 14th Mills to crush rice and shell corn.
  - 15th All kind of precious metals, in bars or paste, dust or fragments.
  - 16th Ice.
  - 17th Live fish.
  - 18th Stone and flag stones for paving.
  - 19th Leeches.
  - 20th Cotton and woollen goods of national manufacture coming from the mother country and on national vessels.
- Also all the goods that are found with the word “free” in the Tariff.

## ISLAND OF CUBA.--(Continued.)

	Weight, or basis.	\$ cts.		Weight, or basis.	\$ cts.
Arms—Fire, and side or cutting.....	<i>ad valo.</i>	.....	brooms for sweeping or other use, chimney sweepers, even if made with horse hair,—millet, palm or other matter.....	kilog... 0 39	
Blackening : Ink—Writing and printing, either liquid or in paste, and the compound used for cleaning cart- ridge-boxes.....	100 kilo. 34 73		" In frames and embroidering do (see furniture).....		
Bristles—For shoemakers' use.....	kilog... 6 52		" In hydraulic pumps, fine veneers, small crafts, laths, mouldings, and in furniture in general.....	<i>ad valo.</i>	.....
Bellows—For blacksmiths' and house use	100 kilo. 30 43½		" In painters' and other brushes.....	kilog... 1 63	
Bone and horn—Manufactured in buttons and buttonmolds of common qual- ity, horse comb, shoe-horns and other articles analogous in weight and quality.....	kilog... 1 08½		" In common or fine cloth and hair brushes ; in rulers, pencils, pen- knives, tooth-brushes, small fancy boxes and toilet or dressing cases furniture : such as watch-cases, match-boxes, &c., &c.....	do 2 71½	
Clay—Manufactured in bricks for clean- ing metals.....	100 kilo. 1 76		" In feather whisks or dusters.....	do 3 80½	
Crackers or biscuits—Made with milk, soda, lemon, &c., including weight of package if it be fancy boxes, &c.	do 17 39		" In do for pianos and toilet case.	do 6 52	
Elastics—Made with silk, for shoes.....	kilog... 3 61		Matches—Of all classes, including those perfumed for segars, and interior weight of package.....	do 2 60	
Emery and ground lead.....	(10) do. 19 87		Musical instruments.....	<i>ad valo.</i>	.....
Eggs—(See Note at foot).			Oster—Prepared for chairs, &c.....	100 kilo. 32 61	
Fire Engines—and well pumps, except those included elsewhere.....	<i>ad valo.</i>	.....	Paper—Printed or lithographed, bound or unbound, in books or otherwise, in- cluding music paper and maps.....	kilog... 0 25	
Flowers—artificial—made of paper, silk, cloth and other matters, loose, in bunches, garlands, &c.....	kilog... 7 50		" painted in prints and cuts.....	do. 1 00	
Glue—Common.....	100 do. 26 08½		" in blank books' shape of all classes and sizes, bound or unbound, will pay as provided for the correspond- ing kind of paper, with 25 per cent. additional.....		
" Fish.....	kilog... 8 61		Paints—Ground in oil, of all colors.....	100 kilo. 15 21½	
Gloves—Kidskin.....	do 15 00		" dry, powdered, of common qualities, such as ochre, red do., terra sienna raw, rotten earth, amber and others alike.....	do. 4 35	
" Buck, chamois and sheepskin.....	do 6 60		" do. do., such as white and red lead, blue, lampblack, terra sienna calcin- ated, vermilion, English red, &c., &c.....	do. 17 39	
Gutta-percha—or caoutchouc, manufac- tured in wide-tooth combs, combs and brushes, penholders, and other such articles.....	do 6 52		" do. do., such as yellow chrome, green, Prussian blue, ultramarine do., carmine, chinese vermilion, and others.....	kilog... 0 43½	
Gunpowder—And matches for mines.....	100 do. 39 13		Starch.....	100 kilo. 15 21½	
Gypsum—Manufactured in any shape.....	<i>ad valo.</i>	.....	Ship-bread.....	do. 13 04½	
Horses and mares—Which are not im- ported to improve the breed.....	each 150 00		Steam Engines.....	<i>ad valo.</i>	.....
Hay—Straw—or dry grass.....	100 kilo. 1 50		Stones—Grind, filtering, chocolate, corn mill, and other analogous ; also flooring tiles or slabs.....	100 kilo. 2 17½	
Kuives—Razors and penknives with wooden, horn, or whalebone handles in common qualities, with or with- out forks.....	kilog... 0 74		Scales and steelyards—Except those in- cluded elsewhere.....	<i>ad valo.</i>	.....
Lumber—White, in shingles.....	100 do. 2 17½		Whalebone—Rough.....	kilog... 1 08½	
" do. in match splints.....	do 8 63½		" Cut and prepared for any industrial purpose, unpolished.....	do 1 63	
" In carpenters' mallets, wooden hooks, spoons, chocolate staves, spikes and other analogous articles.....	do 13 04½		" Polished for gowns, corsets and other objects, with or without edges of other matters.....	do 3 26	
" In buckets, pails, tubs, bathing do, washing do, barrels, wheelbarrows with or without iron wheels, shoe lasts, hair dressers do, printing cases, blocks and pulleys, tool- handles and analogous articles.....	do 17 39				
" In carpenters' vices, tubes, pulleys, hds moulds, wooden rules for car- riages, oars, traps and other such articles.....	do 26 08½				
" In shoe, hair and cloth brushes of common quality, used generally by soldiers ; horse brushes, ship do.					

Note.—The articles fresh meats, or live stock and fowls for the consumption of the country, such as goats, swine, and black cattle, are now being subjected to the supreme government for their valuation.

## Weights and Measures alluded to above.

The weights and measures used in the above tariff, are the decimal standards of France, which are as under :—

Weight.		Length.	
The Milligramme or.. .001	part of the	The Millimètre or.. .001 of the Mètre.	
" Centigramme " .. .01	Gramme.	" Centimètre " .. .01	
" Decigramme " .. .1		" Decimètre " .. .1	
" Gramme " .. 1=15.13 grains.		The Mètre " .. 1=39 37-100 English	
" Decagramme " .. 10.		" Decamètre " .. 10.	Inches.
" Hectogramme " .. 100.		" Hectomètre " .. 100.	
" Kilogramme " .. 1,000.=about 2 1-5 lbs.		" Kilomètre " .. 1,000.	
" Myriagramme " .. 10,000	avoirdupois.	" Myriamètre " .. 10,000.	
Capacity.		- Land Measure.	
The Millilitre or.. .001 of the Litre.		The Centiare .01 of the are of	
" Centilitre " .. .01		square perches } Are.....1. one hundred square	
" Decilitre " .. .1		nearly. } metres.	
" Litre " .. 1=26.418 of wine gallon,		2½ acres } Hectare. 100. 10,000 sq. mètres.	
" Decalitre " .. 10, rather more than a			
" Hectolitre " .. 100. quart.			
" Kilolitre " .. 1,000.			
" Myrialite " .. 10,000.			
		Solidity.	
		The Decistère .1 of Cub. Mètre.	
		35. 3,166 cub. ft. " Stère..... 1. or a "	
		" Decastère. 10. or 10 " "	

In trade, however, the old Spanish standards are still much employed. They are :—

- 1 Vara=33¼ imp. inches.
- 1 Fanega=2.93 imp. bush.
- 1 Arroba of wine or spirits=3.42 imp. gals., or 4.10 U.S. gallons.
- 1 Arroba=25 lbs. 7 oz.
- 4 Arrobas=1 quintal.
- The Vara of Nevitas=81 sup. feet.

Molasses is sold by the keg of 5½ gals., and put up in hds. of about 110 gals.

In the shipment of goods by the ton, the following quantities are generally understood : Sugar in boxes, and tobacco in bales—2,240 lbs. to the ton ; sugar in hds., tierces, or barrels, and coffee in sacks—2,000 lbs. to the ton.

ISLAND OF CUBA.—(Continued.)

TONNAGE AND HARBOUR DUTIES.

<i>First</i> .—A foreign vessel entering with cargo and leaving with cargo shall pay for each ton according to measurement.....	£2 35
<i>Second</i> .—A foreign vessel entering with cargo and leaving in ballast shall pay for each ton according to measurement.....	2 30
<i>Third</i> .—A foreign vessel entering in ballast and leaving with a cargo shall pay for each ton according to measurement.....	2 00
<i>Fourth</i> .—A foreign vessel entering with a cargo of coal equal to or exceeding its register of tonnage, although it may have other cargo, shall pay for each ton.....	0 50
A foreign vessel which only contains coal, but in a lesser proportion than its tonnage register, shall pay for each ton taken up by the coal.....	0 50
For each ton not occupied.....	1 50
Foreign vessels importing coal in a proportion less than their tonnage register, and besides carrying other merchandise in any amount, shall pay for each ton occupied by coal.....	1 35
For every other ton.....	2 35
<i>Fifth</i> .—A foreign vessel entering in ballast and clearing with a full cargo of molasses, shall pay for each ton according to measurement.....	0 50

<i>Sixth</i> .—A foreign vessel entering in ballast and leaving with a cargo of the products of the island, shall pay for each ton of cargo.....	2 00
For each ton not occupied.....	0 05
<i>Seventh</i> .—A foreign vessel entering and clearing in ballast shall pay for each ton according to measurement.....	0 05
<i>Eighth</i> .—A foreign vessel entering in transit or in distress shall pay for each ton according to measurement.....	0 05
<i>Ninth</i> .—A steamer making regular trips to the ports of the island, of whatever flag or port, shall be exempted from paying any duty, under the condition that they shall not import or export more than six tons of cargo, having the preference in clearing when carrying malls.	
<i>Tenth</i> .—A foreign steamer in the same case as the foregoing, importing or exporting more than six tons of cargo, shall pay for each one.....	1 00
<i>Twelfth</i> .—When any steamer enters and does not come under any of the conditions prescribed in articles ninth and tenth, it shall pay according to its nationality, deducting from the total number of tons those taken up by the machinery and coal bunkers.	

Madrid, 12th of March, 1867.—Approved by H. M.—Castro.

**BUREAU OF WAR AND COLONIES.**—The Captains and supercargoes of sailing and steam vessels under the Spanish or other flags, employed in the importation trade between foreign ports and those of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, will observe for their government the following regulations, from their clearance up to their arrival at the port to which they are bound :

*Firstly*.—Captains of vessels bound from foreign ports to those of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico shall present to the Spanish Consul or Vice-Consul a clean duplicate of their manifest, which shall specify : 1st. The class, nationality, name of the vessel and the exact measurement of tonnage according to Spanish measure. 2nd. The name of the captain. 3rd. The port from whence bound. 4th. The names of shippers, and those of the owners or consignees to whom the cargo is consigned. 5th. The bales, hogsheads, barrels, cases and other packages with their respective numbers and marks, specifying in ciphers and writing the quantity of each class. 6th. The generic class of the merchandise or the contents of the packages according to the Bills of Lading. 7th. Those destined to bond or in transit. 8th. And it shall conclude testifying that the vessel carries no other merchandise, and that none of those specified are prohibited for fear of disease or any other cause.

*Secondly*.—Articles which on account of their size and weight cannot be contained in cases or packages, as iron in bars, &c., metals, planks, staves and other lumber, and others similar, shall be declared according to their Spanish weight, measure and quantity as specified in the duplicate of the manifest.

*Thirdly*.—These two documents shall be certified by the Spanish Consul or Vice-Consul, who will deliver one of the copies to the captain of the vessel, retaining the other, which he shall immediately remit to the Collector of Customs of the island to which the vessel is bound, so that it may serve as a voucher on the inspection of the cargo by the respective Customhouse.

*Fourthly*.—The Captain shall note on completing his voyage, in the copy of the manifest which he should retain in his possession, specifying : 1st. Goods belonging to the crew not included in the manifest, up to the value of \$100 for each person. 2nd. The surplus of provisions remaining on board. 3rd. Munitions of war and extra supplies.

*Fifthly*.—On his arrival at the port bound for, he shall in person deliver the manifest to the visiting officer on the spot.

*Sixthly*.—Should a vessel sail in ballast, the Captain shall present to the Consul or Vice-Consul a duplicate note specifying the same, and the same forms shall be gone through as with a manifest; that is to say, that the Consul shall certify both documents, delivering a copy to the Captain, and retaining the other for its remission to the Collector of Customs of the island to which he is bound.

*Seventhly*.—If the Captain or Supercargo should not present a manifest or note of the vessel being in ballast at the moment of the visit, which shall take place on casting anchor in the port bound for, they are liable to a fine of two hundred dollars, for the want of that document; and should it not contain the certification of the Consul, they shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars for not fulfilling this requisite, and should it not contain the details mentioned in rule 1st they shall incur a penalty of twenty-five dollars.

*Eighthly*.—In case that any correction or alteration be discovered in the said documents, the Captains or masters are laid under the obligation to answer before the competent court for the crime of forgery; in the understanding that the same responsibility weighs on those who arrive in ballast as on those with cargo.

*Ninthly*.—The presentation of the manifest will be obligatory, and shall take place in all the ports, bays and harbours of the island, to which the vessels may arrive, although it may be in case of necessity; the Collectors retaining a copy and returning the original to the Captain, so that he may deliver it at the port originally bound for.

*Tenthly*.—The revenue-vessels can demand the manifest from the Captain or master within the boundary of four leagues from the port bound for.

*Eleventhly*.—The same Captains are obliged to deliver to the Spanish Consul or Vice-Consul of the port from which they sail, a note of the approximate value of their cargo; with the end in view of serving for the formation of the commercial statistics, which is to be compiled by said functionaries.

*Twelfthly*.—The Captain or master who should not declare the exact measure of his vessel in Spanish tons shall defray the expenses arising from the measurement, in case that the excess should be more than 10 per cent.

*Thirteenthly*.—The Captain who by cause of an accidental event should be forced to cast overboard part of his cargo, shall also note it in the manifest, specifying, although it be by calculation, the amount, packages, and their classification; remaining under the obligation to extend a protest in accordance in the custom house, and to exhibit his log-book, as vouchers of his assertions.

*Fourteenthly*.—The baggage of passengers shall be delivered to the Custom-house, for its inspection, and should there be discovered in them merchandise worth up to one hundred dollars, they shall pay duties according to the Tariff, with the detailed note that the interested parties shall present to the Collector of Customs. Should the value of these goods exceed one hundred dollars and not be more than two hundred dollars, they shall pay double duty; but should their value be more than above specified, they shall incur the penalty of confiscation, unless in either case they should have in anticipation made an entry of said goods, as in that case they remain liable only to the payment of the duty corresponding to them in the Tariff.

Madrid, 1st of July, 1859.—Approved by H. M.—O'Donnell.—The Director General, Ulloa.

CENTRAL SECTION OF CUSTOMS.—ADMINISTRATION.

In accordance with the provisions contained in section 3rd of the Royal Decree, dated March 12th ultimo, the committee who was appointed as provided in section 2nd of said decree, have formed the following list of *ad valorem* duties to be imposed on all articles which are not specified in the Tariff, or that, owing to their analogy, none of their parts can be appraised.—Said list having been approved by H. E. the Captain General, in conformity with H. E. the Intendant of Customs, the same is caused by the latter authority to be published in the official gazette for general information, in the understanding that the rates therein specified shall be levied during six months from the 1st of July next, as provided for in section 3rd of the Royal Decree.

Havana, May 31st, 1867.—P. S., Mariano Canencia y Castellanos.

## PROVINCIAL CANALS.

## RATES OF TOLL.

(Tariff of June, 1866, now in force.)

THE RATES OF TOLLS ON THE CANALS							
Are divided into 7 Classes, as under, and are per Ton unless otherwise specified.							
	Welland Canal, each way.	St. Lawrence Canals, each way.	Chamblé & St. Ours Canals, each way.	Lake Erie to Mont- real, each way.	Burlington Bay Canal, each way.	Ottawa Canals, each way.	St. Ann's Lock, each way.
CLASS NO. 1.							
Vessels, Steam.....per ton.	Cts. 2	Cts. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cts. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cts. 4	Cts. 3	Cts. 3	Cts. 3
Do. Sail.....do.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3	3	3
CLASS NO. 2.							
Passengers, 21 years of age and upwards, each.....	10	10	5	20	2	10	1
Do. under 21 years of age, do. ....	5	5	2	10	1	5	3
CLASS NO. 3.							
Barley, Bricks, Cement, Clay, Coal, Corn, Gypsum, Ice, Iron, (Railway, Pig, Scrap and Broken Cast- ings,) Lime, Manganese, Manures, Copper Ore, Sand, Salt, Slate, Stone (unwrought,) and Wheat.	20	15	10	35	10	10	3
CLASS NO. 4.							
Apples, Potatoes, Oats, Pease, and Beans and all Agricultural products not enumerated and not being Merchandise, Ashes, Beef, Bacon, Bones, Bran and Ship Stuff, Broom Corn, Corn, Cattle Cotton (raw), Fish, Flax, Flour, Glass (Window), Hay (Pressed), Hams, Hogs, Horns and Hoofs, Horses, Iron (wrought in Sheets, Bars or For- gings), Iron Castings, Junk, Lard and Lard Oil, Meals of all Kinds, Marble, Nails, Oil in Barrels, Oil Cake, Pork, Rags, Rye, Seeds (Flax, Clover and Grass), Sheep, Spikes, Stone (wrought), Tobacco (unmanufactured), and Tallow.....	25	20	15	45	15	20	5
CLASS NO. 5.							
Agricultural Implements, Baggage of Settlers, Beer, Bees Wax, Biscuits, Butter, Carts, Chalk, Char- coal, Cheese, Cider, Coffee, Copperas, Crockery, Dyewoods and Dye Stuffs, Earthenware, Furni- ture, Glassware, Hides and Skins Raw, Hemp, Mahogany, Manilla, Molasses, Oakum, Paint, Pitch, Rosin, Ships Stores, Sleighs, Soda Ash, Steel, Stone Ware, Sugar, Tar, Tin, Turpentine, Vinegar, Waggon, White Lead, Whiting, Whis- ky, High Wines and Spirits, Wool.....	30	25	15	55	20	25	5
CLASS NO. 6.							
All other Goods and Merchandise, not enumerated.	60	30	15	90	15	50	5
CLASS NO. 7.							
Bark.....	20	15	10	35	10	10	3
Barrels empty, each.....	2	2	2	4	1	2	1
Boat Knees, do.....	5	2	2	7	2	2	1
Floats, per 1000 lineal feet.....	140	140	120	280	70	140	15
Fire Wood, per cord in vessels.....	20	20	10	40	10	20	3
Do do in rafts.....	25	25	15	50	15	25	3
Hoops.....	25	20	15	45	15	20	5
Masts and Spars, and Telegraph Poles, per ton of 40 cubic feet, in vessels.....	15	5	5	20	5	10	5
Do in rafts.....	20	10	10	30	10	20	25
Railway Ties, in vessels, each.....	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Do in rafts, do.....	2	1	1	3	2	2	1
Sawed Stuff, Boards, Plank, Scantling and Sawed Timber, per M. board measure, in vessels.....	30	15	10	45	5	15	3
Do do in rafts.....	60	30	20	90	.....	25	3
Square Timber, in vessels per M. cubic feet.....	300	100	100	400	50	75	25
Do rafted.....	450	200	200	800	100	150	25
Waggon Stuff, Wooden Ware and Wood partly ma- nufactured, per ton of 40 cubic feet.....	40	40	25	80	15	40	10
Shingles per M.....	6	6	4	12	3	6	1
Split Posts and Fence Rails, per M. in vessels.....	40	40	20	80	15	30	5
Do do in rafts.....	80	80	40	160	30	50	5
Saw Logs, each Standard Log.....	8	8	5	16	2	8	5
Staves and Headings, (Barrel,) per M.....	40	20	15	60	10	20	5
Do (Pipes,) do.....	150	100	100	250	25	100	25
Do (W. India,) do.....	75	60	25	135	15	61	10
Traverses, per 100 pieces.....	50	50	40	100	20	50	3
Hop Poles, per 1000 pieces.....	200	200	150	400	100	200	15

## RATES OF TOLL.—(Continued.)

The following WAY RATES to be levied on Vessels and property passing the several Sub-divisions of the Canals:—

## WELLAND CANAL.

	Rate.
1. From Port Maitland, Dunville and Port Colborne to Port Robinson or Allanburg, not passing the Lock, each way.	1/2
2. From Chippewa Cut or any part thereof to Dunville, Port Maitland or Port Colborne.....	1/2
3. From Dunville to Port Colborne.....	1/2
4. From Thorold to St. Catharines or Port Dalhousie.....	1/2
5. From Maitland, Dunville, Colborne or Port Robinson to Marshville.....	1/2
6. From Marshville or intermediate places to Port Maitland, Dunville, Port Colborne, Port Robinson.....	1/2
7. From Port Robinson to Allanburg or Thorold.....	1/2
8. From Port Robinson to St. Catharines or Dalhousie.....	1/2
9. From St. Catharines to Dalhousie.....	1/2
10. From Dunville to Maitland.....	1/2
11. From Port Robinson through the Lock and Chippewa Cut.....	1/2
12. From Port Colborne to Port Maitland....	1/2
13. From Chippewa Cut and through Lock to Port Robinson.....	1/2
14. From Colborne, Dunville, Maitland and Marshville to St. Catharines.....	1/2
15. Through the Chippewa Cut only.....	1/2
16. Through the Port Robinson Lock.....	1/2

## ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

The Navigation to be divided into four Sections, viz : Edwardsburg, Cornwall, Beauharnois and Lachine:—Tolls to be levied on all Vessels and property in proportion to the number of Sections passed through.

## CHAMBLY CANAL.

	Rate.
Vessels and property passing from Sorel to Chambly, to pay.....	1/2
Vessels and property passing from Chambly to St. John, to pay.....	2/3

## OTTAWA CANALS.

The Navigation of the above Canals is divided into four Sections, viz : Carillon and Grenville, Ottawa, Smith's Falls, and Kingston Mills, Vessels passing one Section, to be charged one fourth, two Sections, one half, and so on; portions of any one Section passed to be charged as a whole Section—also any fraction of a Ton Freight to be charged one Ton, &c.

*Note.*—The passing of saw logs or other lumber through any of the Canals or Sections thereof, is to be at all times governed by the regulations for their management.

## HARBOUR DUES.

Vessels discharging or receiving cargo at Port Dalhousie, Port Colborne or Port Maitland, shall pay on every ton of freight so received or discharged, *two cents*.

*Note.*—Iron Ore, Kryolite or Chemical Ore through one section or all the Canals, per ton... 5 cts. Iron and Salt having paid full toll through the whole line of the St. Lawrence Canal, or through the Lachine Canal, St. Ann's Lock, Ottawa and Rideau Canals, shall be allowed to pass free through the Welland Canal, and if tolls shall have been paid on the Chamblay Canal, such tolls shall be refunded at Montreal or at Kingston Mills, upon the Iron or Salt leaving the Canal.

Wheat, Flour and Corn, Peas, Barley, Oats and Petroleum, having paid full tolls through the Welland Canal, shall be allowed to pass free through the St. Lawrence Canals, or through the Rideau and Ottawa Canals, the St. Ann's Lock and the Lachine Canal, and also through the Chamblay Canal.

Provided, however, that the articles in question to be entitled to the exemption, shall go downward through the whole length of the Canal to Montreal, or pass upwards from Montreal through the whole length of the Ottawa and Rideau Canals to Lake Ontario.

## STANDARDS FOR ESTIMATING WEIGHTS.

	Ton.				Ton.
2000 lb. avoir du poids.....	1	Of Potatoes,	33 bush.	is	1
Per M. is per thousand feet.		“ Rye,	36 “	“	1
Per Mile is per thousand pieces,		“ Salt,	7 barrels or 36 “	“	1
Of Apples and Green Fruit, 9 barrels is	1	“ Seeds,	9 “ or 40 “	“	1
“ Ashes,	3 “	“ Sheep,	20 “	“	1
“ Bark,	4 cords	“ Stone,	12 cubic feet	“	1
“ Barley,	42 bush.	“ Whisky, 4 barrels or 215 gallons	“	“	1
“ Beans,	33 “	“ Wheat,	33 bush.	“	1
“ Beef,	7 barrels	“ Empty Barrels,	10 “	“	1
“ Biscuits and Crackers,	9 “	“ Barrel Hoops,	10 mille	“	1
“ Bricks (Common)	1000 “	“ Boards and other sawed lumber, 600 feet	board measure	is	1
“ Butter,	7 barrels or 22 kegs,	“ Boat knees,	4 pieces	“	1
“ Cattle,	3 “	“ Firewood,	1 cord	“	3
“ Cement & Water lime, 21 bush. or 7 brls.	is	“ Hop Poles, 60 or forty cubic feet	“	“	1
“ Charcoal,	46 bush.	“ Shingles,	12 M. or bundles	“	1
“ Corn,	36 “	“ Split Posts & Fence Rails, 1 mille	“	“	1
“ Fire Bricks,	1000 “	“ Staves, Pipe & Headings,	1 “	“	8
“ Fish,	7 barrels	“ “ W. India,	1 “	“	4
“ Flour,	9 “	“ “ Barrel	1 “	“	2 1/2
“ Gypsum or Manganese,	6 “	“ Saw Logs,	1 “	“	1
“ Horses,	2 “	“ Square Timber,	50 cubic feet	“	1
“ Lard or Tallow, 7 lbs. or 22 kegs	“	“ Telegraph Poles, 10 or 40 “	“	“	1
“ Liquors and Spirits, 215 gallons	“	“ Masts and Spars,	40 “	“	1
“ Liquids, all others, 215 “	“	“ R. R. Ties, 16 or 50 cubic feet	is	“	1
“ Nuts,	9 barrels	“ All other wooden ware or partly manu-	factured wood, 40 cub. ft. as per tariff	is	1
“ Oats,	56 bush.	“ Traverses,	40 cubic feet	is	1
“ Oysters,	6 barrels	“ Floats,	50 lineal feet	“	1
“ Peas,	33 bush.				
“ Pork,	7 barrels				

## POST OFFICE.

The advancement made by the Post Office in British America, as noted in the *Year Book* of 1867, may well lead to the consideration of what will be the progress attainable by this important branch of the public service in future years. We are now, without doubt, on the eve of marked changes. The one which appears to have taken the firmest hold on the public mind, is the desire for a cheaper postage, both by land and sea. This subject has already occupied the attention of those at the head of the administration of postal affairs, in the separate Provinces, and will no doubt be adopted by the Confederate Postmaster General at no distant day. The Hon. James Morris, who was appointed Postmaster General when the British authorities handed over the Post Office of Upper and Lower Canada to the Provincial Government, succeeded in greatly reducing the inland postage. Before the transfer, which took place on the 6th April, 1851, a uniform rate was unknown in British America; distance, and the number of sheets of paper composing a letter being then the guides to the amount of postage levied.

It was computed that the average amount charged on inland letters, previous to the transfer, amounted to about 15 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. letter; this was reduced to 5 cents. At the same time Box or Drop letters were reduced from 2 to 1 cent each; the charge on newspapers was to a great extent removed, and the rates on books and other printed matter, considerably modified. Notwithstanding these reductions, which amounted to over 66 per cent., the postal revenue of 1852 was over two-thirds of that collected in the previous year, the number of letters sent by post having a good deal more than doubled.

Mr. Morris's 5 cent rate is now looked upon by the public as the first step in the direction of a further reduction to 3 cents—which sum is perhaps the nearest approach we can as yet make to the penny postage of Great Britain.

The larger Provinces of Quebec and Ontario have hitherto been the first to take up any postal reforms found practicable in the mother country. This progress will henceforward be uniform, and those Provinces whose revenues were too limited to undertake extended improvements will now have new benefits conferred upon them at the same time as the wealthier portions of the Dominion, instead of having to wait to ascertain how these measures would suit on this side of the Atlantic before adopting them.

In looking to the future of postal operations, although perhaps not so near at hand as the reduction of internal, Ocean, or United States postage, yet it may not be out of place to consider the propriety of at some future day employing the Telegraph, either by purchasing the wires or by subsidising the companies, so as to obtain the privilege of sending messages for so many hours per day, at a cheap and uniform rate.

Savings Banks may also be looked upon as a future accessory, especially as they have been tried and found of such convenience to the public of the United Kingdom. But the scheme best calculated to add to the postal revenue is that of the interchange of Money Orders with the United States. Some arrangement whereby this benefit could be conferred, would doubtless ere this have been arrived at, but unfortunately the currency of the United States is in such an unsettled condition that so far this method of remitting money has not been found practicable, but it is to be hoped that some plan may soon be discovered to obviate this difficulty, as little if any security at present exists to parties who send small sums across the lines in letters. It was not until the 1st November, 1864, that the Money Order system was established in the American Union. Since then, 833 offices have been opened for the transaction of business, and on the 30th June, 1866, all charges for salaries, books, stationery, and other expenses, had been paid out of the commission accruing to the Government and a balance left on hand of \$90.82. Now that the system has been working so well in the two countries, it would seem most unfortunate if this new bond of unity could not be favourably adjusted.

### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—DOMINION OF CANADA.

#### *General Post Office.*

Postmaster-General, Hon. Alex. Campbell; Deputy, W. H. Griffin; Accountant, H. A. Wicksteed; Secretary, W. White; Cashier, J. Ashworth; Superintendent Money Order Branch, P. Le Sueur.

#### *Letter Rates.*

Local letters if pre-paid. . . . 5 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. | Local letters if unpaid. . . . . 7 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.  
If a letter is posted partially unpaid the charge on delivery will be the same as if wholly unpaid, deducting, however, any amount that may have been pre-paid upon it. Letters mailed for delivery at the office where posted, 1 cent each. Letters are re-directed from one place to another without any further charge. On letters re-mailed from the Dead Letter Office, 3 cents additional; 2 cents for letters delivered by letter carriers.

Letters to Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, whether in Her Majesty's Service or Canadian Volunteers, whilst on active service, pass if pre-paid for two cents each, when not over the  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; if over  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., ordinary letter rates.

On letters circulating within the Dominion, or for the Island of Prince Edward, the charge is 5 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., pre-payment optional: to Newfoundland, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

Letters may be sent fortnightly by "Royal Mail Steamer" from Boston for Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, but must be pre-paid 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

Letters sent to the United States, British Columbia, California, Oregon, Red River, and Sandwich Island, when forwarded *via* United States, and not through England, the postage is 10 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Letters for British Columbia, however, can only be pre-paid as far as San Francisco. Those for British Columbia, California, and Red River, must be pre-paid.

Letter postage to Cuba *via* United States is 20 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; to Bermuda, Porto Rico, 23 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., which must be pre-paid.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.—(Continued.)

Letter Rates to the United Kingdom, if by Canadian Packet, not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ....  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents.  
 exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. .... 25 "  
 1 oz. " 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. .... 37 "

and so on increasing one rate of postage for each additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. If letters for the United Kingdom are posted unpaid, they will be charged a fine of 6d. sterling in addition to the postage on delivery.

The postage on letters by the Cunard Line is 17 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., and an additional 17 cents for every  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., with a fine of 6d. sterling if posted unpaid.

Letters for the Dominion of Canada are forwarded twice per week from Great Britain; on Thursdays by the Canadian Packets from Liverpool. These steamers call at Londonderry to receive the latest mails, telegrams and passengers, arriving at Quebec in Summer, and during the Winter months at Portland. Officers are employed on these for the purpose of sorting the mails so as to be ready for delivery at all the larger offices in Canada, and for the various railways; by this means the delivery of mail matter is very considerably accelerated. The other mail is forwarded on Wednesdays, from Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, to Boston and New York alternately.

Letters are forwarded from England to the Dominion of Canada by the first outward steamer, unless marked "by Canadian Packet," or "by British Packet," in which case they will be sent by the mail line thus designated.

*Mail Matter exempt from Postage.*

Allailable matter sent to or by the Governor-General, or sent to or from any Public Department at the Seat of Government, or to or from any member of the Legislature at the Seat of Government during the Session, or ten days before the meeting of Parliament. Letters on Her Majesty's Service passing between the United Kingdom and the Dominion of Canada to any of the Imperial Military Departments. Periodicals devoted to the education of youth, Agriculture, Temperance, or any branch of Science.

*Letter Rates—Nova Scotia.*

Letters circulating within the Province, if unpaid, 7 cents; paid, 5 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; if for delivery within the county where posted, 2 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; if unpaid, 7 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To Prince Edward Island, 5 cents, which must be prepaid; if wholly or in part unpaid, they will be forwarded, charged 5 cents in addition to the postage.

To Quebec and Ontario, "by Royal Mail Steamer *via* Boston,"  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents, pre-payment optional; these letters must be addressed "Closed Mail for Canada."

To Newfoundland and Bermuda, 10 cents if posted at Halifax; if posted in the interior,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  cents, *pre-payment compulsory*.

*Via* Bermuda for Havana, Honduras, Laguayra, Mexico, Venezuela, the British and Foreign West Indies, 10 cents; when posted in the interior,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents; for Chagres and the Pacific Coast, Chili and Peru, 33 cents; if posted in the interior, 38 cents, *pre-payment compulsory*. Unpaid letters from Newfoundland are charged  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cents additional per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., if for Halifax or the interior,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Mails for the above places are closed once per month in Winter, and in Summer every alternate Thursday evening of the week the steamer is due from Boston.

*To Great Britain.*

The Mails to Great Britain are closed every alternate Thursday at 6 p.m. Letters and Telegrams are received on board the steamer by the mail officer; postage,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents; unpaid letters are charged 6d. sterling additional as a fine. A Mail is also made up for Great Britain, "*via* New York;" letters must be specially so addressed and pre-paid, 20 cents.

*United States Mails.*

A Mail is made up for the United States every alternate Thursday evening, and forwarded by the steamer from England; postage, 10 cents if posted at Halifax; if in the interior,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  cents. British reprints of copyright works from the United States by *steamer* are charged letter postage.

*Foreign Rates.*

The Postage to Malta, India, Spain, S. and W. Australia is 23 cents under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; under 1 oz., 46 cents; over 1 oz., 92 cents. France, under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 17 cents; under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 33 cents; under  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz., 50 cents; under 1 oz., 67 cents; under  $1\frac{1}{4}$  oz., 83 cents.

*Letter Rates, New Brunswick.—Local and United States.*

The postage on letters circulating in this Province, and from it to the United States, is precisely the same as that within and from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

*To Great Britain.*

The regulations applying to letters from Ontario and Quebec apply with equal force to those from New Brunswick, with this exception, that those by Canadian Mail Steamer from Portland, are charged 17 cents, instead of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

*Registration of Letters.*

Parties posting letters containing articles of value, should have them Registered, and obtain a certificate of such registration from the office when posted.

The Registration fee on letters circulating in Quebec and Ontario, is 2 cents; on letters to the United States, 5 cents; and on those for the United Kingdom, 8 cents; for British Colonies, 25 cents; for France, and letters passing through France, an amount equal to the postage rate. The Registration fee, together with the postage, must be pre-paid, or the letter will not be Registered.

In New Brunswick paid letters may be Registered on pre-payment of 5 cents, unpaid letters 10 cents; to Great Britain,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

In Nova Scotia the Postage and Registration fee must be pre-paid, and to any place in Nova Scotia, British North America, or the United States, is 10 cents; to the United Kingdom,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cents; to places passing through Great Britain, 25 cents. Letters passing between way offices cannot be Registered.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.—(Continued.)

The object of Registration is not to make the Postal Authorities responsible, but in order that a letter or package may be traced through the various offices which it passes, and when loss is sustained by the negligence or carelessness of any party through whose hands it has passed, such individual is bound to make good the amount or value of such package.

*Parcel Post.*

Parcels may be posted for circulation in the Dominion only, at the following rates, which must be paid in advance :—

Not exceeding 1 lb.....	25 cents.	Above 2 lbs., not exceeding 3 lbs.....	75 cents.
Above 1 lb., not exceeding 2 lbs.....	50 "	Registration Fee.....	05 "

No letter must be enclosed. No parcel shall contain anything liable to injure the mail. The weight must not be over 3 lbs., nor the size exceed one foot in length or breadth, or six inches in thickness.

*Pattern and Sample Post.*

Patterns and samples may be transmitted within the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario *only* at the rate of 1 cent per oz., pre-paid by postage stamp, and may be registered on payment of a fee of 5 cents.

*Newspaper Post.*

Newspapers published in Quebec and Ontario, and sent to any other place within those Provinces, if paid quarterly in advance by either the publisher or by the party to whom they are delivered, may pass at the following rates :—

Once a week.....	6½ cents a quarter.	Thrice a week.....	20 cents a quarter.
Twice ".....	13 "	Daily.....	40 "

If not paid in advance at the commuted rate, the charge is the same as on papers received from the United States : 1 cent each. The commuted rate applies to papers from Quebec and Ontario for the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, also for Prince Edward Island, the United States, and the United Kingdom, for which places the commutation must be paid by the publisher in advance. To Newfoundland the postage is 3 cents each. Exchanges from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and United States pass free.

Newspapers if posted in New Brunswick pass free within that Province. Similarly, British and Colonial newspapers, and small religious periodicals, if posted in Nova Scotia, are free there.

*Pattern and Sample Post with the United Kingdom, British Colonies and Foreign Countries.*

The following are the Regulations for the transmission of Samples and Patterns of merchandize between the Dominion of Canada and the United Kingdom :—

1st. Samples of seeds, drugs, and similar articles for delivery in the United Kingdom, may be sent in bags entirely closed, provided such bags be transparent.

2nd. Scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, and such like articles, are allowed to be forwarded by post as samples, provided they be packed so as not to injure the mails and the officers of the Post Office. They must be so put up as to be easily examined. Any packet found insufficiently guarded shall not be forwarded.

3rd. No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 ozs. in weight.

The Rates are the same as British Book post.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to France, must not exceed 24 inches in length, width, or depth ; to any other place abroad, must not exceed 24 inches in length, or 12 inches in breadth or depth. Patterns or samples sent to Germany or Belgium, must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight.

None of the articles named in Rule 2 may be sent as patterns or samples to any place abroad, except Germany, Belgium, or the British Colonies, and not to these places when addressed "*via* France."

Closed bags, though transparent, must not be used for the transmission of seeds to foreign parts.

*Book Post (Colonial).*

Books posted in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and circulating within them, or addressed to any office in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, or the United States, pass at the rate of 1 cent per oz., which must be pre-paid by postage stamp. Books posted in Nova Scotia for the Dominion or Prince Edwards Island, 1 cent per oz., must be pre-paid ; to Newfoundland the book post rates are the same as between Nova Scotia and Great Britain. Books posted in New Brunswick pass free throughout the Dominion, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and England. 2 oz. and upwards, 1 cent per oz.

*Book Post (British).*

Books are sent by post between Ontario and Quebec and Great Britain by Canadian steamers, only the rates are as follows, which should be pre-paid :—

Under 4 oz.....	7 cents.
Over 4 oz., not exceeding 8 oz.....	12½ "
" 8 oz. " 12 oz.....	19 "
" 12 oz. " 16 oz.....	25 "
" 16 oz. " 20 oz.....	32 "

adding 7 cents every additional 4 oz.

Books pass between Nova Scotia and Great Britain, also to Bermuda, Newfoundland, and the British West Indies, pre-paid, as follows for a single volume :—

Under 4 oz.....	3d. sterling.
Above 4 oz., not exceeding 8 oz.....	6d. "
" 8 oz. " 1 lb.....	1s. "

adding 1s. per lb. or fraction thereof additional.

Books are forwarded from New Brunswick to Great Britain at the same rates as inland. (See Colonial Book Post.)

## DOMINION OF CANADA.—(Continued.)

## Money Orders.

All Money Order Offices in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are authorized to draw on each other for any sum up to 100 dollars, and as many orders of 100 dollars each as the applicant may require. The following are the rates of commission:—

On Orders up to \$10.....	5 cents.	Over \$40 and up to \$60.....	30 cents.
Over \$10 and up to \$20.....	10 "	" \$60 " \$80.....	40 "
" \$20 " \$40.....	20 "	" \$80 " \$100.....	50 "

## Money Orders with Great Britain.

Money Order Offices in the Dominion also draw upon all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom for sums up to £10 stg., and grant as many orders under and up to that amount as may be needed.

On Orders up to £2 stg.....	25 cents.	Over £5 and up to £7.....	75 cents.
Over £2 and up to £5.....	50 "	Over £7 " £10.....	\$1

## Money Orders in the Dominion, and with Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Money Order Offices in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario grant and pay Money Orders on all money offices in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, also Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. These Orders are made payable in sterling money, and for sums up to £10.

For Orders up to £5 stg.....	25 cents.	Over £5 and up to £10 stg.....	50 cents.
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Postmasters are furnished with lists, and will afford every information required by applicants.

## Money Orders in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The rules relating to local Money Orders in Quebec and Ontario apply equally to local Orders in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but a slight difference exists in the commission charged, which is as follows:—

On Orders up to \$10.....	5 cents.	Exceeding \$50 and up to \$60.....	30 cents.
Exceeding 10 and up to \$20....	10 "	" 60 " 70.....	35 "
" 20 " 30....	15 "	" 70 " 80.....	40 "
" 30 " 40....	20 "	" 80 " 90.....	45 "
" 40 " 50....	25 "	" 90 " 100.....	50 "

The Post Offices at Grand Falls and Hillsboro, N.S., issue Money Orders payable in the Dominion and Prince Edward Island, but not on Newfoundland or Great Britain.

As the advices of Sterling Orders for Great Britain from the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario have to pass through the head office at Ottawa, those from New Brunswick through the head office at Fredericton, and those from Nova Scotia through the head office at Halifax, these Orders should be obtained two or three days before the closing of the British Mail.

## ABSTRACT of Money Order transactions of the Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada:—

Year.	No. of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders issued.	Commis'on acr'g to P. O. Dept.	No. of Orders paid.	Amount of Orders paid.
1856....	.....	\$ 647,859.13	\$2,470.93	.....	.....
1857....	20,892	1,432,104.67	3,670.08	20,871	\$1,431,751.62
1858....	24,865	2,198,866.27	6,299.91	24,853	2,197,679.21
1859....	25,842	1,105,763.12	6,234.35	24,151	1,081,340.86
1860....	34,347	1,279,550.39	8,829.95	28,367	1,173,793.35½
1861....	35,032	1,145,299.27½	8,862.42	25,739	1,011,338.32
1862....	35,123	993,243.28½	9,760.65½	23,870	816,581.85½
1863....	49,143	1,149,255.75½	12,146.49	28,602	959,111.37
1864....	42,009	1,410,202.07	11,839.37	32,224	1,240,806.46½
1865....	59,423	2,044,112.64	16,679.20	47,755	1,824,072.20
1866....	66,412	2,399,293.63	14,625.42	54,048	2,140,195.75

The Money Order System was established in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario on the 1st February 1855, in that of Nova Scotia on the 1st July, 1859, and in New Brunswick on the 1st November 1863.

TABLE shewing the extent of Mail Service, Net Postal Revenue, &c., in the Dominion of Canada for the last 10 years.

Year.	No. Post and Way Offices.	No. Miles Mail Route.	No. Miles An'l Mail Travel.	Postal Revenue.	Expenditure.	No. of Letters by Post per annum.
1856..	1,963	19,138	5,248,860	\$441,962.76	\$682,557.46	10,000,014
1857..	2,107	19,534	6,633,760	531,147.56	770,502.91	10,280,012
1858..	2,201	20,006	6,823,322	616,327.69	805,080.69	11,215,044
1859..	2,321	20,616	6,909,508	654,481.29	784,368.47½	10,799,276
1860..	2,434	21,058	7,141,210	744,049.28	830,720.15	11,526,978
1861..	2,571	21,523	7,363,844	769,744.13	859,688.49½	11,956,504
1862..	2,702	22,043	7,664,430	814,642.63½	888,445.44½	11,992,795
1863..	2,842	22,629	7,805,502	853,794.03	890,830.46	13,501,281
1864..	3,003	23,088	7,919,916	937,197.84	949,101.64	14,678,624
1865..	3,207	24,149	8,106,806	949,747.46	1,004,724.37	15,295,133
1866..	3,332	25,851	9,052,697	990,715.69	1,000,328.68	16,334,347

TABLE OF RATES to British Colonies and Foreign Countries, passing through the United Kingdom per Canadian Steamer.

Country, &c.	Not over $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and not over $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not over $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	Above $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. and not over 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not over $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Registration Fee.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Algeria.....	17	34	51	68	85	17 per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. additional.
Australia, South.....		23		46	92	25
Australia, West.....		23		46	92	25
Austria.....		23		46	92	25
Baden.....		23		46	92	25
Bavaria.....		23		46	92	25
Belgium.....		19		38	76	25
Brazil.....		35		70	1.40	25
Bremen.....		23		46	92	25
Brunswick.....		23		46	92	25
Buenos Ayres.....		35		70	1.40	25
Cape of Good Hope.....		35		70	1.40	25
Ceylon.....		23		46	92	25
Chili.....		60		1.20	2.40	25
China.....		35		70	1.40	25
Constantinople.....	23	46	70	93	1.16	23 per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. additional.
Denmark.....		19		38	57	25
Ecuador.....		60		1.20	2.40	25
Egypt.....		23		46		25
France.....	17	34	51	68	85	17 per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. additional.
Galatz.....	23	46	70	93	1.16	23 per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. additional.
Gibraltar.....		23		46	92	25
Greece.....	29	58	87	1.16	1.45	29 per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. additional.
Grey Town.....		36		72	1.44	25
Guatemala.....		36		72	1.44	25
Hamburg.....		23		46	92	25
Hayti.....		35		70	1.40	25
Holland.....		17		34	68	25
Hong Kong.....		35		70	1.40	25
India.....		23		46	92	25
Ionian Islands.....	25	40	60	80	1.00	25
Italy.....		23		46	1.92	25
Japan.....		35		70	1.40	25
Jerusalem.....	23	46	70	93	1.16	23 per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. additional.
Lubeck.....		23		46	92	25
Madeira.....	23	35	58	70	93	25
Malta.....		23		46	92	25
Mauritius.....		23		46	92	25
Mecklenburg.....		23		46	92	25
Mexico.....		36		72	1.44	25
Natal.....		35		70	1.40	25
New Granada.....		36		72	1.44	25
New South Wales.....		23		46	92	25
New Zealand & Tasmania.....		23		46	92	25
Norway.....		27		54	81	25
Oldenburg.....		23		46	92	25
Panama.....		36		72	1.44	25
Papal States.....	29	58	87	1.16	1.45	29 per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. additional.
Peru.....		60		1.20	2.40	25
Portugal.....	23	35	58	70	93	19 per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. additional.
Prussia.....		23		46	92	25
Russia.....		31		62	1.24	25 & 8c. post. p. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. ad.
Saxe Coburg Gotha.....		23		46	92	25
Venezuela.....		35		70	1.40	25
Victoria.....		23		46	92	25

5 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. in addition to these rates will be charged on letters forwarded by the Cunard Steamers.

#### Postage Stamps.

Postage Stamps are on hand, for sale, of the following value:—1 cent, 2 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, and 17 cents; and medallion envelopes for 5 cents and 10 cents. The 5 cent envelopes are sold at \$5.50 per 100, or 66 cents per dozen; singly at 6 cents; and the 10 cent envelopes at \$10.50 per 100, or \$1.26 cents per dozen; singly 11 cents.

#### Bill Stamps.

Bill Stamps are issued to about 700 of the Principal Post Offices in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec for sale to the Public, valued at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 cents each, and of the value of 1, 2 and 3 dollars.

#### Law Stamps.

Law Stamps may also be had at the larger Post Offices of the Province of Quebec, valued at 10 cents.

#### Registration Stamps.

Registration Stamps are issued by thirty of the larger offices of the Province of Quebec, valued at 5, 15, and 30 cents.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.—(Continued.)

TABLE OF RATES on all matter *not* Letters forwarded by Post—within the Dominion of Canada—to the United Kingdom, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, United States, and France.

DESCRIPTION.	In the Dominion of Canada.	Great Britain by Canadian Steamer.	Great Britain by Cunard Steamer.	France by Canadian Steamer.	P. E. Island and Newfoundland.	United States.
Books & Cartes de Visite.	{ 1 c. per oz. payable in advance by Stamp.	British Book Post.		French Book Post.	1 cent per oz.	1 cent per oz.
Circulars, printed.	{ 1 cent each when sent singly.	do	Cannot be sent by Cunard Packet.	do	do	do
Hand-bills.	{ 1 c. per oz. payable in advance by Stamp.	do		do	do	do
Lithographed Letters & Circulars.	{ 1 cent each when sent singly or 1 c. per oz.	do		do	do	do
Newspapers.	See Newspaper Post.	By Newspaper Post.	Newspaper Post & rd. sterling on delivery.	By Cunard Steamer, 7 c.	Same as in Dominion.	Same as in Dominion, but do, but to Newfoundland 3 cents each.
Newspapers, transient.	1 cent each.	1 cent each.	1 c. each & rd. on delivery.	French Book Post.	do	do
Pamphlets, and Annual Publications.	1 cent per oz.	British Book Post.	do	do	1 cent per oz.	1 cent per oz.
Patterns of Merchandise.	1 c. per 4 oz. if package contains 1 or more Nos.	2 c. per No., if published in Canada; if Foreign.	Cannot be sent by Cunard Packet.	do	Letter Rate.	Letter Rate.
Periodicals.	do	British Book Post.		do	Same as in Dominion.	Same as in Dominion.
Photographs in Cases, or in Albums.	Parcel Post.	British Book Post.		Letter Rate.	Parcel Post.	Letter Rate.
Prices Current.	{ 1 c. p. oz. payable in advance by postage stamp.	2 c. each or in bulk at British Book Post.	2 cents each.	do	Letter Rate.	do
Printers' Proof.	do	British Book Post.		French Book Post.	1 c. per oz. to Newfoundland	1 cent per oz.
Seeds, Cuttings, Bulls, &c.	do	Letter Rate.	Cannot be sent by Cunard Packet.	do	By Canadian Steamer 3 cents per oz.	do
	do	Book Post.		do	Letter Rate.	do

## BRITISH BOOK POST.

Under 4 ozs.	7 cents.
Between 4 and 8 ozs.	12 1/2 "
8 and 12 ozs.	19 "
12 and 1 lb.	25 "
1 lb. and 18 ozs.	32 "

## FRENCH BOOK POST.

Under 2 ozs.	5 cents.
Between 2 and 4 ozs.	10 "
4 and 8 ozs.	20 "
8 and 1 lb.	40 "

## PARCEL POST IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Under 1 lb.	25 cents.
Between 1 lb. and 2 lbs.	50 "
2 lbs. and 3 lbs.	75 "

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate Books, Publications, Works of Art and Literature, Maps, Prints, Photographs, Paper, Vellum, Parchment: they may be either written, printed or plain, or any mixture of the three. Book Packets must be open at *both ends or both sides*.

Parcel Post may contain anything contained in the British Book Post, Printer's Proof and Copy, Military Returns, Statements containing Figures and Signatures, Return, Deeds, Legal Papers, and all such things not strictly letters.

\* Under the head of printed proof is embraced Manuscript, the written sheets of any book intended for publication, printed impressions taken by Printers for correction. Written marks or corrections do not disqualify Printers' Proof from passing as such at the above rates.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.—(Continued.)

STATEMENT shewing the Correspondence, &amp;c., between Canada and Europe by Canadian Mail Steamers.

Year.	To and from Canada.			To and from United States.		Annual Revenue.	Average Passage.		Mean.
	Letters.	Papers.	Books.	Letters.	Papers.		East.	West.	
1861	374,307	414,044	7,596	192,499	206,905	\$ 140,951.56	d. h. 11 15	d. h. 12 17	d. h. 12 4
1862	532,558	531,058	11,695	166,199	204,085	142,837.81	11 8	12 14	12 11
1863	877,000	991,000	21,400	311,000	339,000	149,771.32	11 11	12 19	12 3
1864	900,000	985,000	27,290	320,000	300,000	153,971.06	10 23	11 1	11
1865	880,000	1,046,000	31,000	300,000	300,000	147,479.31	10 22	12 0	11 11

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

## Letter Postage.

Letters circulating within the Province, if prepaid by Stamps, 5 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; if not so paid double postage will be charged on delivery. To the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (except the City of Halifax, N. S., and Sydney, C. B.) 13 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. To the City of Halifax, N. S., and Sydney, C. B., 10 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. To Prince Edward Island, the United States, and West Indies, via Bermuda, when posted at St. John's, 10 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; when posted at outposts, 13 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. To the United Kingdom, 12 cents. Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, South America (east and west coast of) via Bermuda, 34 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Parties wishing to sell Postage Stamps will be allowed a commission of 5 per cent.—

## Table of Foreign Rates.

	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		Per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		Per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		Per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Algeria.....	16	34	China.....	34	58	Italy (except }	22	44	Peru & West }	....	58
Australia.....	22	34	Cuba.....	34	58	Papal St's )	22	44	Coast.....	....	58
Austria.....	22	34	Constantinople	20	40	Lanarca.....	32	64	Poland.....	....	30
Baden.....	22	34	Denmark.....	18	36	Lubeck.....	22	44	Porto Rico.....	....	34
Bavaria.....	22	34	Ecuador.....	58	116	Maderia.....	16	32	Portugal.....	22	44
Belgium.....	22	34	Egypt.....	22	44	Malta.....	22	44	Prussia.....	....	22
Belize (Hon- } duras)..... }	34	58	France.....	16	32	Mauritius.....	22	44	Russia.....	....	30
Bolivia.....	58	116	Galatz.....	20	40	Mecklenburg.....	22	44	S'th America }	....	32
Brazil.....	34	58	Gibraltar.....	22	44	Mexico.....	34	68	(W. & E. }	....	32
Bremen.....	22	34	Greece.....	28	56	Naples.....	22	44	Co'st) via }	....	32
Brunswick.....	22	34	Greytown.....	34	68	Natal.....	34	68	Bermuda.....	....	32
Buenos Ayres.....	34	58	Guatemala.....	34	68	New Granada.....	44	88	S'th America }	....	58
Cape of Good Hope.....	34	58	Hamburg.....	22	44	New South } Wales..... }	22	44	(W'st C'st }	....	58
Ceylon.....	34	58	Haiti.....	34	68	New Zealand.....	22	44	via Eng- }	....	58
Chili.....	58	116	Holland.....	16	32	Norway.....	26	52	Tasmania.....	....	22
			India.....	30	60	Oldenburg.....	22	44	Tenedos.....	....	32
			Ionian Islands.....	30	60	Papal States.....	56	112	Thesme.....	....	32

## Parcel Post.

Closed parcels may be forwarded from any Post Office within the Island to any office (not a Way Office) at the following rates :—

Less than 1 lb.....20 cents. | Over 2 lbs., not exceeding 3 lbs.....60 cents.  
Over 1 lb., not exceeding 2 lbs.....40 cents.

Parcels may be registered on payment of an additional 5 cents. No parcel shall exceed 3 lbs., or be more than 1 foot in length or breadth, or six inches thick. No parcel shall contain anything likely to injure the mail, under penalty of the parcel being forfeited. The name and address of the sender should be written on the parcel, so that should it fail from any cause to reach its destination, it may be returned to the sender, who will be charged 20 cents for the reconveyance. No letter must be enclosed.

## Book Posts with Great Britain.

The following are the rates on Books, Pamphlets and Magazines for Great Britain—the postage on which must be prepaid :—

Not exceeding 4 oz.....6 cents | Exceeding 8 oz., and not exceeding 1 lb. 24 cents  
Exceeding 4 oz., and not exceeding 8 oz. 12 cents

Adding 12 cents for every additional 8 oz. or fraction thereof.

## Money Orders.

Money Orders are interchanged with the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, and Prince Edward Island at the following rates :—

## For the United Kingdom.

Up to £2 stg.....1s. stg. | From £5 up to £7.....3s. stg.  
From £2 up to £5.....2s. stg. | From £7 up to £10.....4s. stg.

## For the Dominion of Canada and Prince Edward Island.

Up to £5 stg.....1s. stg. | From £5 to £10 stg.....2s. stg.  
No single order can be granted for more than £10, and no  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to be introduced.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.—(Continued.)

TABLE shewing the extent of Mail Service, Net Postal Revenue, &c., in Newfoundland, from 1852 to 1866, inclusive.

Year.	No. of Post Offices.	No. of Way Offices.	No. Miles of Mail Routes.	No. Miles Annual Mail Travel.	Net Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Packet Postage.	
1852	15	2	750	55,000	\$1,063	\$7,690	\$6,554	Postage up to this period, 1s. p. oz. letter. Postage reduced this year to 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letter.
1853	15	2	750	55,000	1,428	7,690	6,187	
1854	15	6	750	55,000	1,724	8,690	4,363	
1855	16	7	750	55,000	3,104	8,545	4,430	
1856	16	14	850	61,000	2,688		4,584	
1857	16	14	850	61,000	2,836	11,023	3,880	
1858	16	15	850	61,000	2,328	12,080	4,320	
1859	16	15	850	61,000	2,990	13,680	4,248	
1860	17	15	1,136	75,000	4,217	17,058	5,035	
1861	17	15	1,136	75,000	4,678	16,195	4,728	
1862	17	16	1,136	75,000	4,273	15,337	4,320	
1863	17	18	1,136	64,000	4,490	14,615	4,848	
1864	18	21	1,136	64,000	4,439	15,047	4,848	
1865	18	24	1,136	64,000	4,965	16,489	4,752	
1866	18	24	1,300	67,000	5,075	16,143	4,896	

NOTE.—Exclusive of the Routes, &c., given in this table, a Steamer runs North and South alternately every fortnight, landing mails at 20 Post and Way Offices on her route, for which service, a subsidy is paid by the Local Government of \$20,000 per annum. The distance to Twillingate, the Northern terminus, is 180 miles, and to Channel the Southern-most Port of call, 370 miles, total 550 miles.

## ABSTRACT of Money Order transactions.

Year.	Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Commis. accruing to revenue.	No. Orders Paid.	Amount of Orders Paid.	Total Issued and Paid.	Total amount of Orders Issued & Paid.
1864	508	\$ 8,954.86	\$218.40	72	\$1,570.84	580	\$10,525.70
1865	590	10,569.32	257.28	117	2,542.60	707	13,111.92
1866	796	15,181.86	329.50	265	5,506.38	1,061	20,588.24

## Post Towns.

Those marked thus \* are Money Order Offices. ‡ stands for Telegraph Station.

*Brigus,‡	*Burgeo.	*Fogo,	*Harbor Grace,‡	*Placentia,‡	New Perlicau.
*Bonavista,	*Bay Bulls,	Ferryland,	*Harbor Breton,	*Twillingate,	La Poile.
*Burin,	*Carbonear,‡	*Greenspond,	Little Placentia,	*Trinity.	

## Way Offices.

Bay Roberts,	Fortune,	King's Cove,	Portugal Cove,
Blackhead,	Grand Bank,	Lamaline,	Salmonier,
Bay-de-Verds	Harbor Main,	La Manche,	St. Mary's,
Catalina,	Hermitage,	Oderin,	Topsail,
Cat's Cove,	Hant's Harbor,	Old Perlican,	Trepassy.
Channel,	Holyrood,	Paradise,	
English Harbor,	Island Cove,	Port de Grave,	

## Telegraph Stations only.

Cape Race,	Conn Garia,	Grandy's Brook,	Harts Content,
Long Harbor,	Port au Basque,	St. Johns Trepassy.	

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Peter Des Brisay, Esq., Postmaster-General; James Currie, Assistant; Donald Darrach, additional Assistant; W. W. Macleod, additional Assistant.

## Letter Postage.

On Letters circulating within the Island the postage (if pre-paid) 2d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; if unpaid, 4d. To the Province of Nova Scotia (if pre-paid) 3d.; if unpaid, 6d. To the Provinces of New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec, 3d., pre-payment optional. United States, 6d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. California and Oregon, 9d. To the United Kingdom, not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., if pre-paid, 9d.; if unpaid, a fine of 9d. will be charged additional on delivery, if sent by Canadian Steamer. By Royal Mail Steamer *via* United States, 8d. stg. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. if pre-paid; if unpaid, 6d. stg. additional. To Bermuda, Newfoundland and British West Indies, 9d.—3d. of which must be pre-paid. New Zealand, Australia, or India, 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; pre-payment compulsory.

## Book Post.

Books may be forwarded to the United Kingdom at the following rates:—

Under 4 ounces.....4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Over 8 ounces, and under 1 lb.....1s. 6d.
Over 4 ounces, and under 8 ounces.....9d.	and 9d. additional every 8 ounces
Printed matter, Prices Current, and Haul-Bills, 1d. per ounce.	
Printed Circulars in envelopes, under 1 oz. weight, 1d. each, must be pre-paid.	

## Newspapers.

Newspapers to the United Kingdom, free. Newspapers for Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the West India Islands, and Foreign Countries, must be pre-paid 1d. stg. each; on those to India, and Australia, 2d. stg. each, must be pre-paid.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—(Continued.)

## Parcel Post

Parcels may be forwarded at the following rates :

Under 1 lb. ....	1s. 3d.	Exceeding 2 lbs., and under 3 lbs. ....	3s. 9d.
Exceeding 1 lb., and under 2 lbs. ....	2s. 6d.	Registration Fee. ....	3d.

The Parcel must be posted under the following conditions :—No parcel must exceed 3 lbs. in weight, or 1 foot in length ; the Postage must be pre-paid by Stamps ; the words "By Parcel Post" must be plainly written on the outside. No letters can be enclosed. When the name and address of the sending party are written on the outside of the parcel, should it fail in delivery, it will be returned to the party posting it. Parcels can be registered by pre-paying 3d. additional in postage stamps.

The mails from P. E. Island for Nova Scotia, &c., are made up twice a week during the Summer, both for Pictou and Brulé, and for New Brunswick and the United States, *via* Shediac, three times. Steamers are under contract with the Government to perform this service. During the winter these mails all cross by ice-boat from Cape Traverse to Cape Tormentine thrice-a-week. To the United Kingdom, Bermuda, Newfoundland, and West Indies, twice every alternate week throughout the year.

## Money Orders.

Money Orders may be obtained at the Post Office at Charlottetown for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, up to the value of £20 sterling, and for the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia up to £10 sterling, for which the following rates will be charged :—

Not exceeding £5 Sterling. ....	1s. Stg.	Exceeding £5 Stg. and not exceeding £10....	2s. Stg.
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These rates also apply to Newfoundland.

## Money Orders with Great Britain.

The Post Office at Charlottetown will also issue Money Orders on all Money Order Offices in Great Britain, at the following rates :—

Not exceeding £2 Stg. ....	1s. Stg.	Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £7....	3s. stg.
Exceeding £2 and not exceeding £5 2s. "	"	£7	£10.... 4s. "

No Order will be granted for more than £10 Sterling.

## NO. OF LETTERS IN THE STATES AND THE DOMINION.

The average yearly number of letters passing by post in the Dominion is 5 for each individual or 25 for each family. In the United States of America, the number per head is 11, or 55 to each family.

There is no doubt the cheaper rate of postage in the States on local correspondence—their 3 cent postage being equivalent to about 2 cents of our money—is the principal reason for such a marked difference in the number of letters received by individuals in the two countries.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MONEY ORDER BUSINESS BETWEEN THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

The amount of Money Orders issued in the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended the 31st June, 1865, was \$2,377,294 or \$5.62 for each individual, amounting to \$3.00 per family.

The amount of Money Orders issued in the United States for the same period was within a fraction of \$4,000,000, being an average of 11 cents per head, or 55 cents to each family.

## LIST OF POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPH STATIONS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA (alphabetically arranged.)

(The letters O., Q., N.B., N.S., after the names, show the Province in which the office is situated. m, stands for Money Order Office. b, Bill Stamps. l, Law Stamps. r, Registration Stamps. t, Telegraph Stations. Names marked \* are Telegraph Stations only.)

Abbott's Corners, Q.	Ardrea, O.	Ballyduff, O.	b	Belmore, O.	b
Abbotsford, Q.	Argyle, N.S.	Ballymore, O.		*Belœil Bridge, Q.	t
Aberarder, O.	Argyle, O.	Balmer's Island, O.		Belœil Station, Q.	
Abercorn, Q.	Arriadne, O.	Balmoral, O.	m	Belœil Village, Q.	b l
Aberfoyle, O.	Arichat, N.S.	Balsam, O.	m t	Bend, N.B.	m
Abingdon, O.	Arisaig, N.S.	Baltimore, O.	m	Benmiller, O.	
Aboushagan R'd, N.B.	Arkell, O.	Bamberg, O.		Bennie's Corners, O.	
Acadia Mines, N.S.	Arkona, O.	Banda, O.	m b	Bensfort, O.	
Acton, N.B.	Arkwright, O.	Bandon, O.	m b	Bentley, O.	
Acton, Q.	Arlington, O.	Bangor, O.		Beresford, Q.	l
Acton Vale, O.	Armagh, Q.	Bannockburn, O.	b	Bergerville, Q.	
*Acton West, O.	Armstrong's Br'k, N.B.	Barachois, N.B.		Berkeley, O.	
Adamsville, Q.	Armstrong's Cor., N.B.	Barachois de Mal-		Berlin, O.	m b t
Adare, O.	Ararip, O.	bay, Q.		Berne, O.	
Adderley, Q.	Aroostook, N.B.	Bark Lake, O.		Bersimis, Q.	
Addington Forks, N.S.	Aros, O.	Barnesville, N.B.		*Bertie, O.	t
Addison, O.	Arthabaska St'n, Q.	Barnett, O.	b	Berthier, en bas, Q.	
Adelaide, O.	Arthur, O.	Barney's River, N.S.		Berthier, en haut, Q.	m b l t r
Admaston, O.	Arthur, N.B.	Barnston, Q.	b l	Bervie, O.	t
Adolphustown, O.	Arthurette, N.B.	Barrie, O.	m b t	Berwick, N.S.	
Advocate Harb., N.S.	Arva, O.	*Barrie Station, O.	t	Berwick, O.	b
Agincourt, O.	Ascot Corner, Q.	Barrington, N.S.	m t	Bethany, O.	m b
Ailsa Craig, O.	Ashburn, O.	Barrington, Q.		Bethel, Q.	
Albert Bridge, N.S.	Ashburnham, O.	Barrington Pasge, N.S.		Bethune, Q.	
Albert Mines, N.B.	Askgrove, O.	Barthbog, N.B.		Bewdley, O.	
Albert Quarries, N.B.	Ashton Station, Q.	Bartonville, O.	h	Bic, Q.	b l
Alberton, O.	Ashton, O.	Basswood Ridge, N.B.		Bienville, Q.	
Albion, O.	Ashworth, O.	Batchewana, O.		Big Bras d'Or, N.S.	
Albion Mills, N.S.	*Aspey Bay, N.S.	Bath, O.	m b	Big Cove, N.B.	
Albury, O.	Atha, O.	Bathurst, N.B.	m	Big Glace Bay, N.S.	
Aldboro', O.	Athelstan, Q.	Bathurst Vill., N.B.	b l	Big Harbour, N.S.	
Aldershot, O.	Athens, O.	Batiscan, Q.	l r t	Big Interval, Grand	
Aldersville, O.	Atherly, O.	Batiscan Bridge, Q.		Narrows, N.S.	
Alexandria, O.	Athlone, O.	Battersea, O.	m	Big Interval Marga-	
Alexander's Pt., N.B.	Athol, O.	Battery Hill, N.S.		ree, N.S.	
Alfred, O.	Attercliffe, O.	Bay du Vin, N.B.		Big Island, N.S.	
Algoquin, O.	Aubigny, Q.	Bayfield, O.	m b	Big Poud, N.S.	
Allanburg, O.	Aubrey, Q.	Bayfield, N.B.		Big Portle Pear, N.S.	
Allandale Mills, O.	Auburn, O.	Bayham, O.	b	Billings' Bridge, O.	
Allax Part, O.	Augrin, O.	Bay St. Lawrence, N.S.		Bill Town, N.S.	
Allan's Corners, Q.	Aultsville, O.	Bay Side, N.B.		Binbrook, Q.	
Allendale, O.	Aurora, O.	Beachburg, O.	m b	Birchton, Q.	
Allisonville, O.	Avening, O.	Beach Hill, N.S.		Birkhall, O.	
Alliston, O.	Avignon, Q.	Beachville, O.	m b	Birmingham, O.	
Alloa, O.	Avoca, Q.	Beamsville, O.	m b t	Birr, O.	b t
Allouette Isl'd, Q.	Avon, O.	Bear Brook, O.		Bishop's Mills, O.	
Alma, Q.	Avonbank, O.	Bear Island, N.B.		Black Brook, N.B.	
Alma, N.S.	Avonmore, O.	Bear Point, N.S.		Black Creek, O.	b
Almira, O.	Avonport, N.S.	Beauharnois, Q.	m b r	Black Heath, O.	
Almonte, O.	Avonton, O.	Beaulac, Q.		Black River, N.B.	
Alport, O.	Ayer's Flat, Q.	Beaumont, Q.		Black River, N.S.	
Alton, Q.	Aylesford, N.S.	Beaufort, Q.		Black Riv. B'ge, N.B.	
Altona, O.	Aylmer (E.), Q.	Beaurivage, Q.		Black Riv. Sta'n, Q.	t
Alvanley, O.	Aylmer (W.), O.	Beaver Bank, N.S.		Black Rock, N.S.	
Alvinston, O.	Aylwin, Q.	Beaver Brook, N.B.		Blackville, N.B.	
Amberley, O.	Ayr, O.	Beaver Harb., N.B.		Blair, O.	b
Ameliasburg, O.	Ayton, O.	Beaver River, N.S.		Blairton, O.	
Amherst, N.S.	Baby's Point, O.	Beaverton, O.	m b	Blandford, Q.	
Amherstburg, O.	Babyville, Q.	Becancour, Q.	r	Blandford, N.S.	
Amiens, O.	B. Settlement, West	Becancour Sta'n, Q.	t	Blantyre, O.	
Annapance, N.B.	Cornwallis, N.S.	Beckaguimec, N.B.		Blessington, O.	
Ancaster, O.	Baddeck, N.S.	Bedford, Q.	m b l r	Blissfield, N.B.	
Andersen Lorette, Q.	Baddeck Bridge N.S.	Bedford Basin, N.S.		Blissville, N.B.	
Anderson, O.	Badea, O.	Beebe Plain, Q.	m t	Bloomfield, King's	
Andover, N.B.	Bagot, O.	Belfast, O.		County, N.B.	
Ang's Gardien, Q.	Bagotville, Q.	Belford, Q.	b	Bloomfield, Carleton	
Angus, O.	Baie Verte, N.B.	Belfountain, O.	b	County, N.B.	
Annapolis, N.S.	Baie Verte Road, N.B.	Belgrave, O.		Bloomfield O.	b
Antigonish, N.S.	Bailey's Brook, N.S.	Belledune, N.B.		Bloomington, O.	
Antrim, O.	Baillargeon, Q.	Belledune Riv., N.B.		Bloomington, O.	
Astrim, N.S.	Bailleres', O.	Bellis Bay, N.B.		Bloomington, O.	
Appin, O.	Baillie Settlem't, N.B.	Belle Riviere, Q.		Bloomington, O.	
Appleby, O.	Baker's Creek, N.B.	Belleveaux Cove, N.S.		Blue Mountain, N.S.	
Apple River, N.S.	Bakersville, O.	Belleville, O.	m b t	Bluevale, O.	m b
Appleton, O.	Balderssea, O.	Bellevous Vill., N.B.		Blyth, O.	m b
Aspley, O.	Baldwin, O.	Bell Ewart, Q.	m b	Blytheswood, O.	
Apto, O.	Ballantrae, O.	Beilrock, O.		Bobcaygeon, O.	m b
Arden, O.	Ballinafad, O.	Bell's Corners, O.	m b	Bocabec, N.B.	
Ardch, O.	Ballycroy, O.	Belmont, O.		Bodreau Vill., N.B.	

## List of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &amp;c., in the Dominion of Canada.—(Continued.)

Bogart, O.....	Brooksdale, O.....	Cannifton, O.....	Chana Harbor, N.B.
Boiestown, N.B....	Brookvale, N.B....	Canning, N.S..... t m	Chandos, O.....
Bosdale, N.S.....	Brookville, N.S....	Canning, O.....	Charing Cross, O...
Bolingbroke, O....	Brookville, Pictou, N.S.....	Canning, N.B.....	Charlesbourg, Q....
Bolsover, O.....	Brougham, O..... m b	Cannington, O..... m b	Charleston, O.....
Bolton Forest, Q..	Broughton, Q..... l	Canrobert, Q..... l	Charleville, O.....
Bomanton, O.....	Brownsburg, Q.....	Canso, N.S..... m	Chateaugay, Q..... 1 t
Bonaventure, Q.... t	Brownsville, O....	Canterbury, N.B., m	Chateaugay Basin, Q.
Bondhead, O..... m b	Brucefield, O..... b	Canterbury Station, N.B.....	Chateau Richer, Q. r
Bongard's Cor's, O.	Bruce Mines, O.... b	Cantley, Q.....	Chatham, O..... m b t
Bonnechere Pt., O.	Brudenell, O.....	Canton, O.....	Chatham, N.B..... m
Bookton, O.....	Brunner, O.....	Cap Chat, Q.....	Chatsworth, O..... m b
Boom, N.S.....	Brunswick, O.....	*Cape Canso, N.S.	*Chaudiere, Q..... t
Bord a Plouffe, Q..	Bryanston, O.....	Cape Cove, Q..... b	*Chaudiere Junc., Q t
Borelia, O..... m b	Buckhorn, O.....	Cape George, N.S.	Cheapside, O..... b
Bornholm, O.....	Buckingham, Q.... m b t	Cape George, North Side, N.S.....	Chebogue, N.S....
Boscobel, Q.....	Buckland, Q.....	Cape John, N.S....	Chebogue, Central, N.S.....
Boston, O.....	Buckley's, N.S....	Capelton, Q.....	Chegonaise Riv., N.S.
Besworth, O..... b	Buctouche, N.B... t m	Cape Negro, N.S.	Chelsea, Q..... b l m
Botany, O.....	Bulstrode, Q.....	Cape North, N.S.	Chelsea, N.S.....
Bothwell, O..... m b	Bulwer, Q.....	Cape Rich, O.....	Cheltenham, O.... b
Botsford, N.B....	Burford, O..... m b	Cape Sable Isl., N.S.	Chepstow, O.....
Boucherville, Q... t l	Burgessville, O....	Cape Spear, N.B.	Cherry Creek, O...
Boularderie, N.S..	Burgoyne, O.....	Cape Tormentine, N.B.....	Cherry Valley, O...
Boundary Presquile, N.B.....	Burleigh, O.....	Cap Magdeleine, Q.	Chertsey, Q.....
Bourg, Louis, Q...	Burn-brae, O.....	Cap Rouge, Q.....	Chesley's Cor., N.S.
Bowmanville, O... m b t	Burnhamthorpe, O.	Cap St Ignace, Q.	Chester, Q..... l
Bowood, O..... b	Burnley, O.....	Cap Sante, Q..... l r	Chester, N.S..... t m
Boyne, O.....	Burns, O.....	Cap Sante, Q..... l r	Chester Basin, N.S.
Boynton, Q.....	Burnstown, O....	Caracut, N.B....	Chesterfield, O....
Box Grove, O.....	Burnt Church, N.E.	Carden, O..... b	Cheticamp, N.S....
Bracebridge, O....	Burntcoat, N.S....	Carillon, Q..... b	Cheverie, N.S....
Bradford, O..... m b t	Burritt's Rapids, O. b	Carleton, Q..... b l	Chezzetcook, N.S..
Braemar, O.....	Burtch, O.....	Carleton, N. B....	Chichester, Q.....
Brampton, O..... m b t	Burton, O.....	Carleton Place, O. m b t	Chicoutimi, Q..... b r
Branchton, O.....	Burton, N.B.....	Carlingford, O.... b	Chipman, N.B....
Brantford, O..... m b t	Bury's Green, O...	Carlisle, O.....	Chippawa, O..... m b t
*Brantford Station, O	Bushfield, O.....	Carlow, O.....	Christmas Isl., N.S.
Brechin, O.....	Bute, Q.....	Carlsruhe, O.....	Churchill, O.....
Brentwood, O.....	Butternut Ridge, N.B.	Carlton, N.S....	Church Street, N.S.
Breslaw, O..... t	Buttonville, O....	Carluke, O.....	Churchville, O....
Brewer's Mills, O..	Buxton, O.....	Carnegie, O.....	Churchville, N.S..
Brewster, O.....	Byng, O.....	Carp, O.....	Chute's Cove, N.S.
Bridgenorth, O....	Byron, O.....	Carriboo Cove, N.S.	Clachan, O.....
Bridgeport, N.S..	Cacouna, Q..... l t	Carroll's Cor., N.S.	Clabham, Q.....
Bridgeport, O.....	Casarea, O.....	Carronbrooke, O. m b t	Clare, N.S.....
Bridgetown, N.S.. t m	Cainsville, O..... b	Carville, O.....	Claremont, O..... m b
Bridgeville, N.S..	Caintown, O.....	Carthage, O.....	Claremont, N.S....
Bridgewater, N.S.. t m	Caistorville, O....	Cartwright, O..... b	Clarence, O..... m b t
Bridgewater, O.... m	Calabogie, O.....	Cashel, O.....	Clarence Creek, O..
Brigg's Corner, N.E.	Caldwell, O..... b	Cashmere, O.....	Clarenceville, Q.... b l
Brigham, Q.....	Caledon, O..... m b	Caseham, O.....	Clarendon, Q..... l
Bright, O..... m b	Caledon, East, O. b	Castlebar, Q..... l	Clarendon, N.B....
Brighton, O..... m b t	Caledonia, N.B....	Castleford, O.....	Clarendon Centre, Q.
Brinkworth, O....	*Caledonia, O..... t	Castlemore, O....	Clarke, O..... m b
Brinsley, O.....	Caledonia Cor., N.S.	Castleton, O..... m b	Clark's Harbor, N.S.
Bristol, Q..... b l	Caledonia Mills, N.S.	Catalone, N.S....	Clarksburg, O..... m b
Britannia, O.....	Caledonia, St. Marys N.S.....	Cataract, O..... b	Claude, O.....
*Britannia Mills, Q.	Caledonia Sprg's, O.	Cathart, O.....	Clayton, O.....
Britonville, Q....	Calumet Island, Q. l	Caughnawaga, Q... l	Clear Creek, O....
Broad Cove, Inter- val, N.S.....	Camborne, O.....	Cavan, O..... b	Clearville, O..... m b
Broad Cove, Lunen- burg, N.S.....	Cambray, O..... b	Cawdor, O.....	Clementsport, N.S.
Broad Cove Marsh, N.S.....	Cambridge, N.B..	Cayuga, O..... m b	Clementsvalle, N.S.
Brock, O.....	Cambridge, N.S..	Cedar Grove, O....	Clifford, O..... m b
Brockton, O.....	Camden, East, O. b	Cedar Hill, O.....	Clifton, O..... m b t
Brockville, O.... m b t	Cameron, O.....	Cedar Lake, N.S..	Clifton, Gloucester County, N.B....
Brodhagan, O.....	Camilla, O.....	Cedars, Q..... l	Clifton, Kings Co'ty N.B.....
Brome, Q..... b l	Camlachie, O..... t	Cedarville, O.....	Clifton House, O... b t
Bromenere, Q.....	Campbellford, O... m b	Centre Augusta, O.	Clinton, O..... m b t
Brompton, Q..... t	Campbellton, N.B. t m	Centreville, N.S..	Clontarf, O.....
Brompton Falls, Q. m b t	Campbell's Cross, O. b	Centreville, O....	Clover Hill, O..... b
Bronte, O..... b	Campbell Settlemt', N.B.....	Centreville, Carleton Co., N.B.....	Cloyne, O.....
Brookbury, Q.....	Campbellville, O... b	Centreville, Albert Co., N.B.....	Clyde, O.....
Brookfield, Colches- ter, N.S.....	Campden, O.....	Chaise River, N.S..	Clyde River, N.S..
Brookfield, Queens, N.S.....	Campo Bello, N.B.	Chamcook, N.B....	Coal Mines, N.B..
Brooklin, O..... m b	Canaan Road, N.S.	Chambly Basin, Q... b l	Coaticook, Q.... m b t
Brooklyn, N.S....	Canada Creek, N.S.	Chambly C'ton, Q. m b l t	Coats Mills, N.B..
	Canard, N.S.....	Champlain, Q.....	Cobden, O.....
	Canboro', O.....		Coboconk, O.....
	Canfield, O..... m b t		

List of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &c., in the Dominion of Canada.--(Continued.)

Cockfish, N.B.....	Criff, O.....	b	Devon, O.....	b	East Bay, N.S.....
Cocaigne, N.B.....	Crinan, O.....		Dewittville, Q.....		East Bay, North
Cockmagun, N.S....	Cromarty, O.....		Dexter, O.....		Side, N.S.....
Cobourg, O..... m b t	Cromwell, N.B....		Diamond, O.....	b	East Bolton, Q.....
Codrington, O.....	Crosshill, O.....	b	Dickson's Store, N.S		East Branch, River
Colborne, O..... m b t	Crosspoint, Q.....		Dickinson's Land-		Philip, N.S.....
Colchester, O..... b	Cross Point, Boular-		ing, O..... m b t		East Chester, Q....
Coldsprings, O.....	derie Island, N.S.		Digby, N.S..... m t		East Clifton, Q....
Coldstream, O.....	Cross Roads, Coun-		Diligent River, N.S.		East Dunham, Q....
Coldstream, N.B....	try Harbor, N.S.		Dingle, O..... m b		Eastern Har., N.S.
Coldwater, O.....	Cross Roads, Mid-		Dipper Harbor, N.B.		East Farnham, Q.... 1
Colebrook, O..... b	dle Medford, N.S.		Discouse, N.S.....		East Hawkesbury, O
Coleraine, O.....	Cross Roads, St.		Dixie, O.....		East Hereford, Q....
Coleridge, O.....	George's Channel,		Dixon's Corners, O.		East Jeddore, N.S.
Cole's Island, N.B..	N.S.....		Doak Town, N.B....		Easton's Corn's, O. m
Colinville, O.....	Croton, O.....		Doheyty's Mills,		East Oro, O.....
Collfield, Q.....	Crow Harbor, N.S.		N.B.....		East Port, Med-
Collina, N.B.....	Crowland, O.....		Domaire de Gen-		way, N.S.....
Collingwood, O.... m b t	Croydon, O.....		tilly, Q.....		East R., St. Mary's.
Collin's Bay, O....	Cryslor, O.....		*Don, O..... t		N.S.....
Colpoys's Bay, O....	Culloden, O.....		Donegal, O.....		East Riv, St. Mary's
Columbus, O..... m b	Cumberland, O.... m b		Donegal, N.B.....		C., Guysboro', N.S
Comber, O..... m	Cumberland Bay,		Doon, O.....		East Side Pubnico
Combermere, O....	N.B.....		Doran, O.....		Harbor, N.S.....
Como, Q.....	Cumberland Point,		Dorchester, N.B.... m t		East Side West
Compton, Q..... m b t	N.B.....		Dorchester Stat'n O		Branch, East Riv.
Concord, O.....	Cumminsville, O..		Dorking, O.....		Pictou, N.S.....
Conestogo, O..... m b	Cumnock, O.....		Dornock, O.....		East Templeton, Q.
Coningsby, O.....	Curran, O.....		*Doucett's, Q..... t		Eastville, N.S.....
Conner, O.....	Curryville, N.B....		Douglas, N.B.....		East Williamsb'g, O.
Connorsville, N.B.	Cushing, Q..... b l		Douglas, O..... m		Eastwood, O..... b
Conquerall Bk, N.S.	Dacre, O.....		Douglas Harbor, N.B		Eaton, Q..... b l
Conroy, O.....	Daillebout, Q..... l		Douglas Town, N.B.		Economy, N.S.....
Consecon, O..... m b t	Dalesville, Q.....		Douglas Valley		Economy, Up, N.S.
Constance, O.....	Dalhousie, N.B.... m t		Road, N.B.....		Eddystone, O.....
Contreccœur, Q.... l	Dalhousie Settle-		Douglstown, Q....		Eden, O.....
Conway, O.....	ment, N.S.....		Dover, N.B.....		Eden Mills, O..... b
Cook's Brook, N.S.	Dalhousie Mills, O..		Dover South, O....		Edgecombe, O.....
Cookshire, Q..... m b l	Dalibaire, Q.....		Downeyville, O....		Edgett's Landing,
Cookstown, O..... m b	Dalkeith, O.....		Drayton, O..... m b		N.B.....
Cooksville, O..... m b	Dalston, O.....		Dresden, O..... m b		Edmonton, O..... b
Cooper, O.....	Danforth, O.....		Drew's Mills, Q....		Edmundston, N.B.. m
Copetown, O.....	Danville, Q..... m b l t		Dromore, O.....		Edwardsburg, O.... b t
Copleston, O.....	Darrell, O.....		Drumbo, O..... m b t		Eel Brook, N.S....
Corinth, O.....	Darrow's Corner,		Drummondville, Q. b l r		Eel River, N.B....
Cornabuss, O.....	N.S.....		Drummondville, O. m b		Eganville O..... m
Cornar of Windsor	Dartford, O.....		Drumquin, O.....		Egbert, O.....
and Chester Road,	Dartmouth, N.S....		Drury, O.....		Egerton, O.....
N.S.....	Darwin, O.....		Dryden, O.....		Eglington, O.....
Corn Hill, N.B....	Davenport, O..... t		Duart, O..... m		Egmondville, O.... m b
Cornwall, O..... m b t	Dawn Mills, O....	b	Dublin Shore, N.S.		Egremont, O.....
Carnwallis, E., N.S.	Dawson Settlement,		Dudswell, Q..... b l		Egypte, Q.....
Corunna, O.....	N.B.....		Dufferin, O.....		Elder, O.....
Coteau du Lac, Q.... l	Daywood, O.....		Dumbarton R. R.		Eldorado, O.....
Coteau Landing,	Dealtown, O.....		Station, N.B....		Elfrida, O.....
Q..... m b l t r	De Cewsville, O....		Dumblane, O.....		Elgin, O.....
Coteau Station, Q.... t	Deep Brook, N.S....		Dumfries, N.B....		Elgin, N.B.....
Cote des Neiges, Q.	Deerfield, N.S....		Dunany, Q.....		Elginburg, O.....
Cote St. Paul, Q....	Deerhurst, O.....		Dunbar, O..... b		Elngifield, O.....
Cotswold, O.....	Deer Island, N.B..		Dunbarton, O..... m b		Elizabethville, O..
Coulson, O.....	Delaware, O..... m b		Duncrief, O.....		Ellengowan, O....
Country Har., N.S.	Delhi, O..... m b		Dundalk, O.....		Ellershausen, N.S.
Courtland, O.....	Delta, O.....		Dundas, O..... m b t		Ellesmere, O.....
Coventry, O.....	Demorestville, O..		Dundee, Q..... l		Elm Grove, O..... b
Coverdale, N.B....	Dempsey's Corner,		Dundee, N.B.....		Elmira, O.....
Covey Hill, Q.....	N.S.....		Dundee Centre, Q.		Elmsdale, N.S.... t
Cowal, O.....	Denbigh, O.....		Dundela, O.....		Elmsville, N.S....
Cowansville, Q.... m b	Denfield, O.....		Dundonald, O.....		Elmvale, O.....
Cow Bay, N.S.... m	Denison's Mills, Q.		Dungannon, O..... b		Elmwood, O.....
Coxheath, N.S....	Deniston, O.....		Dunham, Q..... m b l		Elora, O..... m b t
Craighurst, O..... m b	Densmore's, Five		Dunkeld, O.....		Elsinore, O.....
Craigleith, O.....	mile River, N.S..		Dunaville, O..... m b t		Embro, O..... m b
*Craigs Road, Q.... t	De Ramsay, Q.....		Dunphy, N.B.....		Embrun, O.....
Craigvale, O.....	Derby, N.B.....		Dunraven, Q.....		Emerald, O.....
Cranbourne, Q.....	Dereham, O..... m b		Dunsford, O.....		Emigrant Settle-
Cranford, O.....	Derry West, O....		Duntroon, O..... b		ment, N.B.....
Cranworth, O.....	Derwent, O.....		Dunvegan, O.....		Enfield, N.S.....
Crawford, O.....	Deschambault, Q.. l		Durham, O..... m b		Enfield, O.....
Credit, O..... m b	Desmond, O.....		Durham, N.S.....		English Cor., N.S.
Crediton, O.....	*Des Riviere, Q.... t		Eagle, O.....		English Settlement,
Creek Bank, O..... b	Detour du Lac, Q..		Eardley, Q.....		N.B.....
Creemore, O.....	Deux Rivières, O..		Earlton, N.S.....		English Town, N.S.
Cressy, O.....	Devizes, O.....		East Arthabaska, Q.		Enniskillen, O....

## LIST of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &amp;c., in the Dominion of Canada.--(Continued.)

Ennismore, O.....	b	Forks, Margaree ..	Glenelg, N.S.....	Grey, O.....
Enterprise, O.....	b	Forks, N.B.....	Glegarry, N.S....	Griersville, O.....
Epping, O.....		Formosa, O.....	Glenloyd, Q.....	Griffith, O.....
Epsom, O.....		Forristall's, N.S..	Glenlyon, O.....	Grimsby, O.....
Eramosa, O.....		Fort Coulonge, Q..	Glenmeyer, O.....	*Grimsby Station, O.
Erbville, O.....		Fort Erie, O.....	Glen Morris, O....	Grondines, Q.....
Erie, O.....		Fort Ingall .....	Glennevis, O.....	Grovesend, O.....
Erin, O.....	m b	Fort William (L.S.)O.	Glen Road, N.S....	Guelph, O.....
Erinsville, O.....	b	Fort William, Q....	Glen Sutton, Q....	*Guelph Freight
Ernestown, O.....	t *	Foster's Cove, N.B.	Glen Tae, O.....	House, O.....
Erroll, O.....		Fouchie, N.S.....	Glenvale, O.....	Gulf Shore, N.S....
Escott, O.....		Fournier, O.....	Glen William, O...	Gunning Cove, N.S.
Escuminac, N.B....		Foxboro', O.....	*Gloucester, O....	Guysboro', O.....
Esperance, Q.....		Fox Creek, N.B....	Goble's Corners, O.	Guysborough, N.S.
Esquesing, O.....		Fox Harbor, N.S....	Goderich, O.....	Guysboro' Int'l, N.S.
*Etchemin, Q.....	t	Fox River, Q.....	*Goderich Harb., O	*Hadlow Cove, Q....
Ethel, O.....		Framboise, N.S....	Golden Creek, O...	Hagersville, O.....
Etobicoke, O.....	m b	Frampton, Q.....	Goldfields, N.S....	Halfway Brook, N.S.
Eugenia, O.....		Frankford, O.....	Goldstone, O.....	Halfway River, N.S.
Evangeline, Q.....		Franklin, O.....	Good Corner, N.B.	Haliburton, O.....
Evelyn, O.....		Franktown, O.....	Goodwood, O.....	Halifax, Q.....
Eversley, O.....		Frankville, O.....	Gordonsville, N.B.	Halifax, N.S.....
Everton, O.....		Fraser's Mills, N.S.	Gore, N.S.....	Halfway, O.....
Exeter, O.....	m b	Fredericton, N.B..	Gore's Landing, O.	Hall's Bridge, O....
Fairfax, O.....		Do Road, N.B.	Gormley, O.....	Hall's Harbor, N.S.
Fairfield, N.B....		Freelton, O.....	Gorrie, O.....	Ham, Q.....
Fairfield, O.....		Freeport, O.....	Gosfield, O.....	Hamburg, O.....
Fairview, O.....		Freiburg, O.....	Goshen, N.B.....	Hamilton, O.....
Fairville, N.B....		Frelighsburg, Q....	Goshen, N.S.....	Hamlet, O.....
Faley's Mills, N.B.		French Lake, N.B.	Gosport, O.....	Hammettsholm, O..
Falkeburg, O.....		French River, N.S.	Gould, Q.....	Hammond, O.....
Falkirk, O.....	b	French Village, Q..	Gourock, O.....	Hammond Riv., N.B.
Falkland, O.....		French Village, N.B.	Gowanstown, O....	Hampstead, O.....
Fall's Bay B'ch, N.S.		Frogmore, O.....	Gower Point, O....	Hampstead, N.B....
Falmouth, N.S....		Frome, O.....	Gowrie Mines, N.S.	Hampton, O.....
Falmouth, Windsor		Frost Village, Q....	Grafton, O.....	Hampton, N.B....
Bridge.....		Fulford, Q.....	Grakamsville, O...	Hamtown, N.B....
Farmerstown, N.B.		Fullarton, O.....	Grauby, Q.....	Hannon, O.....
Farmersville, O....	m b	Fulton, O.....	Grandance, County	Hanover, O.....
Farnham Centre, Q.		Gabarouse, N.S....	Richmond, N.S....	Hantsport, N.S....
Farquhar, O.....	b	Gad's Hill, O.....	Grandance, Inver-	Hanwell, N.B.....
Farran's Point, O..		Gagetown, N.B....	ness, N.S.....	Har. A' Bouchet, N.S.
Father Point, Q....	t	Galt, O.....	Grande Baie, Q....	Harbor Road, N.S.
Felton, O.....		Galway, O.....	Grande Greve, Q..	Harbortville, N.S..
Fenaghvale, O.....		Gananoque, O....	Grande Ligne, Q...	Hardinge, O.....
Fenella, O.....	b	Garafraxa, O.....	Grand Falls, N.B..	Hardwick, N.B....
Fenelon Falls, O....	m b	Gardener's C'k, N.B.	Grand Falls Por., N.B.	Harewood, N.B....
Fenwick, Nap'n, N.S.		Garden of Eden, N.S.	Grandique Ferry (N	Hargrave, Q.....
Fenwick, O.....		Garden River, O...	side), N.S.....	Harlem, O.....
Fenwick, N.S.....		Garneau, Q.....	Grand Lake, N.S....	Harley, O.....
Fergus, O.....	m b t	Garthby, Q.....	Grand Manan, N.B.	Harmony, O.....
Ferguson's Falls, O.		Gaspe Basin, Q....	*Grand Metis, Q....	Harold, O.....
Fermoy, O.....		Gaspereau, N.B....	Grand Aunce, N.B.	Harper, O.....
Fernhill, O.....		Gaspereau, N.S....	Grand Nar'ws, N.S.	Harpurhey, O....
Feversham, O.....		Gay's River, N.S....	Grand River, Q....	Harrietsville, O....
Fingal, O.....	m b	Gay's Riv. R'd, N.S.	Grand River, N.B..	Harrington, East, Q.
Finger Board, N.B.		Geary, N.B.....	Grand River, N.S..	Harrington Cove, N.S.
Fish Creek, O.....		Gemley, O.....	Grantley, O.....	Harrington, West, O.
Fisherville, O.....		Geneva, Q.....	Granton, O.....	Harrisburg, O.....
Fitch Bay, Q.....		Gentilly, Q.....	Granville Ferry, N.S.	Harrison, O.....
Fitzroy Harbor, O..	b	Georgetown, O....	Grass Point, N.B..	Harrow, O.....
Five Islands, N.S..		Georgetown, N.S..	Grass Pond, Q.....	Harrowsmith, O...
Five Mile Riv., N.S.		Georgeville, Q....	Gravenhurst, O....	Harford, O.....
Flatlands, N.B....		Georgina, O.....	Great Bridge, N.S.	Harrington, O.....
Flesherton, O.....	m b	Germantown, N.B.	Great Shemogue, N.B.	Hartman, O.....
Fletcher's Sta'n, N.S.		Gibson's Point, N.S.	Great Village, N.S.	Harvey, N.B.....
Flinton, O.....		Gifford, O.....	Greenbank, O.....	Harvey, Co. Y'k, N.B.
Flora, O.....		Gilbert Cove, N.S..	Greenbush, O.....	Harvey Hill Mines, Q.
Floraville, N.B....		Gilbert's Mills, O..	Greenfield, N.B....	Harwich, O.....
Florence, O.....	m b	Gilford, O.....	Greenfield, N.S....	Harwood, O.....
Florenceville, N.B.		Gladstone, O.....	Greenhill, N.S....	Hastings, O.....
Do East, N.B.		Glamis, O.....	*Green Island, Q..	Hastings, N.S.....
Foley, O.....		Glanford, O.....	Greenock, O.....	Hatley, Q.....
Fontenay, Q.....		Glanmire, O.....	Green Point, O....	Haultain, O.....
Fonthill, O.....	m b	Glanworth, O.....	Green River, Q....	Havelock, O.....
Fordyce, O.....		Glascott, O.....	Green River, N.B..	Hawkesbury, O....
Forest, O.....	m b t	Glassville, N.B....	Greensville, O.....	Hawkstone, O.....
Forester's Falls, O.		Glastonbury, O....	Greenwich, N.S....	Hawksville, O.....
Forestville, O.....		Glenallan, O.....	Greenwich Hill, N.B.	Hay, O.....
Forfar, O.....		Glenarm, O.....	Greenwood, O.....	Haydon, O.....
Forks, Baddeck, N.S.		Glenburnie, O.....	Greenville, Q.....	Hayville, O.....
Forks, Middle Riv.,		Glencairn, O.....	Gresham, O.....	Hazledean, O.....
Pictou, N.S.....		Glencoe, O.....	Gretna, Q.....	Headford, O.....

## List of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &amp;c., in the Dominion of Canada.—(Continued.)

Head Lake, O.....	Hudson, Q..... t	Kazubazua, Q.....	Labarre, Q..... 1
Head of Amherst, N.S.	Hu'l, Q..... b 1	Keeuansville, O.....	La Beauce, Q..... b 1
Head Jordan Riv., N.S.	Hullsville, O.....	Keene, O..... m b	L'Acadie, Q..... 1 t
Head of Lochaber Lake, N.S.....	Humber, O.....	Kelvin, O.....	Lachenaie, Q..... 1
Head of Petitcodiac, N.B.....	Humberstone, O..... b	Kempt, Co. Queens, N.S.....	Lachine, Q..... m b 1 t
Head of Ridge, N.B.	Hunsdon, O..... b	Kempt, Co. Yorkmouth, N.S.....	*Lachine Bank, Q..... t
Head of St. Margaret's Bay, N.S.	Huntertown, Q.....	Kempt Bridge, N.S.	*Lachine Junc., Q..... t
Head of St. Mary's Bay, N.S.....	Huntingdon, Q..... m b 1 r	Kempt Head, N.S.	Lachute, Q..... m b 1 r
Head of South River Lake, N.S.	Huntingville, Q.....	Kempt Road, N.S.	Lac Noir, Q.....
Head of Tatamagouche Bay, N.S.	Huntley, O.....	Kempt Town, N.S.	Lacolle, Q..... m b 1
Head of Tide, N.S.	Hustou, O..... b	Kemptville, O..... m b t	Lafontaine, O.....
Head of Wallace Bay, N.S.....	Hyde Park Cor., O.	Kendal, O.....	Laggan, Q.....
Head of Wallace Bay (N. side) N.S.	Ilderton, O.....	Kenebec Line, Q.....	Lagrange, Q.....
Head of West Riv. N.S.....	Indiana, O..... m b	Kenilworth, O..... b	La Guerre, Q..... b 1
Heathcote, O.....	Indian Cove, Q.....	Kenmore, O.....	La Have Cross Rds, N.S.....
Hebron, O.....	Indian Harbor, Co. Halifax, N.S.....	Kennebecassis Bay, N.B.....	La Have River, N.S.
Hebron, N.S.....	Indian Island, N.B.	Kennetcook, N.S.	Lake Ainslie, N.S.
Hecleston, O..... b	Indian Road, N.S.	Kennetcook (Upper) N.S.....	Lake Ainslie (E. Side), N.S.....
Heidelberg, O.....	Indian Town, N.B.	Kent Bridge, O.....	Lake Aylmer, Q.....
Hemison, Q..... 1	*Ingersoll Sta'a, O. t	Kentville, N.S..... t m	Lake Beauport, Q.....
Hemmingford, Q. m b 1	Ingersoll, O..... b m t	Kerrwood, O..... b	Lake Dore, O.....
Henry, O.....	Ingonish, N.S.....	Kerry, O.....	Lake Etchemiu, Q.
Henryburg, Q.....	Inistioge, O.....	Kertch, O.....	Lakefield, Q.....
Henryville, Q..... m b 1	Inkerman, O.....	Keswick, O..... b	Lakefield, N.B....
Hepworth, O.....	Innerkip, O.....	Keswick Ridge, N.B.	Lake George, N.S.
Herbert, Q.....	Innisfil, O.....	Ketch Harbor, N.S.	Lakelands, N.S....
Herdman's Cors., Q. 1	Innisville, O.....	Kettleby, O.....	Lakelet, O.....
Hereford, Q..... b 1	Inverary, O.....	Keyser, O.....	Lake Megantic, Q.
Hespeler, O..... m b t	Inverhuron, O..... m b	Kilbride, O.....	Lakeside, O.....
Hiawatha, O.....	Inverness, Q..... m b 1 r	Kildare, Q..... b 1	Lake Temiscouata, Q.
*Hibernia, O..... t	Iona, O..... m b	Kilkenny, Q..... 1	Lakeville, N.B....
High Falls, O.....	Irish Town, N.B....	Killarney, O.....	Lakeville, N.S....
Highfield, O.....	Iron Hill, Q.....	Killeen, O.....	L'Amaraux, O..... b
Highfield, N.S....	Ironsides, Q.....	Kilmanagh, O.....	Lambeth, O..... b
Highgate, O.....	Iroquois, O..... m b t	Kilmarnock, O.....	Lambton, Q..... 1
Highland Creek, O.	Irvine, Q.....	Kilmartin, O.....	Lanark, O..... m b
Hillier, O.....	Irving Settle't, N.B.	Kilsyth, O.....	Lancaster, O..... b t
Hillsboro', N.S....	Isaac's Harb., N.S.	Kimbolton, Q.....	Langevin, Q.....
Hillsboro' (C.B.) N.S.	Islay, O.....	Kinburn, O.....	Langford, O.....
Hillsboro', O.....	Isle aux Coudres, Q.	Kincardine, O..... m b	Langside, O.....
Hillsborough, N.B. m t	Isle aux Grues, Q.	King, O..... m b	Langton, O.....
Hillsburgh, O..... m b	Isle aux Noix, Q.....	King Creek, O.....	Lanoraie, Q..... 1
Hillsburgh, N.S.... t	Isle Dupas, Q.....	Kingsbridge, O.....	Lansdown, O..... t
Hillsdale, O.....	Isle Ferrot, Q.....	Kingsbury, N.S.... m	L'Anse a Giles, Q.
Hillsdale, N.B....	Isle Verte, Q..... b 1 r	Kingsbury, Q.....	L'Anse au Foin, Q.
Hill's Green, O.....	Islington, O.....	Kingsclear, N.B....	L'Anse St. Jean, Q.
Hilton, O..... b	Ivanhoe, O.....	Kingsey, Q..... b 1	Lansing, O.....
Hoath Head, O.....	Jvy, O.....	Kingsey Falls, Q.....	Lanty's, N.S....
Hochelaga, Q.....	Jackson's Mills, N.S.	*King Station, O... t	La Petite Riviere St. Francois, Q.....
Hockley, O.....	Jacksontown, N.B.	Kingston, O..... m b t	La Pigeonniere, Q. 1
Holbrook, O.....	Jacksonville, N.B.	Kingston, N.B.... m t	Laprairie, Q..... m b 1 r
Holcomb, O.....	Janetville, O.....	Kingston, Kent Co., N.B.....	La Presentation, Q.
Holland Landing, O m b	Janeville, N.B....	Kingston Mills, O..	L'Ardoise, N.S....
Hollen, O..... m b	Jarratt's Corners, O.	Kingston Vill., N.S.	Larner, Q.....
Holmesville, O.....	Jarvis, O..... m b	Kingsville, O..... m b	Larochelle, Q.....
Holmesville, N.B....	Jasper, O.....	Kinkora, O.....	Laskay, O.....
Holstein, O.....	Jeddore, N.S....	Kinloss, O.....	L'Assomption, Q. m b 1 r
Holt, O..... b	Jemseg, N.B....	Kinlough, O..... b	Laterriere, Q.....
Homer, O.....	Jenkins, N.B....	Kinmount, O.....	Latona, Q.....
Honeywood, O.....	Jersey R., Chaudiere, Q.	Kinnear's Mills, Q.	Laurel, O.....
Hopfield, O.....	Jerseyville, O..... b	Kinsale, O.....	Lauzon, Q.....
Hopetown, O.....	Joggin Mines, N.S.	Kintore, O.....	Laval, Q.....
Hopewille, N.S....	Johnson, O.....	Kippen, O..... b	Lavaltrie, Q..... 1
Hopewell, N.B....	Johnson's Mills, O.	Kirby, O.....	Lavender, O.....
Hopewell Cape, N.B. t	Johnston, N.B....	Kirkfield, O..... b	L'Avenir, Q..... b 1
Hopewell Cor., N.B.	Johnville, N.B....	Kirkhill, O.....	Lawrenceville, Q...
Hopewell Hill, N.B. t	Jolicure, N.B....	Kirk's Ferry, O.....	Leamington, O..... b
Hornby, O.....	Joliette, Q..... m b r t	Kirkton, O..... b	Leaskdale, O.....
Hornby's Mills, O.	Jonquieres, Q.....	Kirkwall, O.....	Leavens, O.....
Houghton, O.....	Jordan, O..... b	Klneburg, O..... m b	Leclercville, Q.....
Howe Island, O.....	Jordan Bay, N.S....	Knatchbull, O.....	Ledge, N.B....
Howick, Q.....	Judique, N.S....	Knowlesville, N.B.	Leeds, Q..... m b 1
Hubbard's Cove, N.S.	Jura, O..... b	Knowlton, Q..... m b 1 r	Leffroy, O..... m t
Hubbell's Falls, O.	Kaladar, O.....	Knoxford, N.B....	Leicester, N.S....
	Kamouraska, Q... m b r	Knoyard, N.S....	Leinster, O.....
	Kars, O.....	Komoka, O..... m b	Leitch's Creek, N.S.
	Kars, N.B....	Kouchibouguac, N.B.	Leith, O.....
	Katesville, O.....	La Baie, Q..... b 1	Lemonville, O.....
			Lennoxville, Q... m b t

## LIST of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &amp;c., in the Dominion of Canada.—(Continued.)

Lenox, O.....	Long Point, Q.....	Maberly, O.....	Mascarene, N.B....
Leonard's Hill, Q..	Long Creek, N.B....	Mabou, N.S..... m	Martintown, O..... m b
L'Epiphanie, Q.....	Long Settl't, N.B....	Mabou C. Mines, N.S.	Martin's River, N.S.
Lepreau, N.B.....	Longueuil, Q..... m b 1 r	Maccan, N.S.....	Martinville, Q.....
L'Equile, N.S.....	Longwood, O..... m b	Maccan Interval, N.S.	Marysville, O.....
Les Eboulements, Q..	Longwood Sta'n, O. t	Maccan Mount., N.S.	Mascouche, Q..... 1
Les Ecuireuils, Q..	Lonsdale, O.....	Maces Bay, N.B....	Masham, Q..... 1
Les Escoumains, Q. b	Lorette, Q.....	Macnider, Q.....	Maskinonge, Q..... 1 t
Leskard, O.....	Loretto, O..... b	Mactaquack, N.B..	Massawippi, Q..... m b
Leslie, O.....	L'Orignal, O..... m b t	Macton, O.....	Massie, O.....
Les Petites Berger-	Lorraine, O.....	Macville, O.....	Mast Town, N.S....
nes, Q.....	Lothiniere, Q..... b 1	Maddington, Q.....	Matane, Q.....
L'Etete, N.B.....	Lothian, O.....	Madisco, N.B.....	Matapediac, Q..... t
Levis, Q..... m b 1 r t	Loughboro', O..... m b	Madoc, O..... m b	*Mattilda, O.....
Lewis Bay, N.S....	Louisburg, N.S....	Madrid, O.....	Mattawa, O.....
Lewis Head, N.S....	Louisville, O.....	Maguadavic, N.B.	Maugerville, N.B.
Lewis Mountain, N.B.	Lovat, O.....	Magdalen Isl'ds, Q. b r	Mawcock, Q.....
Lifford, O.....	Low, Q.....	Magog, Q..... m b 1 t	Maxwell, O.....
Limehouse, O..... t	Lowbanks, O.....	Magoon's Point, Q.	Mayfield, O.....
Lime Lake, O.....	Lower Argyle, N.S.	Magundy, N.B....	Maynard, O.....
Lime Rock, N.S....	Lower Barney's Riv.,	Mahone Bay, N.S..	Mayne, O.....
Lindsay, O..... b 1 t	N.S.....	Maidstone, O.....	Maynooth, O.....
Lindsay's, N.B....	Lower Bright'n, N.B.	Mainadieu, N.S....	Mayo, Q.....
Lingan Mines, N.S.	Lo'er Canterb'y, N.B.	Maitland, O..... t	Meadowvale, O.....
Linton, O.....	Lower Cape, N.B..	Maitland, N.S....	Meaford, O..... m b t
Lintons, N.B.....	Lo'er Cov'r'le, N.B.	Maitland, Co. Anna-	Meagher's Grant, N.S.
Linwood, O..... b	Lower Granv'le, N.S.	polis, N.S.....	Mechanics Settle-
Lisadell, O.....	Lower French Vil-	Maitland, Co. Yar-	ment, N.B.....
Lisbon, O.....	lage, N.B.....	month, N.S.....	Medford, N.S.....
Lisburn, O.....	L'er Hillsboro', N.B.	Malagash, N.S....	Medina, O.....
Liscomb, N.S.....	Lower Horton, N.S.	Malagawatch, N.S.	Medonte, O.....
L'Islet, Q..... b 1 t	Lower Ireland, Q..	Malakoff, O.....	Melancthon, O.....
Listowel, O..... m b	Lower La Have	Malignant Brook	Melbourne, Q..... m b 1
Little Arichat.....	Cross Roads, N.S.	Cross Roads, N.S.	Melbourne Ridge, Q.
Little Bras d'Or, N.S.	Lower Maccan, N.S.	Malignant Cove, N.S.	Melocheville, Q.....
Little Britain, O..	L'wer N'castle, N.B.	Malorytown, O..... t	Melrose, O.....
Little Current, O..	Lower Pereaux, N.S.	Malmaison, Q..... b	Melrose, N.S.....
L'tle Glace Bay, N.S. m	Lower Prince Wil-	Malone, O.....	Melvorn Square, N.S.
Little Harbor, N.S.	liam, N.B.....	Malton, O..... t	Melville, O.....
Little Metis, Q..... t	Lower River Inhabi-	Malvern, O.....	Memramcook, N.B.
Little Narrows, N.S.	tants, N.S.....	Manchester, O..... b	Menie, O.....
Little Rapids, Q...	Lower Selmah, N.S.	Manchester, N.S..	Merigonish, N.S....
Little Rideau, O..	Lower Settle't, Mid.	Manchester, R'd, N.S.	Merivale, O.....
Little River, N.S..	River, Vict. N.S..	Mandamin, O.....	Mersea, O.....
Little River, Cover-	L'er S'thampt'n, N.B.	Manilla, O..... m b	*Metapediac, Q..... t
dale, N.B.....	Lower South River,	Manitowaning, O..	Meteghan, N.S.... t
L'tle Riv., Elgin, N.B.	N.S.....	Mannheim, O.....	Methot's Mills, Q. t
Little River, Co.	Lo'er Stewacke, N.S.	Manningville, Q...	Metis, Q..... b 1
Cumberland, N.S.	Low'r Wakef'ld, N.B.	Manotick, O.....	Meersburg, O.....
Little River Co.	Lower Ward, N.S..	Mansfield, O.....	Meyersburg, O.....
Digby, N.S.....	Lo'er W'dstock, N.B.	Mansonville-Pot., Q. b 1	Michipicoten Riv., O.
Little River, Mid.	Low Point, N.S....	Maple, O..... m	Middleville, O.....
Musquodoboit, N.S.	Low Poi't Shore, N.S.	Maple Green, N.B.	Middlefield, N.S....
L'tle Riv. Shore, N.S.	Loville, O.....	Maple Grove, Q...	Mdle. Cover'd'le, N.B.
Little River, Co. Sun-	Lucan, O..... m b t	Maple Hill, O.....	Middle Kennetcook,
bury, N.B.....	Lucerne, Q.....	Maple Leaf, Q.....	N.S.....
Little Rocher, N.B.	Lucknow, O..... m b	Mapleton, O.....	Middle River Dur-
L'tle Shemogue, N.B.	Ludlow, N.B.....	Maquapit Lake, N.B.	ham, N.S.....
Little Tracadie, N.S.	Lumley, O.....	Marathon, O.....	Mdle Riv., (C.B.), N.S.
Liverpool, N.S.... t m	Lunenburg, Q.....	Marbleton, Q..... b 1	Middle Section, S.E.
Livingst'n, Cv., N.S.	Lunenburg, N.S.... m t	March, O.....	Margaree, N.S....
Lloydtown, O.....	Lurgan, Q.....	Marchmont, O.....	Mdle. Settle'mt, Riv.
Lobo, O.....	Lutes Mount., N.B.	Marden, O.....	Inhabitants, N.S..
Lochaber, N.S....	Luther, O.....	Margaree, N.S....	Middle River, South
Lochaber Bay, Q...	Luton, O.....	Margaree F'rks, N.S.	River, N.S.....
Loch Garry, O.....	Lyle's Bridge, N.S.	Margaretsville, N.S.	Mdle. Simonds, N.B.
Lochiel, O.....	Lyn, O..... m b t	Maria, Q.....	Middleton, N.B....
Locke's Isl'd, N.S.	Lynden, O..... m b t	Marie Joseph, N.S.	Middleton, N.S....
Lochartville, N.S.	Lyndhurst, O.....	Marion Bridge, N.S.	Midgie, N.B....
Loch Lomond, N.B.	Lynedoch, O..... m b	Maritana, Q.....	Midhurst O.....
Loch Lomond, N.S.	Lynnfield, N.B....	Markham, O..... m b	Mildmay, N.B....
Lockton, O.....	Lyons, O.....	Marlbank, O.....	Mill End, Q.....
Logierait, O.....	Lyster, Q.....	Marlow, Q.....	Milford, O..... m b
Londersborough, O. b	McDonald's Cr., N.B.	Marmion, O.....	Milford, N.S....
London, O..... m b t	McDonald's Crs., O.	Marmora, O..... b	Mil'd, Haven Briqe,
Londonderry, N.B.	McDonald's Pt., N.B.	Marnoch, O.....	N.S.....
Londonderry, N.S. t	McGillivray, O.... m b	Marriatt's Cove, N.S.	Millbank, O..... m b
Long Island, N.S..	McIntyre, O.....	Marshall's Cove, N.S.	Mill Bridge, O.....
Long Is'd Locks, O.	McKay's Pt., N.S.	Marshall's Town, N.S.	Mill Brook, O..... m t
Long Point, N.B..	McKenzie's Cr., N.B.	Marshville, O.....	Mill Brook, N.S....
Long Point, N.S..	McLauchlan Rd., N.B.	Marsh Settle'mt Mc-	*Mill Cove, Q. . . t
Long Point, Kings-	McLellan's Br'k, N.S.	Lellan's Mt., N.S.	Mill Cove, N.S....
Co. N.B.....	McPherson's F'y, N.S.	Marshy Hope, N.S.	Mill Creek, N.B....

## List of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &amp;c., in the Dominion of Canada.—(Continued.)

Mille Isles, Q.....	Mountjoy, Q.....	New Germany, N.S.	North Pinnacle, Q.
Mille Roches, O... m	Mount Oscar, Q....	New Glasgow, N.S. m t	North Port, O..... m
Miller's Creek, N.S.	Mount Pleasant, O. b	New Glasgow, Q....	N'th Range Cor., N.S.
Mill Grove, O..... b	Mountsberg, O.....	New Hamburg, O.... m b	North Ridge, O.....
Mill Haven, O.....	Mount St. Louis, O.	New Harbor, N.S....	North River, N.B.
Milliken, O.....	Mount St. Patrick, O.	New Horton, N.B....	North River Bridge
Millington, O.....	Mount Thom, N.S.	Newington, O..... b	Co. Colchester, N.S.
Millidgeville, N. B.	Mount Uniacke, N.S.	New Ireland, Q..... l	North River Bridge,
Mill Point, O.....	*Mount Vernon, O. m b	New Ireland, N.B....	St. Ann's, N.S....
Millstream, N.B....	Mount Webster, O.	New Irel'd Ro'd, N.B.	North River, Co.
Milltown, N.B.... b	Mount Whatley, N.B.	New Jerusalem, N.B.	Colchester, N.S.
Mill Village, N.S....	M'th of Jemseg, N.B.	New Larig, N.S....	North River Plat-
Millville, N.S....	M'th of Kes'ick, N.B.	New Liverpool, Q.... l	form, N.B.....
Milnesville, O.....	Mouth of Millst'm NB	New Lowell, O.....	North Salem, N.S.
Milton, N.S.....	Mouth of Neperis, NB	New Market, O.... m b t	North Section, Earl-
Milton East, Q..... l	Muddy Branch, Q....	New Mills, N.B....	town, N.S.....
Milton West, O.... m b	Mulgrave, O.....	New Minas, N.S....	North Seneca, O....
Mimico, O.....	Mulmur, O.....	Newport, O..... t	North Shore, N.S.
Mimosa, O.....	Munquart, N.B....	Newp't Corner, N.S.	North Shore, Wal-
Minden, O.....	Muncey, O.....	Newport Land'g, N.S.	lace, N.S.....
Minesing, O.....	Munster, O.....	Newport Station, N.S.	North Stanbridge, Q.
Minudie, N.S.....	Murray, O.....	Newport, N.S.....	North Stukely, Q.... b l
Mira Gut, N.S....	Murray Bay, Q.... br	New Richmond, Q.... b l	North Sutton, Q....
Mispec, N.B.....	Murray's Corn'r, NB	New River, N.B....	North Svdney, N.S. m
Mitchell, O..... m b t	Murvale, Q.....	New Ross, O.....	North Wakefield, Q. b
Moe's River, Q....	Muskoka Falls, O....	New Ross, N.B....	N'th West Arm, N.S.
Mohawk, O..... m b	Musquash, N.B....	New Ross, N.S.....	N'th Williamsburg, O.
Moidart, N.S.....	Musquodoboit Har-	Newry, O.....	Norton, N.B..... t
Moira, O.....	bor, N.S.....	New Sarum, O.....	Norton Creek, Q....
Molasses Harb'r, NS	Musquodoboit Mid-	Newton, Brook, O....	Norval, O..... m t
Molesworth, O.....	dle, N.S.....	Newton Robinson, O.	Norway, O.....
Monck, O.....	Musquodoboit Up-	*Newtonville O.... rt	Norwich, O..... m b
Monckland, O.....	per, N.S.....	New Town, N.S....	Norwood, O..... m b
Moncton, N.B.... t	Musselburg, O....	New Tusket, N.S....	Notfield, O.....
Monemore, O.....	Myrtle, O.....	Niagara, O..... m b t	Notre Dame du Por-
Mongenais, Q..... l	Mystic, Q.....	Nicholl's Corner, N.S.	tage, Q.....
Mongolia, O.....	Nackawick, N.B....	Nicolet, Q..... m b l	Nottawa, O.....
Monkton, O.....	Nairn, O..... m b	Nictaux Falls, N.S.	Noyan, Q..... l
Mono Centre, O....	Nanticoke, O..... b	Niel's Harbor, N.S.	Nutt's Corners, Q....
Mono Mills, O.... m b	Napanee, O..... m b t	Niely Road, N.S....	Oak Bay, N.B.....
Montague, O.....	Napanee Mills, O....	Nile, O.....	Oak Hill O.....
Montcalm, Q.....	Napier, O..... m b	Nilestown, O.....	Oak Hill, N.B....
Monte Bello, Q.... l	Napierville, Q.... m b r	Nine Mile River, N.S.	Oakland, O..... m b
Montmagny, Q.... m b r	Nappan, N.S....	Nissouri, O.....	Oak Point, N.B....
Montreal, Q.... m b t	Narrows, N.B....	Nithburg, O.....	Oak Point, N.B....
Montrose, O.....	Nashwaak, N.B....	Nobleton, O.....	Oak Ridges, O.....
Mont. St. Hilaire, Q.	Nashwaaksis, N.B.	Noel, N.S.....	Oakville, O..... m b t
Monum't Settlement NB	Nashwaak V'gc, NB	Noel Shore, N.S....	Oakwood, O..... b
Moore, O..... m b	Nashwood, Q.....	Norham, O..... b	Oban, O.....
Moore's Station, Q.	Nassagwiweya, O.... m b	Norland, O.....	Odessa, O..... m b
Moore's Mills, N.B.	Navan, O.....	Normandale, O....	Ohio, N.S.....
Moose Brook, N.S.	Necum Teuch, N.S.	Normanton, O.... m b	Oil Springs, O.... m b t
Moose Creek, O....	Neigette, Q.....	North Adjala, O....	Oka, Q.....
Moray, O.....	Nelson, O.....	Northampton, N.B.	Old Barns, N.S....
Morden, N.S.....	Neguac, N.B.....	North Augusta, O. m b	Oldham, N.S.....
Morewood, O.....	Netherby, O.....	North Branch, N.B.	Old Montrose, O....
Morning'de Mills, O. b	Neustadt, O..... b	North Bristol, Q....	Olinda, O.....
Morpeth O..... m b	Nevis, O.....	N'th Brookfield, N.S.	Omagh, O.....
Morrisbank, O.....	New Aberdeen, O.	North Bruce, O....	Omamee, O.... m b t
Morrisburg, O.... m b t	New Albany, N.S.	North Douro, O.... m b	Ompah, O.....
Morrison, O..... m	New Annan, N.S.	N'th E. Harbor N.S.	Oneida, O.....
Morristown, N.S....	Newark, O.....	N. E. Branch Mar-	Ongley, O.....
Morris Town, King's	New Bandon, N.B.	gareo, N.S.....	Onondaga, O..... t
Mortlake, O.....	Newbliss, O.....	North Esk Boom, N.B.	Onslow, Q..... m b l
Morton, O.....	Newbroy' O..... m b	Northfield, O.....	Onslow, N.S.....
Morven, O.....	Newboyne, O.....	Northfield, N.B....	Onslow, E. Mo., N.S.
Moscow, O.....	Newbridge, O..... b	Northfield, N.S....	Onslow, Upper, N.S.
Mossley, O.....	Newburgh, O.... m b t	North Georgetown, Q.	Ontario, O.....
Motherwell, O....	Newburgh, N.B....	North Glanford, O.	Orangeville, O.... m b
Mountain Grove, O.	Newbury, O..... m b	North Gower, O.... m b	Orchard, O.....
Mountain View, O.	New Caledonia, NS	Northampton, N.B.	Orillia, O..... m b
Mount Albert, O....	New Campbell'tn, NS	North Hatley, Q....	Orleans, O.....
Mount Albion, O....	New Canaan, N.B.	North Head, N.B....	Ormond, O.....
Mount Brydges, O. m b	New Carlisle, Q.... br	North Joggins, N.B.	Ormstown, Q.... m b l
Mount Carmel, Q....	Newcastle, O.... m b t	North Keppel, O.... b	Oro, O.....
Mount Charles, O....	Newc'e Creek, N.B.	Northlake, N.B....	Oromocto, N.B.... m
Mount Denison, N.S.	Newcastle, N.B.... m	North Lake, N.B....	Orono, O..... m b
Mount Elgin, O.... m b	Newc'e Brid'e, N.B.	North Lancaster, O.	Orwell, O..... m
Mount Forest, O.... m b	New Dundee, O.... b	North Montague, O.	Osceola, O.....
Mount Healy, O....	*New Durham, O.... t	North Mountain, O.	Osgoode, O..... t m
Mount Horeb, O....	New Edinburgh, O.	N'th Mountain, N.S.	Oshawa, O..... m b t
Mount Hurst, O.... b	New Gairloch, N.S.	N'th Nation Mills, Q.	Osprey, O.....
Mount Johnson, Q. l		North Pelham, O....	Ospringle, O.....

## LIST of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &amp;c., in the Dominion of Canada.--(Continued.)

Ossekeag, N.B.... m	Pictou, N.S..... m t	Port Hood Coal Mines, N.S.....	Rednersville, O....
Ossian, O.....	Piedm't Val'y, N.S.	Port Hood Isl'd, N.S.	Reekie, O.....
Otinabog, N.B....	Piereville, Q..... 1	Port Hoover, O....	Renfrew, N.S....
Ottawa O..... m b t	Pigeon Hill, Q.....	Port Jolly, N.S....	Renfrew, O..... m b
*Ottawa Depot, O. t	Pike River, Q.... m b 1	Port Hope, O.... m b t	Renous Bridge, N.B.
Otter Lake, Q....	Pimlico, Q.....	Portland, O..... b	Renton, O.....
Otterville, O..... m b	Pine Grove, O....	Port Latour, N.S..	Repentigny, Q.....
Oungah, O.....	Pine Orchard, O..	Port Lewis, Q....	Rhodes, N.S....
Oustic, O.....	Pineo Village, N.S.	Port Mulgrave, N.S. m t	Riceburg, Q.....
Outram, O.....	Pine River, O....	Port Nelson, O....	Riceville, O..... m t
Ovens, N.S.....	Pinkerton, O.....	Port Perry, O.... m b	Richbucto, N.B.... m
Overton, O.....	Pirate Harbor, N.S.	Port Rowan, O.... m b	Richmond, N.B....
Owen Sound, O. m b t	Pisarinco, N.B....	Port Royal, O.....	Richmond E., Q. m b 1 t
Owl's Head, Q....	Pittserry, O.....	Port Ryerse, O....	Richmond Mines, N.S. t
Oxenden, O.....	Plainfield, O.....	Port Stanley, O.... m b	Richmond W. O.... m b
Oxford Centre, O..	Plaister Cove, N.S. m t	Port Talbot, O....	Richmond Hill, O. m b t
Oxford Mills, O....	Plantagenet, O.... b t	Portuguese C'ye, N.S.	Richmond Stat'n, O. t
Oxford Station, O. t	Plattsburg, O.... b t	Port Union, O..... t	Richmond Ter., N.S.
Oyster Ponds, N.S.	Playfair, O.....	Port Williams, N.S.	Richview, O.....
Oznabrock Centre, O.	Pleasant Hill, O..	Powell, O.....	Richwood, O.....
Paisley, O..... m b	Pleasant Ridge, N.B.	Powerscourt, Q....	Ridgetown, O.... m b
Pakenham, O.... m b t	Pleasant Riv., N.S.	Prescott, O..... m b t	Ridgeville, O.....
Palermo, O.....	Plum Hollow, O..	*Prescott Junction, O. t	Rigaud, Q..... 1
Palmer's Road, N.S.	Plymouth, N.S....	*Prescott Wharf, O.	Rimouski, Q.... m b r t
Palmerston, N.B..	Pockmouche, N.B.	Preston, O..... m b	Ringwood, O.....
Panmure, O.....	Pockshaw, N.B....	Priceville, O..... b	Ripley, O..... b
Papineauville, Q..	Point Abino, O....	Primrose, O.....	River Beaudette, Q.
Paradise Lane, N.S.	Point Alexander, O.	Prince Albert, O.... m b	River Bourgeois, N.S.
Parham, O.....	Point Brule, N.S..	Prince of Wales, N.B.	River Charlo, N.B.
Paris, O..... m b t	Point au Chene, Q.	Princeport, N.S....	River David, Q.... b 1
Paris Station, O.... t	Pte. aux Anglais, Q.	Princeton, O.... m b	River Debert, N.S.
Parker, O.....	Pte. aux Trembles, Q.	Prince William, N.B.	River DeChute, N.B.
Park Head, O....	Hochelaga, Q....	Prospect, O.....	River Dennis, N.S.
Park Hill, O.... m t	Pte. aux Trembles, Q.	Pueblo Beach, N.S.	River Dennis, Up-
Parma, O.....	Portneuf, Q..... 1	Pubnico Harbor, N.S. t	per Settle, N.S.
Parrsboro', N.S.... m	Pointe Claire, Q.... 1 t	Pugwash, N.S....	River Desert, Q....
Parrsboro' Shore, N.S.	Point du Chene, N.B.	Purdy, O.....	River Gilbert, Q....
Parry Sound, O....	Pointe du Lac, Q..	Purpleville, O....	River Hebert, N.S.
Paspebiac, Q.... b	Point Edward, O..	Puslinch, O..... b	Riv. Inhabitants, N.S.
Passekeag, N.B....	Point Fortune, Q.. t	Quaco Road, N.B.	River Inhabitants,
Patterson, O.....	Point la Nim, N.B.	Quebec, Q..... m b t	Vict. Line, N.S..
Peel, N.B.....	Pte. Levi, East, Q. m b 1	Queensborough, O.	River John, N.S.... t
Peepabun, O.....	Point of Cape, N.S.	Queenston, O..... t	River John, W.
Pefferlaw, O..... b	Point Petre, O....	*Queen Street Junction, O.... t	Branch, N.S....
Peggy's Cove, N.S.	Point Platon, Q....	Queensville, N.S..	River Louison, N.B.
Pelham Union, O..	Point St. Charles, Q. m b t	Queensville, O....	River Philip, N.S..
Pembroke, O.... m b t	*Pt St. Charles H'd, Q. t	Ragdshead, N.S.	Riversdale, O....
Pendleton, O....	*Pt St. Charles W., Q. t	Ragged Head, N.S.	Riviere Bois Clair, Q.
Penetanguishene, O. m b	Point St. Peter, Q..	Ragged Island, N.S. t	Do. Des Prairies, Q. 1
Peninsula-Gaspe, Q.	Point Traverse, O..	Do. (E. side) N.S.	Riviere du Loup
Penfield, N.B....	Point Woolf, N.B..	Raglan, O..... b	(en bas), Q.... m b 1 t
Penobscis, N.B....	Poland, O.....	Railton, O.....	Riviere du Loup
Pentland, O.....	Pollett River, N.B.	Rainham, O.....	(en haut),.... b 1 t
Penville, O.....	Pomeroy Ridge, N.B.	Rainham Centre, O.	Riviere Ouelle, Q.. 1 t
Perce, Q..... b r	Pomquet Chapel, N.S.	Rainham Mills, N.B.	Riviere Raisin, O..
Perch Station, O..	Pomquet Forks, N.S.	Rap's des Joachims, Q.	Riv. Trois-Pistoles, Q.
Perkins, O.....	Ponsonby, O..... b	Ratchford River, N.S.	Robert's Isl'd, N.S..
Pero, N.S.....	Pont Chateau, Q....	Ratho, O.....	Roberval, Q.....
Perrytown, O.....	Pont de Maskonge, Q.	Ratter's Corner, N.B.	Robinson, Q..... b 1
Perth, O..... m b t	Poole, O.....	Ravenna, O.....	Roblin, O.....
Perth, N.B.....	Pope's Harbor, N.S.	Ravenshoe, O.... b	Rochelle, Q.....
Petawawa, O.....	Poquock, N.B....	Ravenswood, O.... b	Rochester, O.....
Peterboro', O.... m b t	Port Acadia, N.S..	Rawdon, Q..... 1	Rockburn, Q.....
Petersburg, O..... t	Portage du Fort, Q. m b 1 t	Raymond, O.....	Rockford, O.....
Peterson, N.B....	Portage River, N.B.	Reading, O.....	Rockingham, O....
Peterson, O.....	Port Albert, O....	Rear Black River, Co. Richmond, N.S.	Rock Island, Q....
Peterson's Ferry, O.	Port-a-Pique, N.S.	Rear Lands, N.S..	Rockland, N.B....
Petersville, N.B..	Port au Persil, Q..	Red Bank, N.B....	Rockport, N.B....
Petersville Ch., N.B.	Port Bruce, O....	Red Islands, N.S..	Rockport, O.....
Petite de Grat, N.S.	Port Burwell, O. m b t		Rockside, O.....
Petite, Metis, Q..	Port Colborne, O. m b t		Rockton, O..... b
Petite Passage, N.S.	Port Credit, O....		Rockville, N.B....
Petite Riv. Bridge; N.S....	Port Dalhousie, O. m b t		Rockv'le, Hants, N.S.
Petitcodiac, N.B. t	Port Daniel, Q....		Rockville, Yarm'th, N.S.
Petrolia, O.... m b t	Port Dover, O.... m b t		Rockv'le Sett'l't, N.S.
Petworth, O.....	Port Elgin, N.B....		Rockwood, O.... m b t
Peveril, Q.....	Port Emsley, O....		Rodgersville, O.... m
Philipsb'g, East, Q. m b 1	Porter's Hill, O....		Rodney, O.....
Philipsburg, West, Q. b	Porter's Lake, N.S.		Roeback, O.....
Philipsville, O....	Port George, N.S..		Roger's Hill, N.S..
Pickering, O.... m b	Port Granby, O....		Rokeby, O.....
Picton, O..... m b t	Port Hood, N.S.... m		Rolling Dam, N.B.

## LIST of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &amp;c., in the Dominion of Canada.--(Continued.)

Rolph, O. ....	St. Athanase, Q. .... m b l r	St. Gabriel de Brandon, Q. .... 1	Ste. Marguerite, Q. ....
Romney, O. ....	St. Aubert, Q. ....	St. Genevieve, Q. .... 1	Ste. Marie de Monnoir, Q. .... 1 r
Ronaldsay, O. .... b	St. Augustin, P'tneuf, Q. ....	St. George, N.B. .... m t	Ste. Marthe, Q. .... 1
Rondeau, O. .... m b	St. Augustin, Two Mountains, Q. .... 1	St. George, Beauce, Q. b l	St. Martin, Q. .... 1
Rondeau Harbor, O. ....	St. Barnabe, St. Maurice, Q. .... 1	St. George, Brnt., O. m b	Ste. Martine, Q. .... b l r
Rosa, O. ....	St. Barnabe, River Yamaska, Q. ....	St. George de Windsor, Q. ....	St. Martins, N.B. .... m
Rosedale, O. ....	St. Barthelemi, Q. ....	St. George's Chau'el, N. S. ....	St. Mary's, O. .... m b t
Rosedene, O. .... b	St. Bazile, Q. .... 1	St. Germain de Grant-ham, Q. ....	St. Mary's Bay, N. S. ....
Rosemont, O. .... m b	St. Bazil, N.B. ....	Ste. Gertrude, Q. ....	St. Mathias, Q. .... 1
Roseneath, O. ....	St. Beatrix, Q. ....	St. Gervais, Q. .... 1	St. Maurice, Q. ....
Rosetta, O. ....	St. Benoit, Q. .... 1	St. Giles, Q. ....	St. Michel, Q. .... 1 r
Roseville, O. .... b	St. Bernard, Q. ....	St. Gregoire, Q. .... *	St. Modeste, Q. ....
Roseway, O. ....	St. Bonaventure, Q. ....	St. Guillaume d'Upton, Q. .... 1	Ste. Monique, Q. .... 1
Roslin, O. ....	St. Brigitte, Q. .... 1	St. Helene, Q. .... 1	St. Narcisse, Q. ....
Roslin, N.S. ....	St. Bruno, Q. ....	St. Helenede Bagot, Q. 1	St. Nicholas, Q. .... 1
Rois, O. ....	St. Camille, Q. ....	St. Helens, O. ....	St. Norbert, Q. ....
Rousseau, O. ....	St. Canut, Q. ....	Ste. Henedine, Q. .... r	St. Octave, Q. ....
Rothsay, O. .... b	St. Casimir, Q. ....	St. Henri, Q. ....	St. Onezime, Q. ....
*Rothsay, N.B. .... t	St. Catherines, E., Q. 1	St. Hermas, Q. .... 1	St. Ours, Q. .... b l t
Rouge Hill, O. ....	St. Catherines, W., O. m b t	St. Hilaire Sta'tn, Q. t	St. Pacome, Q. ....
Rougemont, Q. ....	St. Celestin, Q. ....	St. Hilaire Vilge, Q. 1	St. Paschal, Q. .... 1 t
Round Hill, N.B. ....	St. Cesaire, Q. .... b l	St. Hubert, Q. .... t	St. Patrick, N.B. ....
Round Hill, N.S. ....	St. Charles de Stan-bridge, Q. ....	St. Hugues, Q. .... b l	St. Patrick's Chan-nel, N. S. ....
*Round House, O. t	St. Charles, River Richelieu, Q. .... 1 t	St. Hyacinthe, Q. m b r t	St. Patrick's Hill, Q. 1
Round Plains, O. ....	St. Charles, River Boyer, Q. ....	St. Ignace, O. ....	St. Paul d'Industrie, Q. ....
Roxburgh, N.B. ....	St. Christophe d'Ar-thabaska, Q. .... m b r	St. Isidore, Q. ....	St. Paulin, Q. .... 1
Roxton Falls, Q. .... m b l	Ste. Claire, Q. ....	St. Isidore, Lap., Q. 1	St. Paul l'Hermite, Q. ....
Roxton Pond, Q. ....	St. Clements, O. ....	St. Ives, O. ....	St. Paul's Bay, Q. .... b l r
Royal Road, N.B. ....	St. Clet, Q. .... 1	St. Jacobs, O. .... b	St. Peter's N. S. .... m
Rugby, O. ....	St. Clothilde, Q. ....	St. Jacques, Q. ....	St. Peter's Island, N. S. ....
Runnymede, Q. ....	St. Columbin, Q. ....	St. Jacq. le Mineur, Q. 1	St. Philippe, Q. .... 1
Rupert, Q. ....	St. Constant, Q. ....	St. Janvier, Q. ....	Ste. Philomene, Q. .... 1
Russaguornis, N.B. ....	St. Croix, N. S. ....	St. Jean Baptiste, Q. 1	St. Pie, Q. .... 1
Ruisseau des Chenes, Q. ....	Ste. Croix, Q. .... m l r	St. J. Chrysostome, Q. m b l	St. Pierre d'Orleans, Q. ....
Russell, O. ....	St. Cuthbert, Q. .... 1	St. Jean Chrysos-tome, Levis, Q. .... 1	St. Pierre Mont-magny, Q. .... b l
Russelltown, Q. ....	St. Cyrille, Q. ....	St. J. des Chailions, Q. 1	St. Pierre les Bec-quets, Q. .... b l
Rutherford, O. ....	St. Damase, Q. .... 1	St. Jean de Matha, Q. 1	St. Placide, Q. .... b l
Ruthven, O. .... m	St. Davids, O. ....	St. Jean d'Orleans, Q. ....	St. Polycarpe, Q. .... b l
Ryckman's C'ner's, O. ....	St. Denis, River Richelieu, Q. .... b l	St. Jean Port Joli, Q. l r t	St. Prosper, Q. ....
Rylstone, O. ....	St. Denis de la Bou-teillerie, Q. .... 1	St. Jerome, Q. .... 1 r	St. Raphael, E., Q. .... 1
Ste. Adele, Q. .... 1	St. Didace, Q. ....	St. Joachim, Q. ....	St. Raphael, W., O. ....
St. Agatha, O. ....	St. Dominique, Q. .... 1	St. John, N. B. .... m b	St. Raymond, Q. .... b l
Ste. Agathe, Q. .... 1	St. Edouard, Q. ....	St. John's, E., Q. m b r t	St. Regis, Q. ....
Ste. Agnes, Q. ....	St. Edwige, Q. .... 1	St. Johns, West, O. ....	St. Remi, Q. .... m b l
St. Aime, Q. .... 1	St. Elizabeth, Q. .... 1	St. Joseph, Q. .... 1	St. Robert, Q. .... 1
St. Alban, Q. ....	St. Eloiz, Q. .... 1	St. Joseph du Lac, Q. ....	St. Roch de Rich'y, Q. .... 1
St. Albert, Q. ....	St. Elouise, Q. .... 1	St. Jude, Q. .... 1	St. Roch des Aulnais, Q. 1
St. Alexandre, (Iber-ville), Q. ....	St. Ephrem de Tring, Q. ....	St. Julie, Q. .... 1	St. Roch l'Achigan, Q. 1
St. Alexandre, (Kam-ouraska), Q. ....	St. Ephrem d'Upton, Q. ....	Ste. Julie de Somer-set, Q. .... 1	St. Romaine, Q. .... 1
St. Alexis, Q. ....	St. Esprit, Q. .... 1	Ste. Julienne, Q. .... r	St. Rosalie, Q. .... 1
St. Alphonse, Q. ....	St. Etienne, Q. .... 1	St. Justin, Q. .... 1	St. Rose, Q. .... 1 r
St. Anaclet, Q. ....	St. Etienne de Beau-harnois, Q. ....	Ste. Justine de New-ton, Q. ....	St. Sauveur, Q. .... 1
St. Andre, Q. .... 1	St. Eugene, O. ....	St. Lambert, Q. .... t	St. Sauveur de Queb'c, Q. ....
St. Andre Avelin, Q. b l	St. Eustache, Q. .... m b l	St. La'bert, M'treal, Q. ....	St. Scholastique, Q. .... m b r
St. Andrews, N.B. .... m t	St. Evariste de For-syth, Q. .... 1	St. Laurent d'Orl'ns, Q. r	St. Sebastien, Q. ....
St. Andrew's, N. S. ....	St. Fabien, Q. ....	St. Laurent M'treal, Q. ....	St. Severe, Q. .... b
St. Andrew's, E., Q. m b l	Ste. Famille, Q. ....	St. Lazare, Q. ....	St. Simon de Ya-maska, Q. .... 1
St. Andrew's, W., O. ....	St. Felicite, Q. ....	St. Leon, Q. ....	St. Simon de Ri-mouski, Q. .... 1
Ste. Angele, Q. ....	St. Felix de Valois, Q. 1	St. Leonard, Q. ....	Ste. Sophie, Q. .... b l
Ste. Angelique, Q. .... 1	St. Ferrel (S'b office), Q. ....	St. Leonards, N. B. ....	Ste. Sop'e de Lacorne, Q. ....
St. Anicet, Q. .... 1	St. Fidele, Q. ....	St. Liboire, Q. .... r	St. Stanislas, Q. .... b l
Ste. Anne, Bout de l'Isle, Q. .... 1 t	St. Flavie, Q. .... b l	St. Liguori, Q. .... 1	St. S'a'las de Kostka, Q. 1
Ste. Anne de la Pe-rade, Q. .... 1 t	St. Flavian, Q. ....	St. Lin, Q. ....	St. Stephen, N.B. .... m
Ste. Anne des Monts, Q. r	St. Foy, Q. ....	St. L'is de Gonzague, Q. 1	St. Sulpice, Q. ....
Ste. Anne des Pl'nes, Q. 1	St. Francis, Q. .... b l r	St. Louise, Q. ....	St. Sylvester, Q. .... 1
St. Anne la Poca-tiere, Q. .... m b l	St. Francois, Mont-magny, Q. .... b	St. Luc, Q. ....	St. Sylvester, E., Q. ....
St. Ann's, N.S. ....	St. Fraz's, Beauce, Q. 1 r	St. Luc, Q. ....	St. Theodore, Q. ....
St. Ann's, O. .... b	St. Fran's, d'Orleans, Q. ....	St. Malachie, Q. ....	Ste. Therese de Blainville, Q. .... m b l
St. Anselme, Q. ....	St. Frederic, Q. ....	St. Malo, Q. ....	St. Thomas, E., Q. .... t
St. Antoine Lotb're, Q. 1		St. Marc, Q. ....	St. Thomas, W., O. m b
St. Antoine, River Richelieu, Q. .... 1		St. Marcel, Q. .... 1	St. Timothee, Q. .... 1
St. Antonin, Q. ....		St. Margaret's Bay, N. S. ....	St. Tite, Q. ....
St. Apollinaire, Q. .... 1			St. Urbain, Q. .... b l
St. Armand C'tre, Q. ....			Ste. Ursule, Q. .... 1
St. Armand S'tion, Q. t			St. Valentin, Q. .... 1
St. Arsene, Q. ....			St. Valerien, Q. ....

## List of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &amp;c., in the Dominion of Canada.—(Continued.)

St. Vallier, Q.....	Sharpton, O.....	South Hinchinbr'ke, Q.	* Stratford R R S'tion t
St. Venant, Q.....	Shawbridge, S.....	South Lake, O.....	Strathallan, O.....
Ste. Victoire, Q.....	Shawenegan, Q....	South McLellan's	Strathburn, O.....
St. Victor de Tring, Q.	Shawville, N.B.....	Mountain, N.S....	Strathnairn, O.....
St. Vincent de Paul, Q.	Shediac, N.B.....	South March, O....	Strathroy, O.....m b t
St. Wincelas, Q....	Shediac Road, N.B.	South Middleton, O.	Streetsville, O.....m b t
St. Zephirin, Q.....	Sheet Harbor, N.S.	South Monaghan, O.	Stretton, O.....
St. Zotique, Q.....	Sheffield, O.....	South Mountain, O.	Stromness, O.....
Sable, O.....	Sheffield, N.B.....	South Nelson, N.B.	Stukely, Q.....b l
Sable River, N.S....	Sheffield Mills, N.S.	South Quebec, Q..m b t	Sullivan, O.....
Sabrevois, Q.....	Shefford Mount'n, Q.	South Roxton, Q....	Summer Hill, N.B.
Sackville, N.B.....	Shelburne, N.S....	South Side of Bou-	Summerstown, O...
Sandy Cove, N.S....	Shelburne, O.....	larderie, N.S....	Summersville, N.B.
Saintfield, O.....	Sheddy Road, N.B.	South Side of Why-	Sunbury, O.....
Salem, O.....	Sherbrooke, Q..m b r t	coonah Bay, N.S..	Sunnidale, O.....t
Salem, N.S.....	Sherbrooke, N.S....	South West Mar-	Sussex Corner, N.B.
Salford, O.....	Sherbr'ke Mines, NS	garee, N.S.....	Sussex Portage, N.B.
Salisbury, N.B.....	Sheridan, O.....	South Zorra, O....	Sussex Vale, N.B. m t
Salmon Beach, N.E.	Sherkston, O.....	Sparta, O.....m b	Sutherland's Cors., O.
Salmon Creek, N.B.	Sherrington, Q....	Speedie, O.....	Sutherland's Riv., N.S.
Salmon Riv., N.B....	Shetland, O.....	Speedside, O.....	Sutherland's River
Salmon River, Co.	Shigawake, Q.....	Spencer's, N.S....	Mills, N.S.....
Digby, N.S.....	Shinemicas Bridge, N.S.	Spencer Cove, Q....	Sutton, Q.....b l
Salmon River, Co.	Ship Harbour, N.S.	Spitche's Cove, N.S	Sweaburg, O.....b
Guysboro, N.S....	Shipley, O.....	Spencerville, O....	Sweetsburg, Q.....m b
Salmon River, Co.	Shippigan, N.B....	Sprague's Point, N.B	Switzerville, O....b
Halifax, N.S....	Shoolbred, Q.....	Spring Arbour, O...	Sydenham Place, Q.
Salmon River, Lake	Short Beach, N.S....	Springbank, O....	Sydney, N.S.....m
Settlement, N.S....	Shrewsbury, Q....	Springfield, N.S....	Sydney Mines, N.S.
Salmonville, O.....	Shrigley, O.....	Springfield, O.....	Sylvan, O.....m b
Salt Springs, N.B.	Shubenacadie, N.S.	Springfield, N.B....	Sypher's Cove, N.B.
Sambro, N.S.....	Shubenacadie Riv., NS	Springford, O.....	Tabucintac, N.B....
Sanborn, O.....	Shulie, N.S.....	Spring Hill, N.B....	Tadousac, Q.....1
Sandfield O.....	Sight Point, N.S....	Spring Hill, N.S....	Talbotville Royal, O.
Sandford, O.....b	Sillsville, O.....	Spring Hill R'd, NS	Tamworth, O.....m b
Sandhill, O.....	Silver Hill, O.....	Springville, N.S....	Tangier, N.S.....
Sandhurst, O.....	Silver Shoe, O.....	Springville, O.....	Tannery, West, Q..
Sand Point, O.....	Simcoe, O.....m b t	Spruce Lake, N.B.	Tapleyton, O.....
Sand Point, N.S....	Singhampton, O....	Spry Bay, N.S....	Tara, O.....
Sandwich O.....m b t	Six Mile Brook, N.S.	Staffa, O.....	Tatamagouche, N.S. t
Sandy Beach, Q....	Six Mile Road, N.S.	Stafford, O.....	" Mount., N.S.
Sandy Point, N.S.	Six Portages, O....	Stamford, O.....	Tatlock, O.....
Sarawak, O.....	Sky Glen, N.S.....	Stanbridge East, Qm b l	Tavistock, O.....m t
Sarepta, O.....	Skye, O.....	Stanbridge Station, Q	Taylor Town, N.B.
Sarnia, O.....m b t	Sleswick, O.....	Standon, Q.....	Taylor Village, N.B.
Saugeen, O.....m b	Sligo, O.....	Stanfold, Q.....m b l t	Tay Mills, N.B....
Saultnierville, N.S.	Smithfield, O.....	Stanhope, Q.....	Tay Settlement, N.B.
Sault au Recollet, Q.	Smith's, N.B.....	Stanley, N.B.....	Tecumseth, O.....
Sault Ste. Marie, O.	Smith's Cove, N.S.	Stanley's Mills, O...	Tedish, N.B.....
Savage's Mill, Q....	Smith's Creek, N.B.	Stanstead, Q....m b l r t	Tedish Bridge, N.B.
Sawyerille, Q.....b	Smith's Falls, O..m b t	Stanton, O.....	Teewater, O.....
Sawmill Creek, N.S.	Smithtown, N.B....	Starkey's, N.B....	Teeterville, O.....
Scarboro', O.....t	Smithville, Line'n, O.m b	Starnesboro', Q....	Telfer, O.....
Scherbomberg, O....m b	Somerville, N.B....	Stayner, O.....m b t	Templeton, Q.....1
Scone, O.....	Sombra, O.....m	Steam Mill V'lage, N.S	Tempo, O.....
Scotch Block, Q....	Somerser, N.S....	Steele, O.....	Tenant's Cove, N.B.
Scotch Town, N.B.	Somerser, Q....m b l t	Steepe Creek, N.S.	Tenecape, N.S....
Scotch Village, N.S.	Sonya, O.....	Steeves Mount'n, N.B	Ten Mile Creek, N.B.
Scotland, O.....m b	Sorel, Q.....m b r t	Stella, O.....	Tennyson, O.....
Scott's Bay, N.S....	Southampton, N.B.	Stevensville, O....	Terrebonne, Q....m b l
Scovill's Mills, N.B.	South Berwick, N.S.	Stewiacke C-R'ds, N.S	Tessierville, Q.....
Scugog, O.....	South Bolton, Q....	Stewiacke, M'dle, N.S. t	Tesson, O.....
Seaforth, O.....m b t	South Branch, Co.	Still Water, N.S....	Teviotdale, O.....
Sebringville, O....b	Colchester, N.S....	Stirling, O.....m b t	Thamesford, O.....m
Second Falls, N.B.	South Branch (Kenn's)	Stirton, O.....b	Thamesville, O....m b
Seeley's Bay, O....	N.B.....	Stittsville, O.....	Thanet, O.....
Seeley's Mills, N.B.	South Branch (Oromucto) N.B.....	Stoddard, O.....	The Range, N.B....
Selby, O.....	South Cayuga, O....	Stockwell, Q.....	Thisletown, O.....
Selkirk, O.....m b	South Douro, O....	Stoco, O.....	Thomasburg, O....
Selmah, N.S.....	South Dummer, O....	Stoddart's N.S....	Thompsonville, O.
Selton, O.....	South Durham, Q....	Stonefield, Q.....	Thornbury, O.....b
Selwyn, O.....	South Eastern Pas-	Stoneham, Q.....	Thornedale, O.....t
Seneca, O.....m b	sage, N.S.....	Stoney Creek, O....m b	Thorne, Q.....
Settlington, O....	South Elmsley, O....	Stoney Creek, N.B.	Thornetown, N.B.
Seyern Bridge, O....b	South Ely, Q.....	Stoney Point, O....	Thornhill, O.....m b t
Shag Harbor, N.S.	Southern Bay, N.S.	Stormont, N.S....	Thornton, O.....
Shakespeare, O..m b t	South Finch, O....	Stormoway, Q.....	Thorold, O.....m b t
Shamrock, O.....	South Gloucester, O.	Stottville, Q.....1 t	Thordale Station, O.
Shanick, O.....	South Gower, O....	Stouffville, O.....m b	Three Brooks, N.B.
Shanly, O.....	South Granby, Q....	Strabane, O.....m b	Three Rivers, Q..m b r t
Shannonville, O..m b t	South Gut of St.	Straffordville, O..m b	Three Mile Plains,
Shanty Bay, O....	Ann's, N.S.....	Strangford, O.....	N.S.....
Sharon, O.....m b		Stratford, O.....m b t	Thurlow, O.....

## List of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &amp;c., in the Dominion of Canada.--(Continued.)

Thurso, Q..... m b l	Up'r Maugerville, N.B.	Wallace Bridge, N.S.	West McGillivray, O
Tidnish Bridge, N.B.	Upper Newport, N.S.	Wallaceburg, O.... m b	Westmeath, O.....
Tidnish, N.S.....	Upper Peel, N.B....	Wallace Ridge, N.S.	West Montrose, O.
Tilbury, East, O.... m b	Up'r Queensb'y, N.B.	Wallace River, N.S.	Westmorland Point,
*Tilsonburg..... t	Upper Sackville, N.B.	Wallacetown, O.... b	N.B.....
Titusville, N.B....	Upper Settlement,	Wallbridge, O.....	Weston, O..... m b t
Tiverton, O.....	Barney's Riv'r, N.S.	Wallenstein, O.....	West Osgoode, O.
Toledo, O.....	Up'r Settlement, Big	Walmer, O.....	Westover, O..... b
Toney River, N.S..	Baddeck River, N.S.	Walsh, O.....	Westport, O.....
Topping, O.....	Upper Settlement, S.	Walsingham, O.... b	Westport, N.S..... m
Torbay, N.S.....	River, N.S.....	Walter's Falls, O..	West Potton, Q....
Torbolton, O.....	Up'r Settlement, W.	Waltham, Q.....	West River, N.S..
Tormore, O.....	River, N.S.....	Walton, O.....	West's Corners, O..
Toronto, O..... m b t	Up'r S'thampt'n, N.S.	Walton, N.S.....	West Side Lochabar,
*Toronto Station, O.	Up'r Stewiacke, N.S.	Wanstead, O.....	N.S.....
Totnes, O.....	Up'r Sussex, N.B..	Warden, Q.....	West Sheffield, Q..
Tottenham, O..... b	Up'r W'shabuck, N.S.	Ward's Creek Rd.,	West Winchester, O b
Townsend Centre, O.	Up'r Wicklow, N.B.	N.B.....	Westwood, O.....
Tracadie, N.B.....	Up'r Woodstock, N.B.	Wardsville, O..... m b	Wexford, O.....
Tracadie, N.S.....	*Upton, Q..... t	Warkworth, O.... m b	Weymouth, N.S.. t
Tracy's Mills, N.B.	Utica, O.....	Warner, O.....	Weymouth Bridge, N.S.
Trafalgar, O.....	Utterson, O.....	Warra, N.S.....	Whalen, O.....
Trafalgar, N.S.....	Uttoxeter, O.....	Warrington, O....	Wheatland, Q.....
Treadwell, O.....	Uxbridge, O..... m b	Warsaw, O..... m	Wheatly, O..... b
Trecastle, O..... b	Valcartier, Q.....	Warwick, Q..... b l t	Wheaton Settlement,
Tremblay, S.....	Valcourt, Q.....	Warwick, O..... m	N.B.....
Trenholm, Q.....	Valentia, O.....	Washademoak, N.B.	Whitby, O..... m b t
Trenton, O..... m b t	Valentyne, O.....	Washington, O.... b	White Head, N.S..
Trois Pistoles, Q.. l t	Valletta, O.....	Waterborough, N.B.	Whitehurst, O....
Trois Saumons, Q..	Valtot, Q.....	Waterdown, O.... m b	White Lake, O....
Trout Cove, N.S..	Valleyfield, Q....	Waterford, O.... m b t	White Point, N.S..
Trout River, Q....	Valmont, Q.....	Waterloo, Q..... m b t	White Rose, O....
Trowbridge, O....	Vandecar, O.....	Waterloo, O..... m b t	White's Cove, N.B.
Troy, O..... b	Vankleek Hill, O.. m b	Waterloo, Kingston, O.	Whitevale, O..... b
Trudel, O.....	Varennes, Q..... l	Waterville, N.S....	Whitfield O.....
Trois, N.S..... m t	Varna, O..... b	Waterville, Q..... t	Whittington, O....
Tuam, O..... b	Vauban, Q.....	Waterville, N.B....	Whycocomah, N.S.
Tullamore, O..... m b	Vaudreuil, Q..... l r t	Watford, O..... m	Wick, O.....
Tupperville, N.S..	Vaughan's, N.S..	Watson's Corners, O.	Wicklow, O.....
Turn's Bay, N.S..	Veighton, O.....	Watson Settlement, N.B.	Wicklow, N.B....
Turtle Creek, N.B.	Vellere, O.....	Waugh's River, N.S.	Wickham, N.B....
Tuscarora, O.....	Venice, Q.....	Waverly, O.....	Wickwire Station, N.S.
Tusket, N.S..... m t	Venachar, O.....	Waverly, N.S.....	Widder, O..... b t
Tusket Wedge, N.S.	Ventnor, O.....	Waweig, N.B.....	Widder Station, O.. m b
Tweed, O..... b	Vercheres, Q..... r	Way's Mills, Q....	Wilfrid, O.....
Tweedside, O.....	Verdun, O.....	Webbers, Lr. Gran-	Wilkesport, O....
Tweedside, N.B..	Vernon, O.....	ville, N.S.....	Willetts holme, O....
*Tyendinaga, O.... t	Vernonville, O....	Webster's Creek, N.B.	Williams, O..... m
Tyrconnell, O.....	Verona, O.....	Weedon, Q.....	*Williamsburg, Q.. t
Tyrone, O.....	Versailles, Q.....	Welcome, O.....	Williamstown, O..
Udora, O.....	Vesta, O.....	Welland, O..... m b t	Williamstown, N.B.
Ufington, O.....	Vicars, Q.....	Welland Port, O.. m	Williscroft, O....
Ulster, O.....	Victoria, N.B....	Weilesley, O..... m b	Willowdale, O....
Ulverton, Q..... m b	Victoria, Co. Cum-	Wellington, O.... m b t	Willow Grove, O..
Umfraville, O....	berland, N.S.....	Wellington Sq're, O m b t	Willowgrove, N.B.
Underhill, O.....	Victoria Beach, N.S.	Wellman's Corners, O.	Wilmot, N.S..... m t
Underwood, O....	Victoria Corners, O.	Welsford, N.B....	Wilmur, O.....
Union, O..... m b	Victoria Square, O.	Wendover, O.....	Wilson's Beach, N.B.
*Union Station (Tor-	Vienna, O..... m b	West Arichat, N.S.	Wilton, O..... b
onto)..... t	Viger, Q.....	West Arran, O....	Wimbleton, O....
Unionville, O.... b	Viger Mines, Q....	West Bay, N.S....	Windlesea, O....
Upham, N.B.....	Vigo, O.....	West Bolton, Q....	Winchester, O.... b
Upham Vale, N.B..	Village des Aulnaies, Q.	West Branch, E. Ri-	Winchester Springs, O
Upnor, O.....	Village Richelieu, Q.	ver, Pictou, N.S.	Windham, Centre, O.
Up'r Bay du Vin, N.B.	Villancourt, Q.....	West Branch, River	Windham Hill, N.S.
Up'r Buctouche, N.B.	Villanova, O.....	Philip, N.S.....	Windsor, N.B....
Up'r Caledonia, N.S.	Villeneuve, Q.....	West Brome, Q....	Windsor, O..... m b t
Upper Cape, N.B..	Vincennes, Q.....	West Brook, O....	*Windsor Station, O t
Up'r Caraque, N.B.	Vine, O.....	West Broughton, Q.	Windsor, N.S..... m t
Up'r Caverhill, N.B.	Vinton, Q.....	Westbury, Q.....	Windsor Junction, N.S. t
Upper Cross Roads,	Violet, O.....	West Chester, N.S.	Windsor Mills, Q..
St. Mary's, N.S..	Virgil, O.....	West Cock, N.B....	Wine Harbor, N.S.
Up'r Dykeville, N.S.	Vittoria, O..... m b	West Dublin, N.S.	Winfield, O.....
Up'r Gagetown, N.B.	Vivian, O.....	West Essa, O..... b	Wingham, O..... m b
Up'r Greenwich, N.B.	Vogler's Cove, N.S.	West Farnham, Q. m b l	Winterbourne, O....
Up'r Haynesville, N.B.	Vrocanton, O.... b	Westfield, O.....	Wisbeach, O.....
Up'r New Horton, N.B.	*Wainfleet, O..... t	Westfield, N.B....	Woburn, O.....
Upper Kent, N.B..	Wakefield, Q.....	West Flamboro', O. m b	Wolfe Island, O....
Up'r Keswick, N.B.	Wales, O.....	West Gore, N.S....	Wolfstown, Q..... l
Up'r LaHave, N.S.	Walkerton, O..... m b	West Huntingdon, O.	Wolfville E., N.S.. m t
Up'r L'ch Lomond, N.B.	Wallace, N.S..... m t	West Huntley, O..	Wolverton, O.....
Upper Mills, N.B..	Wallace, O.....	West Lake, O.....	Woodbridge, O.... m b

## LIST of Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &amp;c., in the Dominion of Canada.—(Continued.)

Woodburn, O.....	Woodstock, N. B... m t	Wyebidge, O.....	York Mills, O..... b
Woodford, O.....	Woodstock Road Sta- tion, N. B.....	Wynford, O..... b	York River, O.....
Woodham, O..... m		Wyoming, O..... m b t	Yorkville, O..... m b
Wood Harbor, N. S	Woodville O..... m b	Yamachiche, Q..... b l t	Young's Cove, N. B
Woodlands O.....	Wooler, O.....	Yamaska, Q..... b l	Young's Point, O..
Wood Point, N. B..	Wotton, Q..... b l	Yarker, O..... b	Zephyr, O.....
Woodside, Q..... l	Wright, Q.....	Yarmouth, N. S.... m t	Zetland, O.....
Woodslee, O.....	Wroxeter, O..... m b	Yarmouth Centre, O	Zimmerman, O.....
Woodstock, O..... m b	Wyandott, O.....	York, O ..... m b	Zurich, O..... m

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

(The following figures only came to hand after the preceding portions of the *Year Book* were stereotyped, which accounts for their not being placed with the Revenue tables of the other Provinces. The Prince Edward Island returns for 1863, are not yet accessible.)

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony of Newfoundland, for the year ended 31st December, 1866.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Customs (including excise).....	\$577,390.88	Amount as per Financial Secre- tary's Statement.....	\$534,268.33
Post Office.....	4,956.39	Interest on Public Debt, viz:—	
Crown Lands.....	3,343.25	On Debentures Issued..\$44,291.77	
Licenses, Fees, Fines, &c.....	5,067.93	Do. under Sewerage Act. 2,414.96	
Light Dues.....	23,371.03	On Floating Debt..... 12,163.05	
Profits of Savings Bank.....	7,200.00		58,872.78
Cape Race Light House receipts... 1,721.03		Debentures paid off.....	32,785.47
St. John's Sewerage Interest do... 2,365.42		Customs Expenditure for Salaries, &c .....	36,836.57
Loan under Act 29th Vic., Cap. 20. 69,841.00			
Do. St. John's Sewerage Act 26th Vic., Cap. 6.....	19,652.00		
Miscellaneous.....	1,379.04		
	<u>\$716,237.97</u>		<u>\$662,763.15</u>



## NOVA SCOTIA.

ABSTRACT of the principal Articles of Merchandise imported into the Province of Nova Scotia during the year ended 30th September, 1866.

Articles.	Total Imports.		Articles	Total Imports.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
Ale and Porter.....	gals. 12,263	\$55,255	Hats and Caps.....	pks. 878	\$69,829
Animals.....	420	3,393	Hides & Skins, undressed		
Arms and Ammunition..	pks. 8,708	28,162	India Rubber manufact..	pks. 33	68,499
Beef and Pork.....	bls. 9,528½	171,008	Jewelry, inc. watches, toys	" 518	19,682
Bacon and Hams.....	lbs. 6,487	986	Leather manfs. inc. Furs.	" 2,186	191,616
Bread, fine.....	pks. 188	6,941	Do. Sole.....	lbs. 145,861	36,841
Do. Navy.....	pks. 3,610	1,010,358	Molasses and Treacle....	gls. 2,605,525	698,699
Burning Fluid.....	gals. 116	69	Naval Stores, inc. Oakum		
Butter and Lard.....	pks. 24	175,626	lbs. 30,670	pks. 9,731	34,651
Candles, Tallow.....	" 8,496	1,127	Oil, Rock and Coal.....	gals. 290,162	126,219
Do. other.....	" 5,293	1,525	Do. Fish.....	pks. 6	56,141
Cheese.....	pks. 51	90,093	Do. Linseed, &c. pks. 66	" 40,734	35,233
Chocolate or Cocoa Paste.	" 684	149	Paper manfs. inc. Station'ry	pks. 3,542	67,225
Cinnamon or Cassia....	" 159	66	Do. Printed Books, &c..	" 2,369	109,482
Clocks.....	pks. 435	5,862	Paint and Putty.....	" 4,164	56,226
Coal.....	chalds. 4,639	481	Spirits, Brandy & Cordials	gals. 59,577	88,058
Coffee, Green.....	lbs. 311,497	58,233	Do. Geneva & Whiskey..	" 125,172	73,506
Do. Roasted.....	" 16,949	2,243	Do. Rum.....	" 513,208	133,851
Cordage and Canvas			Do. Spirits or Stg. Waters	" 628	1,230
lbs. 79,469	pks. 35,204	532,952	Do. Wine.....	dz. 1,253	83,803
Cotton, Linen, Silk, &c..	" 13,347	3,193,574	Sugar, Raw.....	lbs. 16,083,839	1,106,959
Cotton Warp, &c.....	" 786	90,272	Do. Refined.....	lbs. 565,453	45,537
Confectionery.....	lbs. 456	746	Salt.....	bus 1,086,735	189,458
Drugs & Dye Stuffs, &c {	lbs. 46,669	120,328	Stone, manf. .... M. 869	pks. 253	11,023
Do. Patent Medicines..	pks. 8,091	15,975	Stone unmf. incl. line..	slate 79,100	34,458
Earthenware, Glass, China	" 873	147,362	Tea, Black.....	lbs. 1,159,301	371,669
Flour, Wheat.....	bls. 255,792	1,659,955	Do. Green.....	" 15,250	2,400
Do. all other.....	" 118,191½	863,746	Tobacco, Leaf.....	pks. 187	605,439
Fruit, Apples, &c.	" 63,469	273,991	Do. manufactured.....	" 354,691	103,848
lbs. 375, bls. 466	pks. 2,307	20,733	Do. Cigars and Snuff....	pks. 135	8,393
Do. Raisins.....	lbs. 508,223	75,065	Veg'bles, Onions.....	pks. 349	16,228
Do. all other, incl. nuts.	No. 5,900	29,983	Do. all other.....	lbs. 251	56,186
Fish, dry fish.....	lbs. 2,473,130	77,078	Woodware, mnf. ....	pks. 26,417	102,621
Do. Herring & Alewives.	bls. 41,685	91,998	Da. unmnf. ....	cord 189	791
Do. Salmon and Trout.	" 2,802	31,281	Do. do. ....	M. 46,121	87,000
cases 14	" 15,694	140,816	Do. do. ....	pks. 19,696	130,064
Do. Mackerel, &c. bx. 80	" 658	17,246	Unenumerated articles.		
Do. Shell fish.....	pks. 2,757	89,774	Do. do. ....	tons 143	5,107
Groceries.....	lbs. 15,055	486	Do. do. ....	" 20	61
Ginger, Pepper, Pimento.	lbs. 2,412	29,643	Do. do. ....	tons 629	4,079
Grain, incl. Rice.			Total.....	\$	14,381,008
bsh. 7,899, lbs. 8,219	pks. 3,657	204,996	Entered for home consump tion.....		13,025,433
Do. other than Rice.....	bus. 491,646	673,514	Duty collected.....		\$1,226,39
Hardware, 1st....	pcs. & pks. 65,912	616,496			
Do. 2d.....	tons 918	321,409			
Do. 3d.....	do. 2,373½				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the total value of Merchandise imported into Nova Scotia from each Country during the years ended 30th September, 1865 and 1866.

Countries.	1865.	1866.	Countries.	1865.	1866.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Great Britain.....	6,315,988	5,893,596	Portugal.....	46,428	18,827
Canada.....	508,935	726,164	Prussia.....		117
New Brunswick.....	694,159	820,814	Russia.....	125	
Newfoundland.....	186,308	175,372	Sable Island.....		7,540
Prince Edward Island.	203,371	340,409	Sardinia.....		1,040
British West Indies.....	667,206	1,013,363	Spain.....	52,537	17,545
Antwerp.....		5,686	Saint Pierre Miquelon....	4,476	3,682
Africa.....		9,221	Saint Domingo.....	3,870	19,463
Brazil.....	6,493		Danish West Indies.....	699	10,236
France.....	48,513	29,651	French West Indies.....	11,105	8,130
Hamburg.....		5,318	Spanish West Indies.....	1,273,247	1,091,456
Holland.....	25,445	21,253	United States.....	4,325,857	4,041,844
Italy.....		240		\$	14,381,662
Madeira.....	5,239	64,031			14,381,008
Matamoras.....	1,661	49,900			

## NOVA SCOTIA.—(Continued.)

STATEMENT of the Value of Merchandise exported from the Province of Nova Scotia during the year ended 30th September, 1866.

Articles.	1866.	Articles.	1866.	Articles.	1866.
Ale Porter and Cider.	\$ 15,573	Flour, Wheat.....	\$ 75,622	Spirits, Wine.....	\$ 36,979
Animals, Horses.....	8,688	Do other.....	5,383	Stone.....	18,341
Do Horned Cattle....	139,107	Fruit, Apples, Pears & Plums.....	56,278	Sugar, Raw.....	436,231
Hogs and Pigs.....	461	Do other.....	9,964	Do Refined.....	5,772
Do Sheep and Lambs	25,963	Furs.....	54,360	Tea.....	50,765
Beef, Pork and Hams	43,192	Grain.....	13,195	Tobacco.....	53,722
Bread.....	13,991	Groceries.....	17,422	Vegetables.....	210,619
Brick.....	455	Gypsum, Lime & Plst'r	63,611	Woodware, Board, Plank and Deal..	650,830
Butter and Lard.....	138,180	Hardware.....	193,243	Do Deal Ends & Scent'l'g	7,481
Candles.....	2,110	Hay.....	1,935	Do Firew'd & Lathw'd	127,251
Cheese.....	1,910	Hides and Skins....	44,115	Do Laths & Palings..	2,317
Coal.....	1,073,625	Leather Manufactures	8,773	Do Shingles.....	32,042
Coffee.....	12,099	Do Sole.....	5,239	Do Spars and Knees.	10,959
Cordage and Canvas.	9,183	Molasses & Treacle..	339,148	Do Staves, Hoops & Shooks.....	59,626
Cotton and Woollen Manufactures.....	185,849	Naval Stores.....	6,516	Do Sweeps and Oars.	2,598
Drugs.....	26,226	Oil, Fish.....	133,826	Do Timber.....	12,598
Earthenware & China	3,935	Do other.....	7,425	Do Manufactured....	16,546
Eggs.....	7,614	Old Iron and Junk..	17,243	Wool.....	1,774
Fish, Cod.....	1,388,360	Paper Manufactures.	5,040	Unenumerated.....	135,275
Do Scale.....	200,499	Rice.....	1,783		
Do Her'ng & Alewives	544,135	Salt.....	61,570		
Do Mackerel, Shad & Halibut.....	1,008,737	Soap.....	36,772		\$8,043,095
Do Salmon and Trout	61,236	Spirits, Brandy.....	1,637		
Do Shell.....	21,953	Do Geneva.....	11,785	In British ships.....	7,691,614
Do smok'd & preserv'd	19,867	Do Rum.....	53,429	In Foreign ".....	351,481
Do Tongues & Sounds	153	Do Whiskey.....	3,914		\$8,043,095

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Value of the principal Articles of Merchandise exported to each Country from the Province of Nova Scotia, shewing the increase and decrease during the years ended 30th September, 1865 and 1866.

Countries.	1865.	1866.	Countries.	1865.	1866.
Great Britain.....	\$764,742	\$287,884	Buenos Ayres.....	.....	\$2,944
Canada.....	438,191	574,762	France.....	\$2,500	.....
New Brunswick.....	477,944	665,482	Italy.....	18,161	28,567
Newfoundland.....	968,969	504,395	Jersey.....	20,017	13,736
Prince Edward Island.....	315,950	263,602	Labrador.....	49,473	78,734
United States.....	3,619,797	3,228,550	Madeira.....	8,870	15,238
British West Indies.....	1,906,459	1,635,673	Matamoras.....	14,331	1,377
Danish West Indies.....	9,069	24,883	Monte Video.....	507	2,945
Dutch West Indies.....	1,617	1,600	Portugal.....	9,160	11,921
French West Indies.....	153,275	16,714	Spain.....	10,080	5,680
Spanish West Indies.....	38,089	454,876	St. Domingo.....	21,067	30,977
Africa.....	44,632	37,942	St. Pierre.....	18,854	41,163
Algiers.....	1,058	.....			
Belgium.....	3,076	.....			
Brazil.....	12,000	19,470	Total.....	\$ 8,830,693	\$8,043,095

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

(The list of exports from and imports into New Brunswick is given in the official returns in great detail. We condense the tables by giving those articles only of which the imports and exports exceed \$1,000.)

Articles.	Quant'y.	Tl. Value.	Articles.	Quant'y.	Tl. Value.
Apothecary Wares, packages.	646	\$9,051	Cordage and Rope.....cwt.	2,137	\$22,499
Animals, v.z.: Horses, ..num	96	7,975	Canvas.....p'gs.	117	4,999
Ale and Porter, ..gals.	7,065	2,028	Crabberies.....bush.	1,370	1,950
Agricultural Implements, p'gs	336	3,360	Earthenware & Glasware p'gs	1,983	14,062
Apples, green, ..bbls.	1,530	4,466	Eggs.....doz.	89,177	10,228
Ashes.....lbs.	17,088	1,073	Flour, Wheat.....bbls.	20,591	154,917
Anchor and Chains.....cwt.	4,302	15,828	Furniture.....pkgs.	433	2,046
Bricks, building.....m.	542	4,457	Furs.....pkgs.	33	3,075
Bread, bbls.....	444	1,826	Fish, v.z.:—Salmon.....num.	21,105	26,250
Butter Cheese, and Lard, lbs.	38,594	8,389	“ Preserved.....boxes	9,693	87,984
Boots and Shoes, packages..	871	22,329	“ Salted Dry.....cwt.	23,377	86,150
Barrels, empty Hhds.etc. num	3,800	3,800	“ “ Wet.....bbls	26,929	105,072
Coal, Bituminous.....chals.	1,345	6,393	“ Smoked.....boxes.	10,955	9,743
“ Albert.....tons.	16,193	178,123	“ “ Salmon, num.	3,898	3,972
Carriages.....num.	80	2,710	Gypsum, Rock.....tons.	4,966	4,469
Copper and Yellow Metal, lbs.	19,966	3,593	“ Ground.....bbls.	8,757	5,104

## PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.—(Continued.)

Articles.	Quant'y.	Value.	Articles.	Quant'y.	Value.
Grain, viz.: Oats, Corn, &c. bu.	3,711	\$1,795	Sails and Rigging.. packages.	429	\$20,542
Groceries.....packages.	2,445	12,254	Skins, Sheep.....num.	24,168	10,182
Haberdashery(dry-goods)p'gs	5,041	369,975	Steel.....cwt.	329	2,043
Hardware.....pkgs.	3,821	48,994	Seeds, Flax.....bush.	1,331	2,051
Hay and Straw.....tons.	1,219	11,209	Tea.....lbs.	68,739	18,995
Iron, Wrought and Cast, cwt.	6,769	41,240	Tobacco.....lbs.	50,402	10,997
“ Unwrought.....tons.	1,917	67,703	Vegetables, viz: Potatoes bu.	8,242	2,589
“ Knees.....tons.	279	16,035	Vinegar.....gals.	40,158	7,263
“ Old and Scrap.....tons.	236	5,768	Wine.....gals.	3,696	1,885
“ Pig.....tons.	2,773	69,780	Wool.....lbs.	7,054	1,274
Jewellery and Watches, p'gs.	17	1,139	Woodenware.....p'gs.	2,124	8,332
Lime.....hhds.	15,087	17,063	Wood, viz: Boards, Scantling & Plank exc'ng 9 ft. long. m.	56,356	706,265
Leather.....lbs.	15,065	3,369	“ Boards, Scantling & Plank, not exc'ng 9 ft. long. m.	17,705	119,296
Molasses.....gals.	184,228	52,626	“ Capboards.....m.	3,695	54,248
Meal—Oat, Corn, & Rye, bbls	2,482	10,337	“ Deals, exc'g 9 ft. long. m.	253,466	2,267,967
Machines, Sewing.....cases.	1,301	33,768	“ “ not exc'g 9 ft. long. m.	17,88	107,563
Machinery.....packages.	105	4,751	“ Knees, Ship's.....num.	16,775	16,177
Meats, Salted.....bbls.	1,049	21,700	“ Laths.....m.	75,118	100,256
“ Fresh.....lbs.	56,643	4,668	“ Lathwood.....cords.	552	2,826
Manganese.....tons.	1,112	18,923	“ Bark.....cords.	451	2,319
Musical Instruments viz.:—			“ Shooks, Sugar Box.....num.	560,232	284,890
Pianos.....num.	13	2,288	“ Pickets.....m.	6,257	33,794
Nails.....kegs.	6,280	23,268	“ Sleepers, Railway.....m.	190,538	47,334
Oakum.....cwt.	609	3,641	“ Staves Spruce.....num.	380	1,520
Old Rope, Junk, &c., pkgs..	156	1,234	“ Cedar Posts.....num.	31,372	6,343
Oysters.....bbls.	5,771	12,652	“ Spars and Masts.....num.	11,878	5,934
Oil, Fish.....gals.	11,314	6,201	“ Shingles.....m.	147,952	289,824
“ Coal, refined.....gals.	10,265	4,058	“ Birch Timber.....tons.	18,253	105,645
“ all other kinds.....gals.	23,139	14,177	“ Spruce.....tons.	868	3,042
Paint and Putty.....cwt.	374	3,048	“ Pine.....tons.	25,379	237,658
Paper Man., Books, &c. p'gs.	325	3,988	“ Hachmatac Timber.....tons.	540	2,660
Plaster of Paris.....bbls.	10,287	11,404	“ Broom Handles.....num.	114,595	1,273
Rice.....lbs.	41,656	1,350	Total Exports.....		\$6,373,705
Rags.....packages.	101	2,351	Add New Ships built, (118 vessels) for sale 45,922 tons.		1,812,480
Sugar, Brown.....lbs.	125,865	8,190			\$8,186,185
“ Refined.....lbs.	68,763	6,703			
Soap.....lbs.	19,310	1,357			
Salt.....bushels.	71,542	18,693			
Spirits of all kinds.....gals.	51,584	28,402			
Stone, Building.....tons.	9,805	41,461			
Grindstones.....tons.	4,279	42,125			

## PRINCIPAL IMPORTS into the Province of New Brunswick, for the year 1866.

Articles.	Quant'y.	Value.	Articles.	Quant'y.	Value.
Ale and Porter.....gals.	66,220	\$36,626	Clocks, & material of Clocks pkgs.	150	\$2,383
Animals, viz., Horses.. num.	305	17,395	Carriages, Waggon, Sleighs, and other Vehicles, and parts thereof.....pkgs.	185	6,828
Oxen, Cows, & Bulls.. “	888	31,374	Coals.....tons.	32,943	105,594
Sheep and Lambs... “	4,912	9,844	Cotton Batting.....pkgs.	1,075	8,526
Ashes, Pot and Pearl. pkgs.	193	1,026	Cotton Wool.....bales	219	32,396
Apothecary Wares... “	4,705	85,620	Confectionary.....pkgs.	244	4,135
Agricultural Implements and parts thereof.....pkgs.	2,850	22,992	Cement.....bbls.	1,435	1,763
Butter and Cheese.....lbs.	154,439	25,839	Dye Stuffs & Dye Woods. pkgs.	1,966	8,693
Boots and Shoes of all kinds, including India Rubber Shoes.....pkgs.	1,931	59,272	Eggs.....doz.	127,313	11,198
Brushes..... “	171	5,063	Earthenware.....pkgs.	2,437	60,149
Bread..... “	2,872	7,740	“.....no.	4,630	1,586
Books, Printed..... “	1,381	44,705	Fruit, dried, except the pro- duce of the U. States.. lbs.	464,731	38,689
Beans and Peas.....bush.	3,086	6,042	Fruit, dried, produce of the United States.....pkgs.	5,634	5,220
Barley, Pot and Pearl. pkgs.	452	1,990	Apples and Pears.....bbls.	18,060	46,027
Bran, Horse Feed and Pig Feed.....sacks.	90,200	26,065	Grapes, Quinces, P'ches. pgs.	524	3,219
Barytes.....bbls.	157	1,256	Fruit, green, viz., Oranges and Lemons.....pkgs.	2,028	8,171
Burning Fluid..... “	79	1,072	Felt and Silk Plush, for Hat- ters' purposes.....pkgs.	19	1,684
Boot Webbing and Shoe Thread.....pkgs.	103	20,848	Flour, Wheat.....bbls.	235,337	1,702,150
Candles of all kinds, except Sperm and Wax.....lbs.	18,396	2,295	Furniture, except belonging to families arriving in New Brunswick.....pkgs.	2,594	14,340
Cotton Warps.....pkgs.	502	71,499	Fire Bricks and Tiles.....no.	120,708	2,400
Coffee.....lbs.	190,504	27,636	Fire Clay.....pkgs.	123	1,513
Canvas.....pkgs.	676	85,115	Fish, viz., Salted, dry... cwt.	13,947	54,230
Cordage.....coils.	9,772	131,226	Salted, wet.....pkgs.	6,482	24,079
Copper and Patent Metal, in sheets, bars, bolts & scrap. cwt.	3,845	69,669	Smoked.....boxes	7,496	3,153
Corn Broom Brush.....baies	386	10,392			
Chairs, & parts of Chairs. pkgs.	2,642	5,627			

## PRINCIPAL IMPORTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—(Continued.)

Articles.	Quant'y.	Value.	Articles.	Quant'y.	Value.
Fish—Fresh & Preserved, including Lobsters.....pckgs.	564	\$4,944	Naval Stores.....bbls.	2,800	\$10,546
Grain, viz., Indian Corn, bush	73,670	60,223	Oakum.....cwt.	5,752	25,557
Barley.....	35,166	25,168	Oil, Palm.....p'gs.	7	548
Oats.....	77,618	27,544	Oil, Fish.....p'gs.	914	28,844
Glassware.....pckgs.	10,991	44,462	Oil of all other kinds, and Vanish.....gals.	73,006	56,588
Glasses, Looking.....	82	1,257	Oysters.....p'gs.	5,291	11,394
Gunpowder.....	2,083	5,843	Oil, Coal—including Petroleum Well Oil, and analogous Oils.....gals.	127,943	39,639
Groceries, not otherwise enumerated.....pckgs.	8,479	66,675	Paper, Sheathing.....p'gs.	2,041	6,528
Hides, produce of the United States and British North American Colonies.....no.	11,027	54,174	Paper, Printing.....p'gs.	473	14,175
Hides, foreign.....pckgs.	42	9,742	Paper Manufactures, except Printed Books.....p'gs.	1,142	27,625
Hats and Hat Bodies.....	693	42,923	Printing Presses, Type and Ink.....p'gs.	165	3,952
Hemp, Flax, Tow and Manilla, unmanufactured.....bales	1,726	42,148	Pictures, including Paintings and Plates.....p'gs.	30	971
Hops.....	209	12,650	Paint and Putty.....cwt.	5,980	42,431
Haberdashery, including Cottons, Woollens, Velvets, Silks, Dress Furs, Umbrellas, Cotton Wick, Wearing Apparel & Oil Clothing.....pckgs.	10,698	2,609,072	Pipes, Tobacco.....p'gs.	1,001	2,052
Hardware, including Pots and Pans, B. Lead, Shot, Daguerreotype Stock, Jack Screws, Cutlery, Gas Fittings, &c.....	9,150	218,169	Perfumery.....p'gs.	105	4,961
Hair and Moss.....	144	1,723	Rice, Unground.....bags.	3,502	20,960
India Rubber, manufactured, except Boots & Shoes.....pckgs.	166	15,134	Robes & Skins, Dressed—including Buffalo Skins.....p'gs.	73	3,724
Iron, viz., Anchors, Chains, Cables & other Chains.....pckgs.	1,618	113,671	Skins, Undressed.....num.	1,441	1,765
Bolts, Bars, Plates, Old, Sheets, and Railroad Iron.....tons	10,691	358,679	Soap.....lbs.	74,291	4,426
Nails and Spikes.....pckgs.	11,632	47,776	Spirits, viz.:—Alcohol.....gals.	254,879	106,955
Wrought and Cast, of all other kinds, including Cast Iron Pipes and Rivets.....tons.	382	20,410	Brandy.....gals.	28,076	68,536
Iron Castings, viz., Stoves, Grates, Fire Frames, Ranges, Boilers, &c.....pckgs.	1,613	11,778	Whiskey.....gals.	63,969	36,780
Iron, Pig.....tons	3,618	58,123	Gin.....gals.	153,137	59,698
Iron Ore.....tons	217	2,041	Lemon Syrup, Shrub, Sante, and other Cordials.....gals.	197	522
Jewellery, Silver Plate, Plated Ware and Watches.....pckgs.	138	36,397	All other Cordials, including Old Tom.....gals.	7,729	6,587
Indigo.....	26	3,331	Rum and all other Spirits not enumerated.....gals.	91,196	40,155
Leather—Sole, Upper, Harness and Belt.....lbs.	119,869	42,720	British Spirits and Tinctures.....gals.	460	504
Sheep Skins, Tanned and Dressed.....no.	5,648	3,570	Wine.....gals.	34,936	23,661
Calf Skins, Tanned.....	5,757	14,263	Wines.....gals.	9,442	14,200
Leather Manufactures.....pckgs.	395	59,534	Wine.....gals.	3,088	8,133
Lines and Twines.....	425	35,596	Sugar Refined, in loaves.....lbs.	937	106
Lead.....tons.	306	9,804	Sugar, refined or white bastard and Sugar Candy, except in loaves.....lbs.	912,183	72,798
Lard.....p'gs.	682	5,644	Sugar, Brown, Muscovado, Clayed, and any other kinds of Sugar not refined.....lbs.	526,070	290,250
Lime.....bbls.	965	690	Seeds.....p'gs.	1,104	13,448
Limestone.....tons.	100	132	Salt of all other kinds.....tons.	14,872	28,606
Marble Manufactures.....p'gs.	177	1,882	Shrubs, Trees & Plants.....p'gs.	67	2,252
Marble, Unwrought.....p'gs.	473	5,540	Sails, and Rigging for new Ships.....p'gs.	5,585	184,914
Meats, Salted, cured or smoked.....bbls.	9,741	195,713	Stationery, including Ink, Sealing Wax, &c.....p'gs.	735	29,749
Ham.....p'gs.	770	106	Steel, Bar and Sheet.....cwt.	3,609	23,058
Meats, Fresh, including Poultry and Game.....p'gs.	292	1,574	Stones, Burr—and Grindstones.....num.	184	699
Lamb's Tongues, &c.....p'gs.	60	624	Stones, Flag.....tons.	60	450
Molasses and Treacle.....gals.	1535,061	341,563	Stones, Building.....tons.	398	2,177
Musical Instruments viz.:—Pianofortes.....p'gs.	87	14,073	Slates.....tons.	18	316
All other Musical Instruments.....p'gs.	51	3,282	Tobacco, Manufactured—except Snuff and Cigars.....lbs.	756,561	156,369
Manganese Ore.....tons.	104	3,120	Unmanufactured.....lbs.	121,480	12,069
Meal, Corn, & Rye Flour.....bbls.	35,539	147,447	Snuff.....p'gs.	175	896
Meal, Oat and Pease.....bbls.	5,097	23,108	Cigars.....p'gs.	127	8,160
Malt.....bags.	467	2,587	Tea.....lbs.	1315,688	352,151
Machinery.....p'gs.	513	34,112	Tea, Green.....lbs.	597	424
Nuts and Almonds.....p'gs.	1,081	8,614	Tin, Block and Sheet.....cwt.	3,558	28,785
			Tallow and Soap Grease.....lbs.	387	38,034
			Trunks, Valises and Portmanteaus.....p'gs.	3,005	7,041
			Toys.....p'gs.	53	2,066
			Vinegar.....bbls.	676	4,073
			Vegetables, viz.: Potatoes.....bu.	74,755	42,028
			Turnips.....bu.	9,115	1,829
			Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Cabbage, &c.....p'gs.	2,918	12,918
			Onions.....p'gs.	2,316	5,522

## PRINCIPAL IMPORTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—(Continued.)

Articles.	Quant'y.	Value.	Articles.	Quant'y.	Value.
Wood Goods, viz. :—Mahogany.....p'gs.	400	\$3,069	Wooden Manufactures, except		
Lignumvita.....tons.	264	4,049	Wooden Ware.....p'gs.	577	\$4,022
Walnut Boards.....feet.	35,577	3,327	Wool.....bags	350	5,575
Deals.....feet.	1969,000	15,554	Zinc.....cwt.	1,021	7,029
Firewood.....cords.	436	1,747	Miscel. Articles, free, Earth,		
Treenails.....num.	66,217	1,764	Manure, Cane, &c.....p'gs.	670	3,545
Ship Knees.....num.	1,602	2,402	Miscel. Articles paying 3 per		
Shingles.....num.	20775000	38,416	cent.....p'gs.	328	3,844
Pitch Pine Plank.....feet.	1104,017	33,595	Miscel. Articles, Blacking		
Oak Plank.....feet.	28,114	6,342	Images, Chess-Boards, &c.,		
Oak Timber.....tons.	275	3,474	paying 15½ per cent.....p'gs.	517	6,277
Pine timber.....tons.	529	7,483	Miscellaneous Articles paying		
Wooden Ware Manuf., inclu-			18 per cent.....p'gs.	93	3,952
ding Matches, Corn Brooms,					
&c.....p'gs.	5,016	19,643	Total.....	\$	10,000,794

Total value in Dollars of the Imports and Exports of the Province of New Brunswick from and to each Country, in the year ending 31st December 1866.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom.....	\$4,022,956	\$2,978,984	Holland.....	\$15,899	\$1,518
Jersey.....	23,968	450	Teneriffe.....		6,172
Australia, (Melbourne).....		4,095	Fayal.....		1,060
Canada.....	301,556	82,895	United States.....	3,743,866	1,855,944
Nova Scotia.....	1,414,630	662,218	Saint Pierre Miquelon...		10,270
Prince Edward Island....	129,197	225,534	Cuba.....	164,239	393,157
Newfoundland.....	2,171	14,042	Porto Rico.....	27,160	6,636
Barbadoes.....	86,123	36,720	Hayti.....	1,882	10,299
Jamaica.....		3,985	Curacao.....		3,220
Saint Kitt's.....	9,947	1,751	Saint Thomas.....		3,205
Antigua.....		1,598	Guadeloupe.....		1,080
Bermuda.....		5,616	Brazil (Pernambuco)....	66	
Turks' Island.....	797		Monte Video.....		27,089
British Guiana.....	2,479	3,405	Dutch Guiana, (Surinam)	51	
France.....	41,753	9,434		\$10,000,794	\$6,373,795
Spain.....	11,585	1,223			
Portugal.....	219	6,348	Sterling.....	£2,083,499	£1,327,855
Italy.....		15,748			

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

The following table shews the Imports and Exports of Newfoundland in 1866 :—

Countries.	Imports from.	Exports to.	Countries.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
United Kingdom.....	2,447,722	1,523,241	Portugal.....	36,639	911,908
Jersey.....	102,030	50,519	Italy.....		146,001
Canada.....	544,359	171,915	Sicily.....	3,216	
Nova Scotia.....	427,648	82,770	United States.....	1,399,038	426,436
New Brunswick.....	10,770	50	Foreign West Indies.....	281,073	112,132
Prince Edward Island....	48,002	5,077	Brazil.....		849,539
British West Indies.....	115,966	373,725	St. Peters.....	17,058	12,215
Malta.....		10,800		\$5,784,849	\$5,694,305
Hamburg.....	290,339	10,367			
Spain.....	60,989	1,007,610			

The above values do not include the shipments of Dry and Pickled Fish, Oils, Furs, &c., from Labrador direct for Foreign markets.

The imports of Newfoundland are chiefly Breadstuffs and Animal Food. In 1866 the imports were:—  
 Of Flour.....183,677 bbls. ....\$1,002,062 value. | Of Pork..... 21,665½ bbls.... \$350,698 value.  
 " Bread..... 46,256½ cwt. .... 175,158 " | " Butter..... 15,530 cwt. .... 285,332 "  
 Besides the usual assortment for a population of consumers only of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

The Exports from Newfoundland are principally Fish and their products. They were in 1866 :—  
 Value. Value.  
 Dry Cod Fish...716,690 quintals ....\$3,654,455 | Oil, Cod..... 2,553 tuns.....\$472,443  
 Herrings, Pickled 60,550 bbls. .... 181,050 | " " Refined .. 750 " ..... 121,357  
 Salmon, " 2,917 trs, & 977 bbls. 101,216 | " Seal..... 4,425 " ..... 708,000  
 " Preserved .... 8,439 | Sealskins.....269,029 No..... 201,771

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No trade returns have been published in Prince Edward Island since those which were given in our last *Year Book*.

# CANADIAN TRADE—EXPORTS. SUMMARY STATEMENT of Exports of the Principal Articles of Canadian Produce during the Fiscal Year ending on 30th June, 1867.

Articles.	Total Quantity.	Total Value.	To Great Britain.		To British Colonies.		To the United States.	To France.	To Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	Duty.
			\$	£	North America.	West Indies.	\$	£	£	£	cts.
<b>THE MINE—</b>											
Gold bearing Quartz.....	.....	122,400	2,400	.....	.....	.....	120,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper.....	2,423	89,991	67,735	.....	.....	.....	22,116	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper Ore.....	4,668	253,215	229,186	.....	.....	.....	24,029	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron Ore.....	4,104	12,798	1,300	.....	.....	.....	11,498	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pig and Scrap Iron.....	2,424	35,372	434	.....	.....	.....	34,938	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone.....	.....	19,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,730	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineral (or Earth) Oil.....	31,729	7,782	.....	.....	6 686	.....	1,016	.....	.....	80	.....
<b>THE FISHERIES—</b>											
Fish—Dried and Smoked.....	121,222	559,083	80,233	.....	30,853	14,643	10	.....	.....	424,315	.....
Pickled.....	39,728	122,023	6,722	.....	48,393	1,539	65,968	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fresh.....	50,554	50,554	86	.....	1,383	.....	49,001	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil.....	48,478	42,958	25,231	.....	16,310	678	689	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furs or Skins, the produce of Fish or Creatures living in the Sea.....	.....	9,418	1,600	.....	7,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>THE FOREST—</b>											
Asbes—Pot.....	16,568	564,004	490,161	.....	302	.....	73,541	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pearl.....	5,020	159,940	73,627	.....	40	.....	86,273	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber—Ash.....	3,631	26,974	24,559	.....	.....	.....	713	.....	.....	700	.....
Birch.....	9,394	81,355	80,530	.....	750	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elm.....	28,476	252,647	248,830	.....	242	.....	808	.....	627	2,150	.....
Maple.....	76	643	636	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	10	.....
Oak.....	62,895	696,401	563,894	.....	212	.....	104,275	.....	8,860	7,908	.....
White Pine.....	413,036	2,118,754	1,889,717	.....	104	.....	211,800	.....	3,353	6,135	.....
Red Pine.....	78,792	499,858	457,444	.....	422	.....	16,468	.....	19,624	5,900	.....
Tamarack.....	5,411	36,915	28,906	.....	.....	.....	7,010	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walnut.....	771	26,692	23,198	.....	.....	.....	2,715	.....	779	.....	.....
Basswood, Butternut and Hickory.....	1,085	15,665	11,793	.....	.....	.....	3,882	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standard Staves.....	3,053	404,952	304,541	.....	1,173	.....	69,231	.....	300	21,779	.....
Other Staves.....	8,932	290,602	154,244	.....	3,995	1,203	111,476	.....	17,600	1,624	.....
Battens.....	.....	806	725	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knees.....	7,397	4,548	200	.....	50	.....	4,212	.....	86	.....	.....
Scantling.....	.....	26,405	270	.....	338	.....	25,797	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treenails.....	.....	110	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deals.....	54,667	2,271,195	2,252,182	.....	86	.....	5,029	.....	8,412	500	4,986
Deal Ends.....	3,157	83,558	83,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plank and Boards.....	533,192	5,104,342	30,015	.....	4,123	519	5,943,307	.....	.....	20,318	.....
Spars.....	3,229	64,490	51,303	.....	521	.....	1,518	.....	4,110	7,938	.....
Masts.....	1,070	32,203	12,234	.....	400	.....	8,209	.....	5,200	800	5,300
Handspikes.....	4,328	955	924	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Lath and Lathwood	15,049	54,204	25,734	72	56	28,342	20,842	52
Firewood	211,515	405,931		470		466,461		
Saw-logs and Shingle bolts unless exported to U. N. A. Provinces.	20,042 1/2	101,101				101,101		
Shingles	1,648 7/8	14,983				14,983		824 58
Sleepers	75,003	138,784	42	17,579	1,510	119,097		556
Railroad Ties	40,430	48,351	48,351					
Oars	108,255	29,641				29,641		
Other Woods	9,451	11,199	7,828	24	45			1,400
Saw Logs	86,444	249,470	24,687	108		223,431		564
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS—		71,690				71,690		
Animals—Horses	7,625	600,200		250		599,951		
Horned Cattle	47,809	1,190,799				1,190,799		
Swine	8,790	41,350				41,350		
Sheep	604,82	149,976				149,976		
Poultry		28,420	36			28,384		
Produce of Animals—Bacon and Hams		287,467	250,678	6,854		29,647		288
Beef	21,010	109,979	141,186	2,668	150	25,975		
Beeswax	15,240	2,709	3,522			187		
Bones		2,599	940			1,659		
Butter	10,817 918	1,741,291	1,008,880	125,175	1,059	601,509		4,668
Cheese	14,081	193,554	180,164	8,148		5,151		91
Eggs	2,645 776	311,199		262		310,847		
Feathers	190	93		20		73		
Furs—Dressed		16,128		1,680		10,448		4,000
Undressed		416,019	349,208	1,715		60,596		4,500
Hides		42,447		400		42,047		
Horns and Hoofs		666				666		
Honey	1,380	143		3		140		444
Lard	1,844	58,108	35,742	7,533	1,048	12,531		193
Pork	27,477	214,913	45,368	134,072	810	34,459		
Sheep's Pelts		42,225	320			11,965		
Tallow	33	588	504	52		32		
Tongues	45	448	95	11		342		
Venson	373	2,218				2,218		
Wool	1,764,648	604,159	108,628	163		495,368		
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—								
Balsam		2,166	1,228			938		
Barley and Rye	6,882,776	4,058,620	265,073	12,759		3,780,788		
Barley—Pot and Pearl	36,516	1,834	405	1,343		26		
Beans	20,108	28,987		247		28,265		475
Bran	85,029	58,448		5,239		53,209		
Flax	6,214	72,144	568			71,576		
Flax Seeds	36,495	63,746		463		63,383		
Flour	700,555	5,007,983	266,089	2,605,548	2,490	2,110,626		23,230

SUMMARY STATEMENT of Exports of the Principal Articles of Canadian Produce, during the fiscal year ending on 30th June, 1867.—(Continued.)

Articles.	Total Quantity.	Total Value.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies		To the United States.	To France.	To Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	Duty.
				North American.	West Indies.					
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—(Continued.)										
Fruit—Green.....	17,535	39,290	8,004	3,886		27,420				\$
Hay.....	2,722	21,492		345		21,147				
Hemp.....	30	30				30				
Hops.....	93,103	25,309	268	1,064		23,977				
Indian Corn.....	12,363	7,918	6,740	346		632			200	
Indian Com.....	7,718	5,844	528	1,154		4,162				
Malt.....	8,125	790	21	270		499				
Maple Sugar.....	105,650	531,618	356,886	53,892	265	120,382			193	
Meal.....	3,085,189	1,141,183	642,393	2,526	4,081	492,175			8	
Other Seeds.....	53,956	86,986	5,399	6,788		74,889				
Peas.....	2,165,989	1,746,627	1,187,312	44,437	2,147	512,528			203	
Tobacco.....	86,556	6,157	24	3,242		2,891				
Vegetables.....		11,382	14	1,084		9,123			1,161	
Wheat.....	2,383,017	3,847,427	29,371	31,395		3,786,661				
MANUFACTURES—										
Books.....		12,994	763	3,129		9,102				
Biscuits.....	2,693	14,868		14,820		48				
Candles.....	3,111	959		959						
Carriages.....	602	26,202	240	382		25,500	80			
Cottons.....		6,326	2,825	133		3,368				
Furs.....		29,280	17,072	9,899		2,309				
Glass.....		6,978		627		6,351				
Ground Plaster and Lime.....		7,472		129		7,188			155	
Hardware.....		115,928	680	15,103	6,800	81,306			12,039	
India Rubber.....		9,221	3	7,699		1,519			8	
Indian Barkwork.....		108	100							
Leather.....		139,052	29,833	53,715		55,404			100	
Linen.....		1,405				1,405				
Machinery.....		106,812	23,454	5,326		78,032				
Musical Instruments.....		6,561	640	130		3,791				
Oil Cake.....		80,193	79,832			861				
Rags.....		45,141	2,011			43,130				
Soap.....	14,803	819		704		115				
Starch.....	53,490	4,577	14	4,563						
Straw.....		4,449	436			4,013				
Sugar Boxes.....	205,032	81,157				51,681			29,476	
Tobacco.....	358,700	59,260	16,365	39,433		3,462				
Wood.....		74,599	11,817	13,786	13,797	30,631	480		4,064	
Woollens.....		16,585	25	1,458		15,102				

Imports—Ale, Beer & Cider.	25,818	7,593	6,174	1,419	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whisky.....	12,569	6,625	170	6,305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Spirits.....	25,000	20,394	.....	20,394	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vinegar.....	53,437	11,829	4,844	6,985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Articles.....	416,121	48,878	18,887	347,929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coin and Bullion.....	2,916,934	511,650	.....	2,404,384	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Produce of the Mine.....	.....	541,234	301,105	233,327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ Fisheries.....	.....	784,636	113,758	115,707	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ Forest.....	.....	13,948,048	6,889,783	31,011	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals and their Products.....	.....	6,118,639	2,125,271	3,408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural Products.....	.....	16,765,081	2,770,293	3,967	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures.....	.....	895,707	186,200	8,983	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Articles.....	.....	416,121	183,177	449,391	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47 Vessels built at Quebec, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867. 34—19,582 tons, at \$40 per ton, and 13—6,161 tons, at \$36 per ton.....	.....	.....	18,887	347,929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Produce of Canada.....	.....	1,005,076	818,449	186,636	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coin and Bullion.....	.....	40,476,102	13,253,906	53,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goods not the Produce of Canada.....	.....	2,916,934	511,650	2,404,384	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Value of Exports as reported, 1866—1867.....	.....	1,678,083	1,196,940	320,332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Value of Exports as reported, 1865—1866.....	.....	45,070,219	14,962,504	53,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Value of Exports as reported, 1865—1866.....	.....	59,256,852	12,981,641	63,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Value of Exports as reported, 1864—1865.....	.....	39,607,919	14,726,008	41,313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## RECAPITULATION.—1866—1867.

Value of Exports from Quebec.....	\$ 8,862,570
“ “ Montreal.....	8,194,622
“ “ Gaspié and Outports.....	436,733
“ “ Rimouski.....	44,820
“ “ New Carlisle.....	294,076
Total from Sea Ports.....	\$ 17,742,821
Inland Ports as reported.....	27,327,398
Estimated Amount not returned at Inland Ports.....	45,070,219
Grand Total of Exports for Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1867.....	3,415,924
	\$ 48,486,143

## IMPORTS.

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of, and Amount of Duty Collected on, the Principal Articles of British and Foreign Merchandise entered for Consumption during the Fiscal Year ending on 30th June, 1867, and indicating from what Country imported.

(The Column of Duties represents the actual Amount received at the different Ports in this Province, and includes freights, &c.)

Articles.	Quantities	Total Value.	From Great Britain.	From British Colon's.		From United States.	From France.	From Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	Amount of Duty.
				North America.	West Indies.					
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	cts.
<i>Dutiable Goods.</i>										
Wine of all kinds—under old Tariff.....galls...	319,816	232,834	55,869	804		5,644	45,029	1,068	144,420	49,963 45
Wine—Sparkling of all kinds in bottles when accompanied by a certificate of growth....doz...	653	5,665	1,466			499	3,186	38	476	1,957 75
do do when not accompanied by a certificate of growth....doz...	301	1,309	368			80	761	42	58	451 25
do do when not accompanied by a certificate of growth....doz...	225	2,068	1,762			65	241			902 00
do do when not accompanied by a certificate of growth....doz...	86	547	385			55	29		78	171 00
Wines of all kinds in wood except Sparkling Wines, and Ginger, Orange, Lemon, &c., containing not over 26 degrees of proof Spirits.....galls...	39,925	24,932	13,791			537	9,183	996	425	3,992 55
do do (except as above) containing over 26 and not more than 42 degrees of proof Spirits.....doz...	113,563	111,368	36,735	273		2,991	6,986	212	64,171	28,315 76
do do (except as above) containing not more than 42 degrees of proof Spirits.....doz...	2,029	9,975	4,475	6		1,233	3,627	348	286	3,044 00
do do (except as above) containing not more than 42 degrees of proof Spirits.....doz...	116	622	305			5	225		87	87 38
do do containing more than 42 degrees of proof Spirits.....galls...	1,117	1,144	242			100			802	328 66
Whisky.....galls...	41,635	28,443	27,327			1,116				23,332 64
Oil—Coal and Kerosene—distilled, purified and refined....doz...	64,324	25,405		1,195		24,210				6,004 50
do Naphtha.....doz...	4,662	1,643	12			1,631				699 38
do Benzole.....doz...	13,791	1,695				1,605				2,035 17
do Refined Petroleum.....doz...	18,449	6,105				6,105				2,707 42
Crude Petroleum.....doz...	206,872	22,208				22,208				12,442 32
Cordials.....doz...	1,996	2,650	673	15		16	1,561	385		2,040 36
Perfumed Spirits used as perfumery only.....doz...	385	2,379	1,257			796	326			402 40
Brandy.....doz...	179,770	187,344	27,667	1,569		1,140	155,911	561	405	89,795 25

[illegible]

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of, and Amount of Duty Collected on, the Principal Articles imported into Canada, &amp;c. - (Continued.)

Articles.	Quantities	Total Value.	From British Colon's.		From United States.	From France.	From Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	Amount of Duty.
			From North America.	West Indies.					
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
<i>Dutiable Goods.</i> —(Continued.)									
Brooms and Brushes of all kinds.....		14,203	10,606		3,063	592			2,211 56
Cabinet Ware or Furniture.....		26,431	5,713	37	20,405				4,157 06
Candles and Tapers of Tallow, Wax or any other material...lbs.		21,777	11,079	386	8,076	1,828	276	488	3,287 20
Carpets and Hearth Rugs.....		331,916	322,785		9,131				59,732 42
Carriages.....		21,601	1,653	26	19,668	714			3,349 49
Coach and Harness Furniture.....		44,316	11,108		32,902	306			7,102 61
Chandeliers, Girandoles, Gas Fittings.....		13,223	10,066		3,157				2,028 42
China Ware, Crockery and Earthenware.....		303,827	290,999	598	8,597	2,737	986		47,392 76
Cider.....galls.	6,214	1,047	294		753				100 05
Clocks.....		39,351	1,645		35,989	1,717			6,127 43
Clothing or Wearing Apparel, made by hand or Sewing Machine		69,639	61,294	474	7,803	37	29		9,084 91
Cocoa and Chocolate.....lbs.	33,807	5,442	3,906	288	1,224	24			843 56
Cordage.....		57,226	46,852	599	9,696	79			9,300 07
Corks.....		27,978	2,934	1	12,237	9,733	363	2 710	4,357 67
Cottons, Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Warp.....		6,770,995	6,555,029	5,416	198,389	9,102	2,900	69	1,044,376 50
Dried Fruits and Nuts of all kinds.....lbs.	7,524,644	383,992	157,977	2,111	86	47,603	2,089	84,753	59,081 08
Drugs, not otherwise specified.....		222,999	175,339	36	45,761	1,713	28	122	34,845 60
Engravings and Prints.....		15,940	5,754	15	7,598	4,542	31	15	2,226 33
Fancy Goods and Millinery.....		791,736	617,646	96	75,092	69,280	25,757	3,805	121 071 93
Fireworks.....		17,955			17,955				2,788 57
Flat Wire for Crinolines—coverted.....		11,746			11,734				1,785 24
Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry and other Wines		9,276	1,448		7,828				1,327 98
Gunpowder.....		7,586	7,554		32	1,137 90			1,137 90
Guns, Rifles, and Fire Arms.....		6,739	5,750	152	837				608 25
Glass and Glass Ware.....		20,885	11,258		6,076		3,551		2,089 99
Hats, Caps and Bonnets.....		442,074	146,918	91	183,412	3,628	17,406	110,619	70,016 33
Hat Plush.....		503,403	358,381	47	136,035	962	7,966	12	76,855 86
Hay.....tons.	4	1,264			485	779			189 60
Hops.....lbs.	14,567	30		36	30				6 96
Hosiery.....		3,921	1,898		2,023				783 17
Inks of all kinds, except Printing Ink.....		286,384	277,537		6,266	1,521	1,060		43,416 37
Iron and Hardware.....		9,131	7,300		1,831				1,397 05
Jewellery and Watches.....		1,892,935	1,264,135	1,708	577,025	1,788	41,369	6,010	291,377 65
Lumber and Plank—manufactured.....		353,928	246,408		38,217	50,458	8,486	10,359	49,425 26
Leather.....		21,397			21,397				3,220 80
—Sheep, Calf, Goat, and Chamois Skins,—dressed.....		288,382	80,144	186	34,145	173,887	20		45,234 53
Linen.....		37,659	26,867	17	4,193	4,205	2,377		57,999 39
Locomotives, Engines and Railroad Cars.....		1,034,883	1,025,790		6,506	2,085	202		100,081 15
Maccaroni and Vermicelli.....	68,213	21,951	10,596		11,385				3,304 17
		4,698	100			4,586		18	714 72

Maps, Charts and Atlases.....	1,039	722	1,207	10	274 34
Manufactures of Marble.....	16,001	3,063	12,407	204	2,408 70
“ of Caoutchouc or India Rubber, or of Gutta Percha.....	63,494	42,829	19,977	97	9,851 69
“ of Fur, or of which Fur is principal part.....	97,143	54,889	7,168	896	15,991 80
“ of Hair or Mohair.....	20,831	18,440	6,807	1,584	4,125 07
“ of Paper Maché.....	302	210	182	.....	61 74
“ of Grass, Ostrer, Palm-Leaf, Straw, Whalebone, or Willow, not elsewhere specified.....	94,786	87,513	6,458	803	14,283 02
“ of Bone, Shell, Horn, Pearl, Ivory.....	16,861	12,768	4,093	.....	2,663 56
“ of Gold, Silver, or Electro-plate, Argentine, Albata, and German Silver, and Plated and Gilded-Ware, of all kinds.....	111,168	94,481	12,577	.....	17,336 45
“ of Brass or Copper.....	22,807	7,860	14,947	.....	3,535 33
“ of Leather, or imitation of Leather.....	238,420	74,423	22,400	15,053	36,175 19
“ —Boots and Shoes.....	61,685	17,099	38,562	4	9,371 72
“ —Harness and Saddlery.....	14,280	7,539	6,600	.....	2,215 75
“ of Wood, not elsewhere specified.....	99,669	13,270	83,565	252	15,289 83
Mowing, Reaping, and Treshing Machines.....	10,139	152	9,987	.....	1,755 57
Musical Instruments, including Musical Boxes and Clocks.....	168,454	7,599	143,315	2,355	25,099 41
Mustard.....	31,508	30,149	884	525	4,058 91
Machinery not elsewhere mentioned.....	133,617	7,201	125,403	68	20,865 21
Oil Cloths.....	66,611	52,031	14,550	.....	10,341 12
Oils, in any way rectified or prepared—not otherwise specified gals.	307,395	154,274	45,705	35,154	36,609 18
Oils of all kinds, Crude, except Whale & others elsew re spec'd.....	1,158	.....	609	.....	91 05
Opium.....	4,252	3,772	480	.....	637 80
Paints and Colors.....	155,416	133,882	20,893	3	23,827 77
Paper.....	122,614	80,817	39,707	1,098	18,734 38
Paper Hangings.....	89,787	66,673	18,080	1,137	13,704 67
Parasols and Umbrellas.....	65,599	60,614	1,772	3,213	9,844 39
Playing Cards.....	8,429	1,299	83	1,048	9,844 39
Plaster of Paris and Hydraulic Cement, ground and calcined.....	8,741	964	7,777	.....	1,018 97
Pickles and Sauces.....	45,152	42,249	1,185	8	1,174 41
Portable Hand Printing Presses.....	343	47	206	.....	6,937 06
Preserved Meats, Poultry, Fish and Vegetables, &c.....	75,498	15,398	46,880	12,022	51 52
Printed, Lithographed or Copper Plate Bills, &c., Adv. Pam'lets.	19,104	1,788	17,152	88	11,747 39
Sails, ready made.....	2,163	723	1,280	76	2,951 44
Silks, Satins, and Velvets.....	1,093,274	1,001,687	11,254	5,099	286 46
Soap—not elsewhere specified.....	28,138	14,615	1,945	72,093	166,882 67
Spices, including Ginger, Pimento and Pepper—unground.....	712,843	59,400	29,476	10,029	5,006 24
Spirits of Turpentine.....	79,035	37,894	37,854	1,193	9,400 68
Stationery.....	296,845	254,660	34,581	5,666	5,255 34
Steam Engines—other than Locomotive.....	7,733	.....	7,733	919	45,374 89
Small Wares.....	1,356,496	1,244,957	77,410	23,957	1,251 65
Tobacco Pipes.....	19,291	8,966	1,757	9,335	208,911 94
Toys.....	21,669	5,052	12,202	3,184	2,971 11
Varnish, other than Bright and Black.....	11,798	6,430	5,368	4,130	3,278 57
Woolens.....	8,332,765	8,012,439	116,816	82,805	1,797 69
Woolens—6 cwt. and under.....	1,104	1,087	17	100,472	17,422
					1,299,724 74
					111 53

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of, and Amount of Duty Collected on, the Principal Articles imported into Canada, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

Articles.	Quantities	Total Value	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.		From United States.	From France.	From Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	Amount of Duty.
				North America.	West Indies.					
<i>Dutiable Goods.—(Continued.)</i>		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	cts.
Brass, in Bars, Rods or Sheets.....		1,060	909			151				195 97
Brass or Copper Wire, and Wire Cloth.....		882	464			418				88 64
Copper in Bars, Rods, Bolts or Sheets.....		5,615	4,439			1,176				561 62
Copper, Brass, or Iron Tubes, and Piping, when drawn.....		14,807	14,380			427				1,480 67
Cotton Candle Wick.....		2,208	717			1,491				218 84
Iron—Canada Plates and Tinned Plates.....		50,658	49,784			274				5,005 93
“ Galvanized and Sheet.....		12,427	10,661			56				1,242 53
“ Wire, Nail, and Spike Rod.....		20,207	18,865			1,342			1,710	2,020 59
“ Bar, Rod, or Hoop.....		124,545	123,233			1,312				12,454 57
“ Hoop or Tire for Locomotive Wheels, bent and welded.....		3,528	2,620			98				332 79
“ Boiler Plate.....		4,553	3,865			748				455 34
“ Railroad Bars, wrought Iron Chains and Spikes.....		282	282							28 20
Lead in Sheet.....		2,115	2,099			16				207 50
Litharge.....		54	54							5 40
Locomotive and Engine Frames, Cranks, Crank Axles, Railway-Car, and Locomotive Axles, Piston Rods, Guide and Slide Bars, Crank Pins, Connecting Rods.....		2,424	2,363			61				242 40
Medicinal Roots.....		1,261	965			296				126 09
Phosphorus.....		59				59				5 90
Red Lead—White Lead—dry.....		6,155	5,994			101				615 52
Silk Twist, for Hats, Boots and Shoes.....		4,374	4,374							437 43
Sole and Upper Leather.....		107,109	108,591	2,813		53,078	2,657			18,609 69
Steel, wrought or cast.....		33,086	31,193			933			940	3,314 48
Straw, Tuscan and Grass fancy Platts.....		337	337							33 72
Tin, granulated or bar.....		41	41							4 43
Zinc or Spelter in sheet.....		488	48			440				48 80
Unenumerated Articles.....		484,506	163,970	1,818	22	297,392	10,445	1,735	9,124	74,075 77
Total Dutiable Goods.....		35,752,744	26,227,818	388,673	139,564	6,060,013	1,105,366	314,402	1,526,208	7,001,660 77
<i>Free Goods.</i>										
Acids of every description, except Acetic Acid and Vinegar.....										
Anchors.....		106,431	23,474			82,957				
Alum.....		17,315	16,573	203		539				
Anatomical Preparations.....		9,769	9,371			388				
Animals of all kinds, under old Tariff.....		01	10			81				
Animals from B. N. A. Provinces only, under new Tariff.....		15,497				15,497				
Antimony.....		140		140						
Antiquities, collections of.....		2,159	2,084			75				
Apparel, Wearing, of Brit. Subjects domiciled in Canada dying abrd.....		1,880	70			1,810				

Argol.....	74	74	74	111,674	34	110
Articles for the public uses of the Province.....	152,273	40,351	74	111,674	34	110
Articles imported by, and for the use of, The Governor General.....	338	379	9	1,587	337	
Articles for the use of Foreign Consuls.....	2,134	210	9	10,720		
Ashes—Pot, Pearl and Soda.....	10,735			87,515	616	3,254
Bark, Berries, Nuts & Vegetables, Woods, &c. used chiefly in dyeing.....	151,800	60,382	33	1,261		
Bark, Tanner's.....	1,461	200		1,818	257	
Belted Duck and Hose Duck.....	16,286	14,231		55		
Belted Duck and Hose Duck.....	37,804	37,749		6,946		
Bleaching Powders.....	7,919	973		18		
Bolting Cloths.....	8,973	8,955		756		
Borax.....	1,047	291		200,270	32,695	3,643
Books—printed—Periodicals and Pamphlets.....	597,452	270,622	90	10		
Boot-felt.....	12,806	12,796		1,698		
Brass in Bars, Rods or Sheets.....	8,014	6,316		2,085	45	
Brass or Copper Wire and Wire Cloth of Brass or Copper.....	6,104	4,934		13,507	1,279	
Bristles.....	36,701	21,915		8,058		
Brass and Tin Clasps, Slides and Spangles for Hoops Skirts.....	8,058			70,765		
Broom Corn.....	70,765			10,512	450	7
Busts, Casts, and Statues.....	16,786	4,667		20,746	487	
Burrstones and Grindstones—wrought and unwrought.....	26,436	593	4,700	50		
Butter, under old Tariff.....	50					
Butter from B. N. A. Provinces only, under new Tariff.....	230		230			
Biscuit and Bread from Great Britain and B. N. A. Provinces.....	2,122	614	1,508			
Cocoa Paste from Great Britain and B. N. A. Provinces.....	1,245	657	588			
Cables—Iron Chain.....	39,258	38,281	965	12		
—Hemp and Grass.....	5,947	5,339	588	20		
Caoutchouc or India Rubber and Gutta Percha, unmanufactured.....	57,928			57,928		
Carrriages, and Vehicles of Travellers, &c.....	117,875			117,875		
Cement—Marine or Hydraulic, unground.....	152			152		
Cheese, under old Tariff.....	121			73,897	83	30
China Ware, Glass Ware, Silver or Plated Ware, and Table Linnen—for Officers' Mess.....	2,401	2,440		51		
Cigars and a Billiard Table—for Officers' Mess.....	3,155	146		2,927	32	50
Spirits, Wines and Malt Liquors—for.....	45,335	38,265	696	2,962	438	2,644
Coal and Coke.....	290,597	472,710	48,824	730,676	330	900
Church Bells.....	11,643	1,025	5	10,618		
Clothing and Arms for Military.....	209,581	197,457	240	11,884		
Colors and articles imported solely by Room paper Manufacturers and Stationers for manufacturing purposes only.....	2,381	1,356		1,025		
Communion Plate.....	46	325		151	20	
Copper in Bars, Rods, Bolts and Sheets.....	26,679	24,872		1,807		
Copper, Brass or Iron Tubes and Piping, when drawn.....	62,912	56,186		6,726		
Corkwood, or Bark of the Corkwood Trees.....	94	10		10	22	12
Cotton and Flax Waste.....	11,501	2,791		8,800		
Cotton Wool.....	209,332	6,592		283,760		
Cotton, Candle-Wick.....	21,978	9,664		12,314		
Cotton Netting and Woollen Netting for India Rubber Shoes.....	10,611	9,011		1,600		

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of, and Amount of Duty Collected on, the Principal Articles imported into Canada, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

Articles.	Quantities	Total Value.	From Great Britain.		From British Colonies		From United States.	From France.	From Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	Amount of Duty.
			\$	cts.	North America.	West Indies.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
<i>Free Goods.—(Continued.)</i>											
Cream of Tartar, in crystals.....	.....	1,408	1,082	.....	.....	.....	216	9,210	.....	.....	.....
Diamonds and Precious Stones, not set.....	.....	4,408	2,874	.....	.....	.....	1,050	484	.....	.....	.....
Donations of Clothings, for gratuitous distribution by Charitable Societies.....	.....	.....	12,580	.....	.....	.....	1,647	30	.....	100	.....
Drain Tiles—for Agricultural purposes.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drawings—as Works of Art.....	.....	16,089	8,674	.....	.....	.....	2 088	3,757	.....	1,550	.....
Earths, Clays, Sand, and Ochres.....	.....	12,227	3,674	1	.....	.....	8,386	166	.....	.....	.....
Eggs.....	204	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emery—Emery, Glass, and Sand Paper.....	.....	11,412	2,808	.....	.....	.....	8,604	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essential Oils of all kinds.....	.....	40,009	25,867	.....	.....	.....	13,796	346	.....	.....	.....
Farming Utensils and Implements—when specially imported for the encouragement of Agriculture.....	.....	1,189	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,189	.....	.....	.....	.....
Felt Hat-bodies, and Hat Felts.....	.....	11,081	651	.....	.....	.....	10,430	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fibrilla, Mexican fibre or Tampico white and black and other Vegetable fibres for Manufactures.....	.....	8,014	5,971	.....	.....	.....	2,043	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flat Wire for Crinolines—uncovered.....	.....	21,128	19,692	.....	.....	.....	1,436	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flax, Hemp, and Tow—undressed.....	.....	196,200	20,453	.....	.....	.....	175,323	.....	424	.....	.....
Fire-Arms—Per Order in Council.....	.....	93,305	333	.....	.....	.....	93,305	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firewood.....	11,622	25,886	.....	.....	145	.....	23,441	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fire-Brick and Clay.....	.....	33,888	19,200	.....	.....	.....	11,184	2,144	.....	1,300	.....
Fish—Fresh.....	.....	98,989	.....	.....	12,457	.....	86,615	207	.....	.....	.....
“ Salted or smoked—To 15th August, under old Tariff—from B. N. A. Provinces only, under new Tariff.....	.....	304,227	.....	.....	296,237	.....	7,990	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Oil—To 15th August, under old Tariff—from B. N. A. Provinces only, under new Tariff.....	.....	297,202	.....	.....	284,495	.....	12,167	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Products of—To 15th August, under old Tariff—from B. N. A. Provinces only, under new Tariff.....	432,835	88	.....	.....	15	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fishing Nets, and Seines, Hooks, Lines, and Twines.....	.....	87,823	75,216	.....	1,399	.....	11,182	.....	26	.....	.....
Fruit, Green—To 15th August, under old Tariff—from B. N. A. Provinces only, under new Tariff.....	.....	30,171	318	.....	185	.....	29,668	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Dried—from B. N. A. Provinces only under new Tariff.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furs and Skins, Pelts or Tails, undressed.....	.....	271,010	95,322	.....	5,825	.....	153,703	.....	16,160	.....	.....
Flour—To 15th August, under old Tariff—from B. N. A. Provinces only, under new Tariff.....	.....	94,028	.....	.....	13,614	.....	80,414	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grains, of all kinds except Wheat—To 15th Aug., under old Tariff, but Meal of the above Grains—To 15th Aug., under old Tariff.....	14,973	392,550	45	.....	.....	.....	392,393	.....	12	.....	.....
Grams (except Wheat) Flour and Breadstuff of all kinds, from B. N. A. Provinces only, under new Tariff.....	2,645	7,618	.....	.....	903	.....	6,715	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gems and Medals.....	434	236	.....	.....	236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	1,850	821	.....	.....	.....	943	95	.....	.....	.....

Gold and Silver Leaf for Platers' use.	5,423	1,110	1,679	4,313	82,949	
Grease and Scraps.	83,204	255		360		
Gravels.	360					
Gypsum, ground or unground—from B. N. A. Provinces.	1,679		1,679			
Gypsum or Plaster of Paris, neither ground nor calcined.	11,266	20	2,841	8,404		
Human Hair—Angola, Coat, Thibet, Horse or Mohair, unmanufactured.						
Hay.	3,575	1,426		2,149		
Hops.	349		9	240		
Hides, Horns and Pelts.	75,679	26,862		48,817		
Indigo.	1,042,612	10,863	6,764	1,005,860	13,095	
Iron of the description following, viz:—	25,220	24,971	24	1,125		
Canada Plates and Tinned Plates.						
Galvanized and Sheet.	450,483	448,367		444	1,672	
Wire, Nail and Spike Rod.	71,496	69,915	30	1,551		
Bar, Rod, or Hoop.	105,113	90,536		14,277	300	
Hoop or Tire for Locomotive Wheels, bent and welded.	796,075	995,036	128	29,111	1,800	
Boiler Plate.	77,482	76,144		1,038		
Railroad Bars, wrought Iron Chains and Spikes, and Fish Plates.	53,851	46,664		7,155	32	
Rolled Plate.	407,431	406,713		718		
Puddled Iron Bars.	10,493	10,369		124		
Junk and Oakum.	10,513	10,512				
Lead—To 15th August, under old Tariff—from B. N. A. Provinces only, under new Tariff.	31,668	8,928	3,707	18,973		
Lead in Sheet.	252		92	210		
Litharge.	19,548	19,375	16	157		
Locomotive and Engine Frames, Cranks, Crank Axles, Railway Car and Locomotive Axles, Piston Rods, Guide and Side Bars, Crank Pins, Connecting Rods.	1,799	1,798		1		
Machine Silk Twist and Machine Linen Thread.						
Manilla Grass, Sea Grass, and Mosses—for Upholstery purposes.	37,244	12,324		24,920		
Manures.	68,752	64,589		4,163		
Marble in blocks or slabs—unpolished.	8,798	182		8,526		
Meats—Fresh, Smoked and Salt—to 15th Aug., under old Tariff.	13,327	223	3,437	12,731		
Medicinal Roots.	34,662	3,133		31,529	373	
Medicines for Hospitals.	99,453	54		95,551	79	32
Menageries—Horses, Cattle, Carriages and Harnesses of.	10,590	4,395		5,867		
Military and Naval Stores.	1,208	1,298		388		
Mill and Factory Machinery of all kinds.	91,000	91,000		91,000		
Models.	1,587,930	1,556,250	72	31,608		
Musical Instruments for Military Bands.	389,809	71,141		319,668		
Nitrate of Soda.	4,438	575		3,863		
Nitre of Saltpetre.	5,900	2,957		2,787		
Ochres and Metallic Oxides—ground or unground, and washed or unwashed—dry not calcined.	17	17			156	
Oil Cake, or Linseed Cake.	28,341	27,466		875		
	4,743	4,348		395		
	32,784			32,784		

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of, and Amount of Duty Collected on, the Principal Articles imported into Canada, &amp;c.—(Continued)

Articles	Quantities	Total Value.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies		From United States.	From France.	From Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	Amount of Duty.
				North America.	West Indies.					
<i>Free Goods.—(Continued.)</i>										
Oils.—Cocconut, Pine and Palm—in their crude, unrectified or natural state.....		65,510	2,614			62,896				
Oils—Whale—Crude.....	145,271	20,198				20,198				
Ores of all kinds of Metals.....	26,060	33,556				33,556				
Oiers or Willow for Basket-makers' use.....		322				322				
Packages—under old Tariff.....		13,891	25			13,866				
Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus—Globes.....		1,220	916			222	82			
Phosphorus.....		2,167	1,666			501				
Pig Iron, Pig Lead, and Pig Copper.....	37,291	607,547	585,394	1,129		17,508	3,516			
Pipe Clay.....		1,272	1,239			33				
Pitch and Tar.....	5,226	14,451	3,150	515		10,785				
Printing Ink and Printing Presser.....		28,553	3,417			25,136				
Prunella.....		74,391	55,713			18,648				
Rags.....		54,757	145,617	183		5,130	4,427			
Ratan for cuning chairs.....		6,218				6,207			11	
Red Lead and White Lead—dry.....		87,406	86,340			1,066				
Resin and Rosin.....		83,096	30,283	96		49,189	4,338			
Rice.....	18,449	143,202	143,904	499		1,829	311	1,659		
Sal Ammoniac, Sal Soda, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, & Silicate of Soda.....	4,996,973	148,202	136,562			7,899				
Salt.....	1,706,900	363,877	147,838	3,001		198,052	4,472	9,134		
Seeds, for Agricultural, Horticultural, or Manufact'g purposes only.....		11,292	7,392	1,942		2,850	8			
Settler's Goods.....		100,446	33,744	24		65,579	1,036	63		
Sail—Cloth or Canvas, and Bunting.....		839,141	295,178	2,893	100	382,819		36,650	181,591	
Ships—Iron Knees and Riders, wire rigging, Cordage, &c.....		89,813	61,849	16		24,932	3,016			
Silk Twists—for Hats, Boots and Shoes.....		109,216	94,902			14,314				
Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy or Botany.....		22,244	21,654			590				
Slate.....		3,294	811	20		2,443				
Slotted Tapes—for the manufacture of Hoop Skirts.....		943				943				
Steamboat and Mill Shafts and Cranks, forged in the rough.....		46,885	21,251			25,353				
Steam Fire Engines.....		5,959	1,378			4,281	281			
Stone—unwrought and Lithographic Stone.....		14,313				14,313				
Stereotype Blocks and Electrotype Blocks—for Printing purposes.....		21,250	524	95		20,631	103			
Steel—wrought or cast.....		2,398	162			2,131				
Straw, Tuscan and Grass Fancy Platts.....		252,491	233,768	62		16,026	2,035			
Sulphur and Brimstone—ground and unground.....		8,964	7,767			1,137				
Tallow, under old Tariff.....		12,013	6,660			2,792	2,571			
Tea, Sugar and Coffee for H.M. Troops serving in Canada.....	375,082	33,858				33,858				
Tarsels.....		98,874	43,385	9,001	5,301	39,317	256		10,614	
Timber and Lumber of all sorts—unmanufactured—to 15th Aug.		1,024	1,024			1,024				
Timber and Lumber of all sorts—unmanufactured—to 15th Aug.		14,108				14,108				

Timber and Lumber of all sorts—from B. N. A. Provinces.									
Tin - granulated or bar.....	4,751	18,549	493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin and Zinc - or Spelter—in Blocks and Pigs.....	15,359	15,156	493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trees, Plants, and Shrubs—Bulbs and Roots.....	13,875	11,943	1,872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turpentine - other than Spirits of Turpentine.....	36,160	2,511	33,490	60	47	50	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—unmanufactured.....	651	.....	651	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or Spelter—in Sheet.....	464,332	1,937	1,921	25	1,921	460,344	5	.....	.....
Varnish—bright and black, for ship-builders.....	33,218	20,994	478	.....	.....	.....	541	11,265	.....
Vegetables.....	362	272	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veneering of Wood or Ivory.....	31,099	750	28,270	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weaving or Tram Silk and Weaving of Tram Cotton for making Elastic Webbing, and Crinoline Thread for covering C. Wire.....	8,966	68	8,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat.....	10,894	6,014	4,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whiting or Whiting.....	920,526	15	920,511	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood of all kinds—unmanufactured.....	26,295	6,454	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool.....	358,967	18,250	340,713	1,539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool—Flax or Fibrilla.....	1,954	25	1,929	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc—White.....	4,437	220	1,959	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coin and Bullion.....	16,880,026	7,833,131	7,097,137	7,538	.....	69,478	68,999	184,923	.....
	6,411,312	199,540	6,211,752	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Total Free Goods.....	23,292,238	8,032,691	14,208,859	7,538	.....	69,478	68,999	184,943	.....
Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works (subject to a Duty of 12½ per cent., payable to the Imperial Government—for the benefit of the Copyright holder).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
RECAPITULATION.									
Durable Goods.....	4,005	.....	4,005	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Free Goods.....	35,752,744	26,227,818	6,060,013	130,264	.....	1,005,366	314,402	1,526,208	7,001,660, 77
Coin and Bullion.....	16,880,026	7,833,131	7,097,137	7,538	.....	69,478	68,999	184,923	.....
	6,411,312	199,540	6,211,752	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Totals.....	59,044,982	34,260,509	20,268,902	137,802	.....	1,174,844	383,401	1,711,151	7,001,660 77
Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works.....	4,005	.....	4,005	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 and Total.....	59,648,987	34,260,509	20,272,997	137,802	.....	1,174,844	383,401	1,711,151	7,001,660 77
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Export Duty on Saw-Log.....	.....	.....	21,666 90
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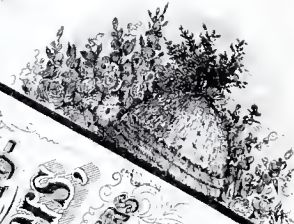
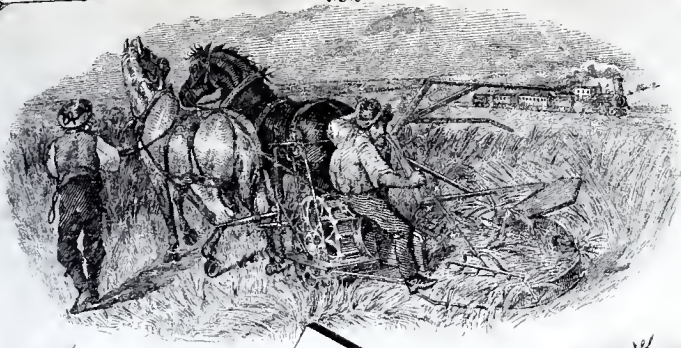
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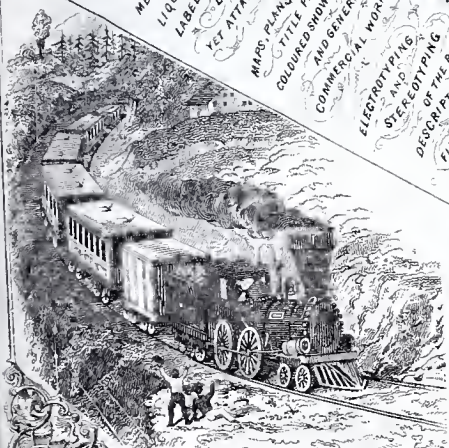
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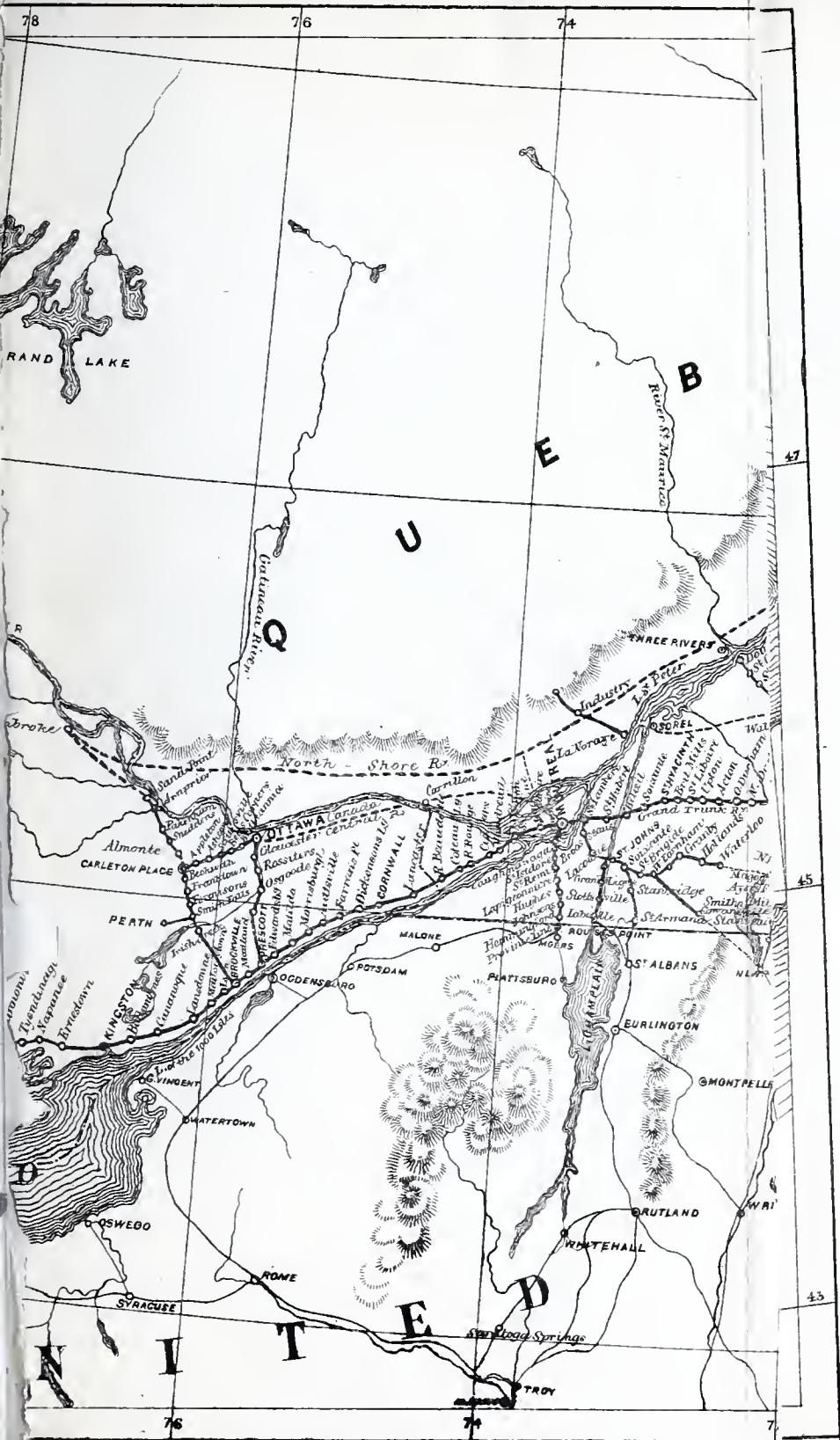
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FINANCIAL POSITION, 1870:

Annual Income of the Society	- - - - -	£212,062	Sterling
Accumulated and Invested Funds	- - - - -	£1,334,078	"
Assurances in force	- - - - -	£5,456,431	"

"MINIMUM" ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR AN ASSURANCE OF \$1,000.

Age. \$ c.	Age. \$ c.	Age. \$ c.	Age. \$ c.	Age. \$ c.	Age. \$ c.	Age. \$ c.	Age. \$ c.	Age. \$ c.
20..14.25	25..16.00	30..18.29	35..21.68	40..24.73	45..29.33	50..35.38	55..43.18	60..53.59

A special Pamphlet explaining this system, with full Tables of Rates, and other necessary information, may be had on application to

JAMES NELSON, GENERAL AGENT,  
*No. 169 St. James Street, Montreal.*

AGENT IN QUEBEC—Mr. DAVID A. ROSS, Advocate, Mountain Hill.

AGENT IN TORONTO—DR. KIRTLAND, 50 Church Street.

# ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

# FIRE AND LIFE

Capital	- - - - -	£2,000,000	Sterling
Annual Income, over	- - - - -	£800,000	Sterling
Accumulated Funds Invested	- - - - -	£1,500,000	Sterling

LARGE LIFE BONUSES DECLARED EVERY FIVE YEARS.

MEDICAL FEES PAID BY THE COMPANY.

A LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

The "Royal" has never Amalgamated with any other Company.

 All descriptions of Property INSURED AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE, at MODERATE RATES.

W. E. SCOTT, Esq., Medical Examiner.

ALFRED PERRY, Fire Inspector.

H. L. ROUTH, AGENT.